

GUSAU TA MALAM SAMBO

**Bello Muhammad Gusau
Sa'idu Muhammad Gusau**

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Kano-Nigeria**

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*Ba a yarda a sarrafa wannan littafi ta kowace hanya
ba, kamar sake buga shi, ko sake masa wata kama, ko
kuma fassara shi zuwa wani harshe sai da rubutaccen
izinin mawallafansa*

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SADAUKARWA

Da yardar Allah, mai girma da daukaka, muna sadaukar da wannan littafi ga Alhaji Umaru da Alhaji Mustafa da Malam Abdurrahman da Malam Muhammadu Ashafa da Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa da Jama'arsu saboda gwagwarmayar da suka yi wajen kafa garin Gusau da raya mutanenta.

Haka kuma zuwa ga iyayenmu, Malam Muhammadu Dankullum da Hajiya A'ishatu (Indo) da Hajiya Hadiza(Yawo) da Hajiya Hauwa (Amarya) da Hajiya Indo (Lela) da sauran iyayenmu maza da mata wadanda suka yi mana tarbiyya mai nagarta, da aza mu kan hanya ta kwarai.

Allah ya jikan su, ya gafarta masu, ya kuma saka masu da fiyayyen alherinsa, amin.

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Dukkan Godiya ta tabbata ga Allah, Ubangijin Talikai, tsira da amincin Allah su kasance ga shugabanmu kuma Manzonmu, Annabi Muhammadu, fiyayyen halittu.

Tun lokacin da muka fara rubuta wannan littafi na tarihin Gusau har zuwa lokacin da muka kare shi muka yi ta samun taimakon littattafai da bayanai da wasu kayan tarihi iri – iri daga mutane daban-daban waɗanda suke ba za mu iya kawo sunayensu duka a wajen godiya ba, sai dai mu fadɗi wasu daga cikinsu, kamar haka:

Da farko, muna miƙa godiyarmu ga Wazirin Sakkwato, Dr. Alhaji Muhammadu Junaidu wanda ya ba mu damar yi masa tambayoyi a kan tarihin Gusau tare da ba mu izinin duba wasu littattafansa, musamman littafinsa na *Tarihin Fulani*. Mun gode ƙwarai da gaske, Allah ya yi masa gafara, ya kuma jikan sa, amin.

Muna gode wa Dr. Garba Nadama, Tsohon Gwamnan Jihar Sakkwato ta da wanda ya ba mu damar amfani da littafinsa, *The Ebolution of a City*, da ya rubuta a kan tarihin Gusau, da kuma makalarsa wadda ya gabatar kan tarihin jihadi a Kauran- Namoda da Gusau a taron ƙara wa juna ilimi game da daular Sakkwato a 1979. Haka kuma ya sami damar duba wannan littafi da ba mu shawarwari da gyare-gyare, duk da yake ba shi da cikakken lokaci. Allah ya saka masa da alheri, ya kyautata bayansa, amin.

Bayan haka, muna miƙa godiyarmu ga Garkuwar Sakkwato, Alhaji Abdu Gusau wanda ya taimaka mana ya ɗauki nauyin ƙara duba wannan littafi da gyara shi. Sannan kuma da Dangaladiman Waziri, Malam Attahiru, Wakilin Sarkin Musulmi a Gusau wanda ya ba mu wasu bayanai masu ma'ana ainun da Dr. Abdullahi Rafi Augi, Daraktan Hukumar Tarihi ta Sakkwato ta da saboda sadaukar da lokacinsa da ya yi a duk lokacin da muka zo tattaunawa da shi a kan wasu muhimman mas'aloli. Shi ma ya yi mana wasu gyare- gyare masu inganci, hasali ma dai, shi ne ya yi ta faɗakar da mu da ƙara ba mu ƙwarin gwiwa dangane da sake tsara littafin.

Kuma muna godiya ga Alhaji Isa Abdullahi, Manajan Yanki na Hukumar Haɓaka Ayyukan Gona da Raya Karkara

ta Sakkwato, yankin Gabas a Gusau saboda gare shi ne muka sami wasu littattafai kan tarihin wannan hukuma.

Madam Jean Boyd, ma'aikaciya a Hukumar Tarihi, Sakkwato a da, ita ma ta bayar da tata gudummawa wajen karanta wannan littafi da ba mu shawarwari.

Malam Umaru Danda Dogon Daji, Sakatare na Ilimi a Karamar Hukumar Ilimi ta Gusau a da ya taimake mu da bayanai game da yanayi da tsarin ilimi a Gusau, musamman bayan zuwan Turawa.

Matuka kuma muke yi wa mahaifinmu Malam Muhammadu Dankullum dan Malam Muhammadu Buhari dan Malam Muhammadu Tukur keɓantacciyar godiya saboda kyakkyawar tarbiyyar da ya yi mana. Allah ya gafarta masa, ya yi masa rahama, ya kyautata makwancinsa, amin.

Haka kuma muna gode wa Malam Umaru Guruje da Malam Muhammadu Bawa Nazaure da Malam Ahmadu dan Muhammadu Kunkura da Alhaji Yahaya Kofar Mani, Gusau da Liman Mahe da Alhaji Abubakar Dembo da Malam Wadatau na Malam Mahammdu Dankullum da Malam Garba Dankarami da Alhaji Sa'idu Dan'agwai da Baba Garba Dan'aya. Allah ya saka masu da alheri.

Har wa yau, muna matukar gode wa Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba da Mayana Alhaji Amadu Rufa'i da Kogon Wonaka, Alhaji Abdulkadir da Madawaki, Alhaji Shehu, su ma sun ba da gagarumar gudummawarsu. Allah ya biya su da alherinsa.

Malam Habibu Alhasan da Alhaji Abubakar (Buba) Maigoro da Alhaji Usman Dangwaggo Bungudu, OON da Alhaji Umaru Sambo, su ma muna godiya a gare su saboda goyon baya da shawarwari kyawawa da suka ba mu.

Sannan kuma muna gode wa Malam Maiwada Sarkin Tsabta, Karamar Hukuma ta Gusau da Alhaji Umaru Dembo da Alhaji Ibrahim Galadima, Wamban Gusau da Alhaji Ahmad Sharu da Engr. Dama Abdullahi Gusau da Malam Umaru Ahmed da Ibrahim Shehu Liman Zariya da Malam Garba Maikanti da Malam Nasiru Muhammad Gusau da Malam Sirajo Labbo Gusau saboda gudummawar da suka ba da daban-daban. Allah ya saka masu da alheri, amin.

Akwai kuma wasu littattafai da muka yi amfani da taswirorin da ke cikinsu, matuka muke godiya ga mawallafansu.

Bayan wannan, muna miƙa godiyarmu ta musamman ga Farfesa Abdulkadir Dangambo da Malam Muhammadu Balarabe Umar da Dr. Ahmad Magaji waɗanda suka taimaka wajen tace wannan littafi. Allah ya saka masu da alheri.

Haka kuma muna yi wa Malam Ado Ahmad Gidan Dabino da Anas Sa'idu Muhammad da Yusha'u Sa'idu Muhammad da Malam Auwalu Abdu Yahaya da Jibril Shu'aibu Adamu da Dr. Danjuma Sani da Al-Husseini S. 'Burji waɗanda suka ba da lokacinsu, suka taimaka wajen sake buga wannan sabon tsari na wannan littafi na *Gusau ta Malam Sambo*. Allah ya biya su ladan aikinsu, ya kuma saka masu da alheri, amin.

A dunkule, muna yin godiya ga sauran jama'a waɗanda suka taimaka ta kowane hali wajen cim ma nasarar wannan aiki ga baki daya.

*Bello Muhammad Gusau,
Hukumar Ilmin Larabci da Addinin Musulunci,
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*Sa'idu Muhammad Gusau,
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Jami'ar Bayero, Kano.
Kano-Nijeriya
Lahadi 8/1/2012*

GABATARWA

Tarihi abu ne wanda yake sanar da jama'a rayuwar al'ummun da suka wuce dangane da halin zamansu da sana'arsu da al'adunsu da iliminsu da sauran abubuwan da tarihi yake dubawa. Rubutu a kan tarihin kowace al'umma abu ne mai wahala da neman dogon bincike don gudun rikitarwa da kuma biyar diddigin littattafan da aka rubuta don fofarin tabbatar da haɓɓikanin gaskiyarsa da kawar da shukuka.

Wannan littafin na tarihin Gusau, mun laƙaba masa suna, *Gusau ta Malam Sambo* kuma mun rubuta shi da nufin ya bayar da tarihin Gusau dangane da mutanenta na farko da kafuwarta da bunkasarta, sannan ya bambanta da wasu littattafan da suka rigaye shi ta bayar da bayanai game da adabi da al'adu da dabi'un da ake gudanarwa a Gusau tun daga farko har zuwa yanzu.

Duk da yake wasu daga cikin kakanninmu na farko sun bar wasu rubuce-rubuce game da wannan tarihi, bai sa rubuta shi ya sauƙaƙa ba saboda kasancewar wutar da aka sha yi a cikin garin Gusau, mafi yawan abin da ke rubuce ya ƙone. Daga cikin abubuwan da suka ƙone akwai tutar da aka ba Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa wadda take like a tsinin mashi.

Amma, Alhamdu Lillahi, an kuma samun wasu malamai waɗanda suka taimaka da rubuta bayanai a kan tarihin Gusau. Daga cikinsu, akwai Nadama (1972), *The Ebolution of a City* wanda ya rubuta a kan neman digirinsa na farko a fannin tarihi, a shekarar 1972¹. Akwai kuma Malam Isyaka Tsafe, Katsina, wanda ya rubuta wasu bayanai cikin Ajami game da tarihin garuruwan Hausa. Daga cikin labaran da ya rubuta akwai labarin Gusau. Sai kuma wasu rahotanni da Turawan Mulki suka rubuta game da tarihin Gusau. Misali akwai *Gusau District Notebook* da *Gusau District Re-Assessment*, 1914 (NAK/ SOKOTOPROF/ S/ 2575) da kuma *District Assessment Chafe, Kwiambana, Gusau, Kotorkoshi*

¹ Ya gabatar da wannan bincike ne a Sashen Tarihi na Jami'ar Ahmadu Bello, Zaria. Shi wannan littafin ya kunshi tarihin Gusau dangane da kafuwarta, sannan da bayanin tsarin mulki da tattalin arzikin kasa na Gusau.

and *Bungudu* (NAK/ KADCAPT/ 222/1920) da sauran wasu bayanan Gusau jefi- jefi a cikin wasu littattafai.

Daga cikin hanyoyin da muka yi amfani da su kuma domin samun karin bayanai a kan tarihin na Gusau mun ziyarci tare da tambayar tsofaffin masana tarihin Gusau wadanda muka sami wasu abubuwa masu ma'ana da amfani game da tarihin daga bakunansu.

Wasu daga cikin manufofin da suka sa mu rubuta wannan littafi sun hada da kasancewar mun tashi tare da iyaye da kakanni wadanda suke ba mu labarin Gusau dangane da mutanenta da yadda suke rayuwa ya taimaka mana kwarai tare da buɗe mana kofar yin bincike na wannan tarihi.

Haka kuma fahimtar muhimmancin samun rubutaccen tarihi na garuruwa wanda zai ba jama'a masu tasowa haske game da garuruwan kasar nan ya kara sa mu himmatuwa wajen wannan aiki.

Masu hikima suna cewa, dukkan abin da aka rubuta ya tabbata kamar zane a dutsi, muddin dai akwai rayuwa, wanda kuma ba a rubuta ba da sannu zai tafi kamar an yi ruwa an dauke. Son mu ga tarihin Gusau a rubuce kamar yadda wadansu suka fara rubuta shi, yana daya daga cikin manufofin rubuta littafin.

Game da buga wannan littafi kuma, da farko an fara buga shi da keken rubutu na tafireta a shekarar 1979. Sai kuma aka sake buga shi bugun tafireta a 1980 bayan da Alhaji Abdu Gusau, Garkuwan Sakkwato da Dangaladiman Waziri Malam Attahiru, Wakilin Sarkin Musulmi a Gusau suka sake duba shi. Daga nan ne a shekarar 1982 aka dafa buga shi da keken tafireta bayan da Dr. Garba Nadama, Gwamnan Jihar Sakkwato na da ya duba shi tare da ba da shawarwari masu inganci.

Hukumar Tarihi ta Sakkwato ta ga wannan aiki sai ta yi na'am da shi, har ta ga ya kamata ta buga shi bugun dab'i. Don haka, Daraktan hukumar, Dr. Abdullahi Rafi Augi ya ba mu shawarar mu sake tsara littafin ta yadda zai dace da kowa da kowa wato masu nazari da binciken tarihi da dalibai da sauran mutane masu sha'awa. Wannan shawara tasa ta gamsar da mu kwarai, amma ba mu sami damar gama aikin ba sai a 1984 kuma a shekara ta 1984 ne aka yi masa bugun dab'i.

A cikin wannan sabon tsari mun yi kofari mu nuna inda muka samo bayanamu gwargwadon hali, idan a littafi ne mun bayar da sunansa da shafofi. Haka kuma idan hira ce muka yi da wani, ko wani ya yi da wani, shi ma mun bayyana sunansa.

Amma abin lura a nan shi ne, a sa'ilin da muke aikin sake tsara littafin mun yi la'akari tare da kiyaye ginshikan bayanai waɗanda da su ne aka bi aka gina wannan tarihi, wanda yake canza su zai jawo ruguza aikin da muka yi tun farko. Ashe ke nan, mun lura da wasu abubuwa waɗanda ke son gyara, muka gyara, sannan muka zo da wasu muhimman al'amuran tarihi sababbi da nau'o'in ci gaban da aka samu a Gusau tun daga shekara ta 1984 zuwa yau, 2012 muka shigar da su. Yin haka ya zama tilas ta yadda za a sami littafin ya zo da bayanai dalla-dalla.

Muna fata sake tsarin wannan littafin ya zama mai amfani ga masana da manazarta da daliban ilimi a makarantun sakandare da manyan makarantun ilimi da jami'o'i da sauran masu sha'awar bincike da sanin tarihin garuruwa da zamantakewar al'umma.

Allah ya taimake mu baki daya, amin.

BABI NA DAYA

1.0 SUNAN GUSAU DA KIRARINSA

Wannan babi zai yi nazari ne game da asali da ma'anar kalmar Gusau tare kuma da fito da madosarta sannan za a kawo muhimman kirare-kirare waɗanda ake yi wa garin Gusau.

1.1 Sunan Gusau

Akwai bambancin ra'ayoyi na masana tarihi dangane da sunan Gusau, wasu daga cikinsu sun haɗa da:

1.1.1 Asali da Ma'anar Kalmar Gusau

Muna ganin an samo kalmar Gusau ne daga *gusa*², wato *tafi*, kamar ka ce, *gusa daga nan*, ko *tafi daga nan*. A luggace kalmar tana nufin gurgusawa³ daga wani wuri zuwa wani waje. A ma'anar isɗilaɗi wato ta zahiri ko ta aro kuwa kalmar tana nufin sunan gari.

Alhassan (1990: 3) ya fassara kalmar Gusau kamar haka:

G = Gaskiya haskenta ilmi, ilmi hasken gaskiya
U = Uba taskarsa sana'a, sana'a taskar uba
S = Sarauta manufarta adalci, adalci manufar sarauta
A = Arziki tushensa noma, noma tushen arziki
U = Uwa amfaninta taimako, taimako amfanin uwa⁴

² Kalmar *gusa* tana nufin a daga zuwa wani wuri kaɗan (Awde, 1996: 56). A *Kamusun Hausa* (2006:177) an ba da ma'anar *gusa* da *matsa*.

³ *Kamusun Hausa* ya ba da ma'anar *gurgusa* da *matsa* ko *zakuda kusa* (CNHN, 2006: 176).

⁴ A wannan fassara, Gusau tana nufin *uba* da *uwa ce*, mai gaskiya, mai sarauta, mai arzuka na rayuwa, shi ya sa ake yi wa Gusau kirari da, 'Gusau ta Sambo noma yaƙi inda babu mishkili ba huntu'.

1.1.2 Wasu Dalilan Kiran Gusau

Akwai wasu dalilai da dama waɗanda masana tarihi da ilmin harshe suka bayyana game da sunan *Gusau*. Daga cikinsu akwai:

i) A lokacin da mutanen Gusau suke zaune a Rawayya⁵ tare da Sarkinsu Malam Abdulkadir, sai suka fitini mutanen Rawayyar. Daga nan mutanen rawayya suka yi shawarar su kore su daga garinsu don su sami sakewa. An ce sun fahimci mutanen Wonaka (Gusau) ba su son gori, sai suka sami daidaituwar ra'ayi na su yi masu gori saboda ba su iya yaƙi da su. Don haka, a sakamakon wani abu da ya faru tsakanin mutanen Gusau da mutanen Rawayya, sai suka ce masu su gusa su ba su garinsu, ai ga nasu garin can ya zama kufai. Wannan magana ta hasguda mutanen Gusau, sai da sannu-sannu suka bar Rawayya, suka komo tsohon wurinsu. To, sai suka kira wannan wuri da suka dawo masa daga Rawayya, *Gusau*. Wato sun *guso* daga Rawayya zuwa Gusau, wurin da aka dawo gare shi (Hirar MMD da Kungiyar Mutane, 1956-1965).

ii) Wata hanyar gurgusawar kuwa ita ce, ana ganin a lokacin da mutanen Gusau suka baro Rawayya ba su koma wa tsohon wurinsu na 'Yargusau ba, sai suka gurgusa kaɗan daga gabas da ita, suka kafa garin Gusau a zama na biyu wato saran Salihu Dankambo⁶. To, sabili da wannan gurgusowar da suka yi daga tsohon zama zuwa

⁵Garin Rawayya yana ɗaya daga cikin garuruwa waɗanda mutanen Gusau suka zauna domin neman mafaka, kuma daga Rawayya ne suka sake koma wa mazauninsu na Gusau.

⁶Salihu Dankambo shi ne ɗan Jabba kanen Alhaji Umaru 'ya'yan Alhaji Mustafa. Shi kuma shahararren ɗan dambe ne kuma jarumi., daga nan, ya zamo Sarkin Yaƙin Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa har zuwa lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Malam Abdulkadir.

sabon zama sai suka kira shi Gusau wato wurin da aka guso zuwa gare shi.

iii) Shi kuma Malam Isyaka Tsafe, Katsina (*Isyaka Tsafe, Katsina, "Labarin Gusau"*, a cikin *Tarihin Labaran Garuruwan Hausa* da ya rubuta da Ajami. NAK/KADCAPT/ 10-AR-2/62-1916) ya bayyana an samo sunan Gusau ne a lokacin da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya ce wa jama'arsa, "Mu gurgusa kusa da Kwatarkwashi."

Ga abin da ya ce a cikin littafin nasa, "*Asalin Gusau*, Malam Sambo dan Ashafa da 'Yandoton Daji ya fito, ya tafi Degel, ya wo hijira ga Shehu Danfodiyo, da can Shehu ya ba shi tuta ta yaƙi, ya kai ma 'Yandoton Daji yaƙi ya ci su. Ya koma Sabuwal ya zamna. Nan da nan ya kai ma Kuyambana yaƙi ran Safiyar salla... sunka zo sunka ci Gwari, sai sunka koma gida. Sa'annan ya taso daga Sabuwal, ya ce, "mu gurgusa kusa da Kwatarkwashi." Shi am mafarin *Gusau*. Shi ya gina Gusau. Ya tashi daga Gusau ya sara Birnin Cediya. Ya shekara bakwai birnin Cediya kusa ga Kurku (Katsina, 1916:1).

iv) Malam Garba Dankarami (Hira da MGD, Gusau 1978) ya nuna an samo sunan ne daga sunan wani maharbi da ake kira *Gusau* inda ya ce, "a lokacin da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya baro 'Yandoto da nufin hijira daga gare ta da izinin Shehu Usmanu, sai ya yiwo yamma da shi da jama'arsa, suna tafiya har suka iso gab da gulbin Sakkwato, ya tarar da wani maharbi a wajen wanda ake ce masa *Gusau*, sai suka ajiye kayansu da nufin nan ne wurin da Shehu Usmanu ya yi masa ishara. Lokacin da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya yi umurni da a ajiye kaya, sai shi ko maharbin nan ya tashi ya kara gaba, bayan tashinsa ne sai suka kira wurin 'Yargusau⁷".

⁷ Wato sunan mazaunin Gusawa na farko ko sunan wata yunwa da aka yi a kasar Hausa (CNHN, 2006: 176).

v) *A Kamusun Hausa* (CNHN, 2006:176)
an nuna *Gusau* sunan babban birnin Jihar Zamfara
ne.

1.2 Kirarin Gusau

Kamar yadda aka yi wa wasu garuruwa da wurare kirare-kirare don yi musu zuga da fito da su fili ga jama'a a kasar Hausa, Gusau ma ba a bar ta a baya ba tana da nata kiraren. Ga wasu misalai daga cikinsu:

Gusau ta Sambo Kanwar Daji Daga Gare ki sai ai Damara

An yi wa Gusau wannan kirari saboda a lokacin da aka kafa ta tana a cikin surkukin daji ne kafin ta bunkasa har ma ta cika ta tumbatsa. Wasu kuma suna ganin Sakkwatawa da sauran waɗānsu mutane idan sun zo za su tafi wajen Katsina ko Kano ko Barno ko Bauchi ko Zariya da sauransu a Gusau ne ake yada zango a shirya wa tafiya sosai, daga nan ne kuma ake haɗa su da masu rakiya domin shiga daji mai surkuki ainun wanda ya kunshi namun daji da 'yan fashi⁸. To, saboda haka ne wasu suke yi wa Gusau kirari da kanwar daji tun da tana maƙwabtaka da dajin.

Gusau ta Sambo Dandin Hausa Kowaz zo Gusau Abinai shi Gusa

Gusau ta sami wannan kirari a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Malam Muhammadu Mai'akwai (1929-1943). Lokacin da sarakunan Gusau suka yi mulki tun daga Malam Abdulkadir har zuwa Sarkin Katsina Umaru Malam ba su bar mutane su sake da aikata bidi'a da masha'a ba. An nuna a lokacin Umaru Malam ko kuwwa mai karfi mutum ba zai yi ba balle kida, Umaru Malam duk ya hana don koyi da mutanen da suka wuce. Amma a lokacin Muhammadu Mai'akwai sai ya bar masu shagulgula da masha'a da kade-kade suka yi ta annashuwa a Gusau, wannan ya kara jawo malalower baki a

⁸ Wato masu tare fatake su kwace kayayyakinsu da dukiyoyinsu.

Gusau. Haka kuma aka yi muwafaka da lokacin zuwan jirgin kasa Gusau da Kauran Namoda. Don haka, sai Gusau ta cika da ayyukan jin dadi da sauran harkokin walwala. To, ta nan ne ta sami wannan kirari.

Gusau ta Sambo Kali Mali, ta Sambo ko Kara Kudfi na

A takaice ana nufi da wannan kirari Gusau ta funshi abubuwa da yawa, ilimi da kudi da sana'o'i iri-iri, mutum ko kara yake sayarwa zai sami kudin da zai ci abinci da shi har ma yayi arziki. Wannan kirari ya nuna irin shaharar da Gusau ta yi wajen kasuwanci da tashi tsaye haikan da yin sana'o'i kuma ga kasancewar Gusawa mutane ne wafanda ba su raina kadan.

Gusau ta Sambo Kwarya mai Kashe Akushi, Takarda mai Kashe Turmin Lailai

Shi kuma wannan kirari ya funshi yabo da zuga mutanen Gusau. Mutanen Gusau mutane ne masu yaji da juriya da dauriya wafanda ba a iya cinye su da yaƙi. Akwai misalin wani yaƙi da aka taɓa kawo wa Gusau wanda Sarkin Katsinan Maradi Danbaskore ya zo da shi. A wannan yaƙi Gusau ta nuna haƙiƙanin jaruntaka duk da rashin yawan su inda suka kama wajen mutum 300 a matsayin bayi, suka kashe na kashewa, wasu ko suka gudu. Ta irin haka ne kwarya ta kashe akushi, kuma takarda ta kashe turmin lailai, komai ka zo da shi Gusau ta tsere ma.

Wasu daga cikin kirare-kiraren Gusau kuma sun haɗa da:

- Gusau ta Malam Sambo, in da naka Gusau (guso), in babu naka Gusau (guso), in ko da sharri ka zo to gurgusa ka gusa, in ka ƙi jin bari, hoho za ka ji ka gushe;
- Gusau *gusa* an nuhwa, ta Sambo dangalin mutanen Hausa.

- Gusau ta Sambo gurgusa ka yi naka, ka gurgusa ka ba wani naka;
- Gusau ta Sambo ɗan gari mai sha'awa, kwaz zo shi yau da niyyar shi wuce sai ya nemi ɗan wuri ya zauna;
- Gusau ta Sambo ba a kai maki yaƙi, ta Sambo garkuwar mutanen Sambo;
- Gusau ta Sambo noma yaƙi inda babu mishkili ba huntu;
- Gusau ta Sambo tsangayar malamai, gidan Malam Gwani da Malam Buda;
- Gusau ta Sambo dindimar alƙarya, mai kasuwa da filin idi, ta Sambo Kanon mutanen yamma;
- Gusau ta Malam Sambo garin Sarakunan Musulunci inda ɗan talakka ke zaman shi shi wala (Alhassan, 1990: 5);
- da sauransu.

Wannan babi ya yi bayani ne dangane da sunan Gusau da asalin kalmar Gusau da yadda aka ɗora ta a kan sunan gari na Gusau. Haka kuma an kawo wasu kirare-kirare waɗanda ake yi wa garin Gusau.

BABI NA BIYU

2.0 KAFUWAR GUSAU DA HABAKARTA

Babin da ya gabata ya yi magana ne game da kalmar Gusau da ma'anarta da kuma wasu kirare-kirare da ake yi wa garin Gusau. Wannan babi shi kuma zai yi bayani ne a kan kafuwar Gusau da mutanen da suka kafa ta da wuraren da suka zazzauna da yaƙe-yaƙen da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa ya yi zuwa lokacin da aka samar da mazauni na Gusau a zama na biyu na saran Sarkin Yaƙi Salihu Dankambo har bunƙasarta zuwa yau.

2.1 Iyakacin Kasar Gusau da Yanayinta

Gusau tana cikin Jihar Zamfara ta yanzu , kuma tana ɗaya daga cikin manyan ƙasashenta. Sannan tana tsakanin Sakkwato da Zariya, kilomita 176 ne daga Zariya zuwa Gusau, daga Gusau kuwa zuwa Sakkwato kilomita 210 ne. Daga gabas ta yi iyaka da kasar Katsina da kasar Kwatarkwashi, daga arewa ta yi iyaka da kasar Kauran Namoda. Ta yi iyaka da kasar Bungudu ta wajen yamma, sannan ta yi iyaka da kasar Dansadau ta ɓangaren kudu. (Districts Assessment, 1920, NAK/KADCAPT/222: 29; hira da M.M.W.N.:1979).

Gusau tana ɗaya daga cikin manyan gundumomin Zamfara guda goma sha huɗu (14) da suka ƙunshi yankin Sakkwato Gabas a zamanin mulkin Turawa⁹.

Yanayin kasar Gusau, ƙasa ce shimfiɗaɗɗiya wadda take a kan tudu,ba ta da yawan kwararra ko duwarwatsu, sai kamar Dutsin Marbe da na Kantawa. Har wa yau kasar tana da tsaununka jefi-jefi a wurare daban-daban, kamar tsaunukan da ke tsakanin 'Yandoto da Langa-Langa, akwai su kuma a Mada da tsaunen Tutari. Ita kuma Wanke dukanta tsununka ce, sannan akwai su a Labbo-Maikomo. Manyan gulaben da suka ratsa cikin kasar Gusau su ne, gulbin Sakkwato wanda ya fito daga ƙauyen Dandume ya biyo ta Kwaren Ganuwa da Rijiya da Gidan Fakkan da Gidan Malamai ya faɗo Gusau ya zarce zuwa Bungudu da Maru har zuwa Sakkwato . Sai gulbin Gagare wato na Wonaka wanda ya koma har Kauran Namoda.

⁹ Hasali ma a Gusau aka ajiye hedikwatarsu.

Akwai ta kuma da yanayin kasar noma mai laka da fadama da mai damba-damba, akwai kuma inda take da jar kasa da wadda ba a rasa ba mai jigawa.

Haka kuma akwai tsameku da suke da muhimmanci a ambace su saboda abubuwan tarihi da suka auku a wajensu. Misali Tsamiyar Hasau ta Dabbakal wadda Kaura Hasau, Sarkin Yaƙin Sarkin Maradi Danbaskore ya ajiye sansanin yaƙinsa a ƙarƙashinta lokacin da ya kawo yaƙi Gusau inda ya kwana goma sha huɗu bai sami nasara ba ya tashi. Sai kuma Tsamiya Tara ta hanyar Rawayya, nan ne dogarai ke zama masu rakiyar jama'a zuwa Rawayya saboda kare kai daga 'yan samame da 'yan fashi. Akwai Kawurin Goga wanda yake babban zango ne na masu zuwa Lokoja da Ikko, sai Kuka-mai-Sheƙa wadda ta zama kamar rimi a tsakar gari, duk inda aka bullo wa Gusau sai an gan ta, wato ta shanye sauran itatuwa. Waɗannan itatuwa da wasunsu akan yi masu camfin ajiye iskoki, irin su Dantsatsumbe da Jita-kukku da sauransu.

2.2 'Yandoto

'Yandoto tsohon gari ne wanda yana da wuya a ce ga lokacin da ya kafu, amma a wani fauli ana cewa akwai alkaryar 'Yandoto tun kafin Ruwan Dufana (Alhassan, 1987:3; Alhalifa, Babu shekara: 25). Wani zancen yana cewa asalinsu yana komawa ne ga samuwar kasashen Hausa saboda mutanenta na farko Hausawa ne, kuma daular Katsina ce take riƙe da su, ita ce ke naɗo hakimi ta kawo masu.

Madawakin Katsina shi ne hakimin da yake riƙon 'Yandoto yana kulawa da harkokin gudanarwa na garuruwan da ke kudancin Katsinar wato ɓangaren da aka fi sani da Katsinar Laka. A ɓangaren kasuwanci kuma, noma da farauta suna daga cikin sana'o'in da mutanen 'Yandoto ke aiwatarwa. Hasali ma ta zama mahada ta kasuwanci wadda take da hanyar fatauci babba da ke zarcewa zuwa garuruwan

kasashen Hausa da wasunsu, kamar Kano da Katsina da Borno da sauransu (Nadama, 1979: 148; Usman, 1981:46-47).

Kuma 'Yandoto ta zama garin tarihi domin daga cikinta ne shahararren ɗan kokawar nan mai suna Korau ya fita, ya tafi Katsina ya karɓe mulkin jama'ar wurin daga hannun Sarkin Katsina Sanau na zuriyar Durbawa. Korau ya amshe mulkin

ne a shekara ta 1445. Yanzu haka ma ana yi wa garin kirari da “Katsina ta Korau” (Usman, 1981: 46-47).

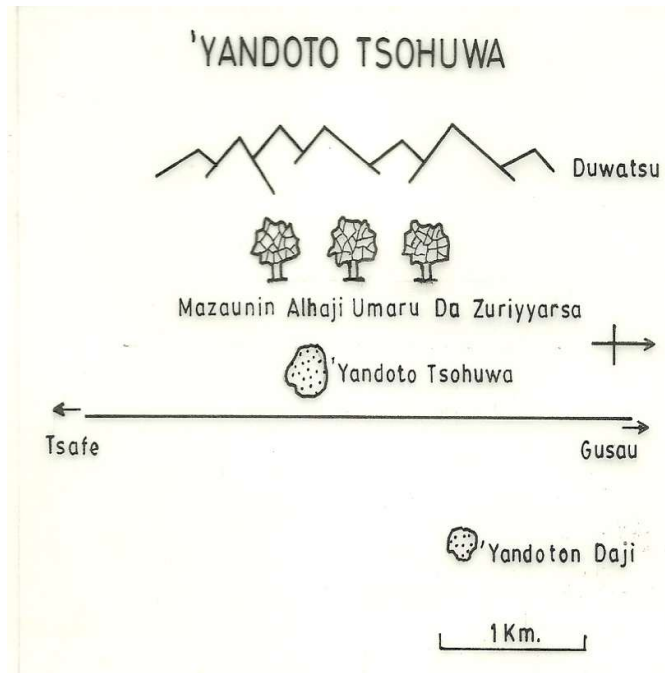
Dangane da ilimi, wannan alƙarya ta zama cibiya ko mahadar koyar da ilimin addinin Musulunci¹⁰ ta ƙasashen Hausa tun a wajen ƙarni na goma sha bakwai (Ƙ17) zuwa na goma sha takwas (Ƙ18) wanda ya jawo hankulan mutane daga wurare daban-daban suka dinga ziyartarta don neman ilimi ko kuma koyar da shi. Domin haka, sai ‘Yandoto ta ƙunshi shahararrun mutane da ake zuwa ɗaukar karatu a wajensu. Kusan duk wannan nahiya ba gari mai ilimi kamarsa. Har an ba da labarin Shehu Muhammadu Sa’adu ɗan ƙanen kakan Shehu Usmanu ya zo ‘Yandoto ya zauna har ya yi aure a nan kafin ya koma Ƙwanni (Last, 1967: 37). Sai kuma Malam Bakari daga Borno (Nadama, 1979:148).

Bayan ilimin addinin Musulunci da ‘Yandoto ta shahara da shi, akwai kuma addinai na gargajiya da ba a rasa ba waɗanda wasu suke bi kamar magiro da kyauka da ɗanƙunƙurutu da makamantansu.

Daga baya, kafin jighadin Shehu Usmanu an tabbatar da waɗannan malamai da ke zaune a ‘Yandoto Hausawa ne masu kwadayi da barin sunna, masu bin ra’ayin sarakunan Habe, kuma ba su son abin da ya taɓa matsayin nan nasu.

Daga cikin ƙungiyoyin baƙin mutane da suka zo ‘Yandoto akwai ƙungiyoyin Fulani a ƙarƙashin shugabancin Alhaji Mustafa da Malam Abdurrahman waɗanda suka yo hijira zuwa gare ta don ƙaruwa da ilimi da kuma nufin dakon bayyanar Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo kamar yadda suka sami labari daga wuraren da suka fito. Amma da suka zo ‘Yandoton ba su zauna tare da su ba, wato ba su cudanya da Hausawan ba, sai dai suka sami wani wuri kan tudu kafin shiga cikin ainihin tsohon garin na ‘Yandoto suka zauna.

¹⁰ Nadama (1972:7) ya nuna alƙaryar ‘Yandoto ta zama kamar jami’a take inda ake zuwa ɗaukar karatu kuma ana iya misalta garin da zamansa kamar matsayin Timbuktu. Shi ma Alhalifa (24-26) ya nuna ‘Yandoto ta zama daula ta Musulunci a ɗasar Sudan wadda Shehu Yahya bn Abdullahi bn Alhasan ya yi }o}arin kafawa a }arni na 2 ({2} na hijira. Kabara (Ba a buga littafin ba) ya tabbatar da ‘Yandota ta shahara ainun da ilimi da malamai masu ilimi da ɗalibai masu }o}ari da naciya.



Taswirar Birnin 'Yandoto da Wurin da su
Alhaji Umaru da Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan
Ashafa suka zauna

2.3 Zuwan su Alhaji Mustafa da Malam

Abdurrahman a 'Yandoto

A wajen karni na goma sha biyar (K15) an sami yawaitar kaurar kungiyoyin Fulani da suka zo suka zauna a geffan gulaben Rima da na Bunsuru da na Gagare da na Sakkwato. Kasashen nahiyoyin wadannan gulabe fadamu ne masu albarkar samar da tsirrai nagartattu. Su wadannan kungiyoyi na Fulani wasu sun zauna ne a Arewa-maso-Gabas, da tsakiyar kasar Zamfara. Da kowace kungiya ta bunkasa, sai aka dinga kiran ta da sunan mutanen da ke shugabantarta, ko kuma da sunan wurin da take zaune.

Kungiyoyin Fulani da suka shahara da zama a kasar Zamfara, kuma suka sa hannu a jihadin Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo akwai Alibawa da suka zo daga Doso a karkashin shugabancin mutane biyu wato Ali da da Ali Bawa. Wadannan Fulani su

suka samar da garuruwan Zurmi da Bunga. Haka kuma akwai kungiyar Alawa a Birnin Magaji da Bidazawa a Kanmi da Jallawa a Kuryar Madaro da Kasarawa a Bungudu (Nadama, 1979: 141).

A bangaren birnin 'Yandoto kuwa, wadda aka bayyana a baya tana iyakar kasar Zamfara an sami kungiyoyin Fulani da suka yo hijira suka zauna a wurin. Kungiyar Fulani ta 'Yandotawa¹¹ a karkashin shugabancin Alhaji Mustafa da dansa Alhaji Umaru sun taso da iyalinsu daga kasar Bagadaza¹² suka yiwo yamma, suna tafiya suna yada zango har suka iso 'Yandoto (Muhammad, Bol. 4: 26-27; Shu'ubatu Tarikh, 1967:91).

Amma babu hakikanin shi Alhaji Mustafa asalinsa Balarabe ne, sai dai mun sami tabbacin shi Bafilatani ne, an tafi da shi hajji ko an haife shi a can (Hira da kungiyar mutane, 1978). Wadannan Fulani wato 'Yandotawa siffarsu ta dan bambanta da ta sauran kungiyoyin Fulanin da muka ambata a baya, domin su ba makiyaya ne ba, su malamai da dalibai ne masu neman ilimin addinin Musulunci a sassa daban-daban.

Bayan komawar Alhaji Mustafa a 'Yandoto da zama yana da al'adar bayan 'yan shekaru kafan yakan tafi aikin hajji tare da dansa Alhaji Umaru¹³ saboda haka, sukan yada zango a wasu garuruwa kamar Katsina da Kano da Borno. A Borno yakan sauka ne a gidan wani abokinsa dan'uwansa Malam Abdurrahman.¹⁴ A wata tafiya da suka yi zuwa hajji sun samo labarin wani haske zai bayyana a kasar yamma wato yankin

¹¹ An kira su da wannan suna saboda zamansu a 'Yandoto

¹² Bagadaza shahararren gari ne da aka kafa a zamanin Halifa Abu Ja'afar Al-Mansur (136-158 H.A./775) Halifa na biyu a cikin daular Abbasiyya. Abu Ja'afar shi ne ya kafa wannan gari na Bagadaza ya mayar da shi hedikwatarsa maimakon Kufa. Bagadaza gari ne wanda ya shahara da manyan malamai wajanda suka zo daga wurare da dama har aka sami babbar makaranta (Jami'a) wadda mutane daga nahiyoyi da yawa suka nemi ilimi a cikinta. Fulani na cikin irin wajannan mutane, daga baya ne ma aka sami su Alhaji Mustafa da Jansa Alhaji Umaru wajanda suka yo karatu a cikinsa, daga nan suka bar shi zuwa 'Yandoto (Mahammad, Durusun Fi Al-Tarikh Al-Islami, Juz'u'i na 4: 26-27; Shu'ubatu Tarikh, "Tarikh Al-Madaniyyat Al-Islamiyya, 1967: 91).

¹³ A wannan lokaci, tafiya aikin hajji da sauran tafiye-tafiye duk a kasa ake yin su.

¹⁴ Shi ma Bafilatani ne Jan'uwan Alhaji Mustafa da ya zo ya zauna a Borno tare da jama'arsa.

Sudan.¹⁵ Da Alhaji Mustafa ya dawo Borno kuma ya gaya wa ɗan'uwansa Malam Abdurrahman labarin bayyanar wannan haske, sai ya ce, “ba za ka bar mu a nan ba, lallai za mu tafi tare ne don mu jira bayyanar wannan bushara a ‘Yandoto. Bayan sun zauna sosai, sai Alhaji Mustafa ya aurar da jikanyarsa Aminatu wato ‘yar Alhaji Umaru ga Malam Muhammadu Ashafa¹⁶. Tahowar ‘Yandotawa da Ashafawa a ‘Yandoto ya faru ne a wajejen farkon karni na goma sha takwas (K18). Kuma kamar yadda muka faɗa a baya, su malamai da ɗalibai ne da suka zo daga manya-manyan kasashen Musulunci na nesa, kuma bayan bayyanar Shehu Usmanu suka taimaka masa wajen tsai da addinin Musulunci na kwarai, har suka kafa karamar daula ta Musulunci wadda aka fi sani da Katsina ta Yamma ko Katsinar Laka a sabon birninsu na Gusau. Gabanin farawar Jihadin Shehu Usmanu, Allah ya yi wa Alhaji Mustafa uban Alhaji Umaru da Malam Abdurrahman Uban Malam Muhammadu Ashafa rasuwa (Hirar M.M.D. da kungiyar mutane, 1956).

2.4 Bayyanar Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo da Jihadi

¹⁵ Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Bello ya faɗi wannan bushara a cikin littafinsa na Infaʼul Maisuri, shafi na 57, inda ya ce, “Waliyyai sun yo busharar hasken Shehu tun kafin bayyanarsa. Daga cikinsu har akwai Waliyya Saliha bafillatana Ummu Hani’a ta yo bushara da shi, “Wani waliyyi daga cikin waliyan Allah zai bayyana a cikin yankin ɗasashen Sudan. Zai jaddada addinin Musulunci, ya rayar da sunna, ya tsai da addini sahihi. Sannan zai shahara tsakanin ɗasashen Sudan. Malamai da sauran mutane za su yi koyi da shi. Al’adar jama’arsa ba a jarrabe su da kiwon shanu ba, kamar al’adar sauran Fulani, wanda ya riski zamaninsa, to ya bi shi. Haka ma Shehu Muhammadu Attahiru Sufi Jan Ibrahim da Shehu Waladidu sun yo busharar bayyanar hasken Shehu Usmanu. Haka ma Wazirin Sakkwato, Muhammadu Junaidu ya faɗi a cikin littafinsa na *Tarihin Fulani*, shafi na 8-9. irin wannan bushara da Shehunai suka yi ta bayyanar Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo tun kafin zuwansa.

¹⁶ Allah ya azurta su da samun da namiji wanda aka raɗa wa suna Muhammadu Sambo. Amma Malam Muhammadu Ashafa yana da wasu mata waɗanda suka haifi Muhammadu Maudu da Muhammadu Dikko sannan da Muhammadu Gimba. Ita kuma Aminatu tana da ‘yan’uwan haihuwa guda biyar, su ne Muhammadu da Usamatu da Fate da Garba da Dottiya. Don karin bayani dubi tsarin salsala a wannan littafi.

An haifi Shehu Usmanu a ranar Lahadi, shekara ta 1745 a wani gari da ake kira Maratta cikin kasar Gobir. Shehu Usmanu ya rayu a gidan ilimi da daukaka, mahaifinsa Muhammadu Fodiyo babban malami ne, hasali ma, a wajensa ne Shehu ya yi karatun *Alkur'ani*, mai girma, har ya sauke shi, sannan ya fara wasu littattafan farko na addinin Musulunci. Dangane da dalibtarsa, Shehu Usmanu ya nuna hazaka da fahimta wajen ilimi. Ya yi kuma tafiye-tafiye da dama don neman ilimi daga garinsu zuwa wasu garuruwa (Kumasi, 1964: 5) ; Alorin, 1971: 93-94).

Shehu ya yi karatu wurin Shehu Usmanu Binduri Bakabe da Malam Abdurrahman dan Hamada da Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Abdullahi da Malam Shehu Jibril dan Umaru (Alorin. 1971: 94; Last, 1967: 5-6).

Bayan Shehu Usmanu ya koma gida Degel, sai ya kafa makaranta yana koyarwa a cikinta. Mutane da dama suka riƙa zuwa karatu wurinsa daga garuruwa daban-daban. Alhaji Umaru dan Alhaji Mustafa yana daga cikin mutanen da ke zuwa karatu wajen nasa.¹⁷ Yana kuma tafiya ne tare da jikansa Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa.

Ba a daƙe ba sai Shehu Usmanu ya fara wa'azi a cikin Degel a wajejen 1188/H.A/1774-5; yana kiran mutane zuwa ga koma wa sunnar Manzon Allah, su kuma bar irin abubuwan da suke yi na bidi'a waƙanda suka saƙa wa sunna. (Last, 1967: 7). Daga nan kuma ya fara yawace-yawace cikin garuruwan Zamfara da Kabi har ma da Illo yana wa'azi ga jama'a. Sai jama'a suka fara yarda da wa'azin Shehu Usmanu, jama'a ta taru, kullum kuma sai karuwa take yi. Har wata rana ma, Sarkin Gobir Bawa Jangwarzo ya aika wa Shehu Usmanu don ya zo ya riƙa yi wa jama'arsa wa'azi a fadarsa (Last, 1967:7). A lokacin Bawa Jangwarzo¹⁸ ne Shehu Usmanu ya sami izinin yi wa mutanen Gobir wa'azi, suka yi alƙawarin a riƙa masu wa'azi da daraja, a saki fursunan da aka kulle ba shari'a, kada a hana kowane mai son shiga Musulunci shiga, kada a azabtar da mabiyansa da haraji.

¹⁷ Da ma Alhaji Mustafa yakan tura Jansa Alhaji Umaru karatu wajen Shehu Umaru Jibril Ba'azbine. Shi kuwa shahararren malami ne a Jashashen Hausa da kuma Nijar.

¹⁸ A lokacin ne aka ce Yumfa, wanda ya zama Sarkin Gobir daga baya, ya yi karatu a wajen Shehu Usmanu.

Bayan rasuwar Sarkin Gobir Bawa (1771- 1789) sai Yakubu ya gaje shi ya zama sarki daga 1789 zuwa 1796. Sannan kuma Nafata ya hau gado, shi kuma ya shekara shida da wata biyar daga 1796 zuwa 1802. Daga nan, Yumfa dan Nafata ya gaje gadon sarautar daga 1802 zuwa 1808.

Tun lokacin Nafata aka fara warware alkawuran da Bawa ya yi da Shehu Usmanu, har sa'ar da Yumfa ya hau gado ya ci gaba da jayayya da Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo. Amma duk da haka jama'a sai kara taruwa take yi wurin Shehu Usmanu, al'amarin Musulunci sai kara daukaka yake yi. Shi kuma Yumfa bai bar shi ba, ya ci gaba da shirya makarkashiya iri-iri don ya raunana karfin da ya fahimci Shehu Usmanu yana da shi.

Daga cikin miyagun dabarun da Yumfa ya yi ga Shehu akwai wata rana ya aika masa, ya zo ya yi wa'azi, bayan ya sa an haka wata rijiya wadda aka kafa masu a cikinta, aka aza tabarma bisa bakin rijiyar. Sa'ar da Shehu Usmanu ya zo tare da dan'uwansa Abdullahi, har shi Abdullahi ya yi niyyar zaunawa kan tabarmar, sai Shehu Usman ya hana shi, shi kuwa ya zauna bisa kanta. Ya yi magana da Yumfa, har suka kare zancensu na ganawa ya tashi. Allah ya cike rijiyar da rairayi, Shehu Usman ya koma masaukinsa lafiya, sannan ya hau ya koma Degel (Junaidu, 1956:114).

Dabarori miyagu daban-daban Yumfa da iyayensa suka rika yi wa Shehu Usmanu. In sun yi wannan ta ki ci gobe su sake wata, kamar ma harbin sa da Yumfa ya yi da bindiga sai ta karairaye (Hira da kungiyar mutane, 1978).

Al'amarin Shehu Usmanu ya watsu a cikin kasashe saboda haka, sai mutane suka rika kai caffarsu zuwa gare shi don su nuna masa sun yarda da yana kira ne zuwa ga gaskiya¹⁹.

A lokacin da Shehu Usmanu yake ta yawon wa'azi Alhaji Umaru ya tsufa kwari, sai ya rubuta takardar caffarsa ta karfafa wa Shehu Usmanu kan tafiyar da wa'azinsa ya ba jikansa Malam Muhammadu Sambo²⁰ wanda da ma can da shi

¹⁹ Wannan kuma shi ne bayyanar hasken da waliyai suka yo bushara da shi tun kafin bayyanar Shehu Usmanu.

²⁰ Alhaji Umaru ya ba jikansa Malam Muhammadu Sambo na wajen 'yarsa Aminatu takardar caffarsa zuwa ga Shehu Usmanu ba tare da nuna wani bambanci ko son zuciya ba. Ya yi haka ne saboda nuna al'unkya ta irin mutanen da, da ba ruwansu da bayyana fifiko tsakanin 'ya'yansu na

yake zuwa karatu wurin na Shehu Usmanu, ya kuma hada shi tare da 'ya'yansa wato Muhammadu da Usamatu da Fate da Garba da kuma Dottiya²¹ don su kai masa a garin Degel a wajejen 1794²².

Da suka isa wajen Shehu Usmanu, sai Muhammadu Sambo ya mika masa takardar, ya karɓa tare da murna, ya ce, “Na karɓi caffar Alhaji Umaru da zuriyarsa baki ɗaya.” Daga nan, suka ci gaba da zuwa karatu a wajensa lokaci bayan lokaci da halartar wa'azinsa har zuwa lokacin da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya sami izinin gudanar da jihadi.



Alhaji Umaru ɗan Alhaji Mustafa wanda ya tura Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa da 'ya'yansa, suka kaiwa Shehu Usmanu takardar caffarsa ta nuna amincewa. A sakamakon haka, Shehu Usmanu ya ba Malam Muhammadu Sambo tuta ta jaddada addinin Musulunci a Katsina ta Yamma (Katsina Al-Gharbi) bayan cinye Birnin

'Yandoto a 1806.

cikinsu da sauran 'yan'uwa; kuma da ma jika yana da babban matsayi ga kakansa, musamman ma a al'adar Fulani.

²¹ Wato kawunan Malam Muhammadu Sambo.

²² Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Bello ya rubuta a cikin littafinsa *Infakul-Maisuri*, shafi na 136, cewa Alhaji Umaru da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa suna daga cikin almajiran Shehu Usmanu waɗanda suka zo daga birnin 'Yandoto.

Don haka, zuriyar Alhaji Umaru dan Alhaji Mustafa da ta Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Malam Muhammadu Ashafa dan Abdurrahman suna daga cikin almajiran Shehu Usmanu na farko da suka fara amincewa da karfafa wa Shehu Usmanu da kuma taimakonsa da yin wa'azi da gargadi ga jama'a. Kuma suna daga cikin wadanda suka ba da goyon baya ga yin jihadi don tsai da addinin Musulunci sahihi (Bello, 1964:136). A wannan lokaci ne kuma Shehu Usmanu ya nade Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa ya zama jagoran masu wa'azin Musulunci a 'Yandoto da kauyukanta, sannan ya nade Malam Usamatu dan Alhaji Umaru Dangaladimansa,²³ ko da yake ba a tabbatar masu da nadin ba, sai bayan an cinye 'Yandoto, Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Bello ya cika wannan umurni na Shehu Usmanu (Hirar M.M.D. da kungiyar mutane, 1956).

Duk da yake jama'ar Shehu Usmanu na kara karuwa kowane lokaci, haka kuma sarakunan Gobir tun daga Nafata suke tsangwamar Shehu Usmanu da mutanensa. Haka dai Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo da almajiransa suka zauna da sarakunan Gobir, har ya ga dai ba wata dabara sai su fito su shaya daga, saboda haka, sai Shehu Usmanu ya shiga tara makaman yaki, har ya gaya wa jama'arsa cewa. "Tara makamai yana daga cikin sunna." Nan da nan makamai da rundunar yaki suka taru wajen Shehu Usmanu don jaddada addinin Musulunci (Junaidu, 1956: 14).

Kafin Shehu Usmanu ya fara jihadi, sai da ya yi hijira zuwa wani wuri na gefen kasar Gobir, kusa da wani rafi da ake kira Gudu a shekarar 1218H.A/1803-4. Yamma da Gudu kadan sai Shehu Usmanu ya kafa garin Gongono inda aka yi zama kamar Degel. Yumfa ya bi Shehu Usmanu daga kudu ya hudo wa Gongona daga yamma inda Fulani suka tare shi suka yi yaki da shi a Tabkin Kwato. Allah ya ba su nasara suka kore shi. Bayan wannan yaki ne aka yi wa Shehu Usmanu

²³ Wato [angaladima uba ne ko wani jigo ko ginshi]i (shugaban gari da ake girmamawa) mai wa Sarkin faJa da ba shi shawarwari shi da dattawan gari da sauran jama'a. [angaladima babban matsayi ne a tsarin shugabanci na Gusau wanda ake duban dattijo daga cikin zuriyar 'Yandotawa a naJa shi. Yana da ikon ya yi wa mutane nasiha da yi masu gargaji da faJakarwa da tsawatarwa da sulhuntawa ko sasantawa tsakaninsu. Matsayi ne babba kuma mai muhimmanci.

mubaya'a kan da'a da zamansa mujaddadi kuma shugaban daukacin Musulmi. Kaninsa Shehu Abdulahi ya fara yi masa mubaya'ar, sai dansa Muhammadu Bello, sai abokinsa Shehu Umaru Alkammu sannan jama'a suka bi da yi masa mubaya'a (Junaidu, 1956: 16). Bayan wannan mubaya'a ne jihadin Musulunci ya fara a watan Oktoba, 1804.

2.5 Gusau a Zaman Farko (Tsohon Zama)

Bayan da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya komo 'Yandoto tare da 'yan'uwansa daga wurin Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo, sai mutanen 'Yandoto suka shiga tsanantawa da cuta wa Malam Muhammadu Sambo da 'ya'yan Alhaji Umaru da jama'arsu har suka kori iyayensu wato Alhaji Umaru da Malam Muhammadu Ashafa daga garin, suka fita zuwa garin Musawa, cikin kasar Katsina ta Gabas²⁴ (Hirar da muka yi da kungiyar mutane, 1978 ; Bello, 1964: 139). Ba

za a yi mamaki ba, domin kamar yadda muka fada a baya, garin 'Yandoto kamar sauran kasashen Hausa ne wadanda suke bijire wa ayyukan addinin Musulunci da masu son aikin Musulunci. Haka kuma su malaman da ke 'Yandoton makwadaita ne wato ga ilimi ga kuma kwadai, don haka, suka zauna fadar sarki ba su gaya masa abin da Allah ya ce na gaskiya sai dai karya.

Saboda wannan dugunzumawa da Haben 'Yandoto suka ci gaba da yi wa Malam Muhammadu Sambo, sai shi kuma da magoya bayansa suka koma wani wuri gab da gulbin Sakkwato da suka kira 'Yargusau da isharar Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo a wajajen shekarar 1214H.A/1799M.²⁵

²⁴ A nan ne ma Allah ya yi masu cikawa, Allah ya gafarta masu, amin.

²⁵ Mun dauka wannan hijira da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya yi zuwa 'Yargusau, ita ce farkon kafa Birnin Gusau. A hirar da muka yi da M.G.D. 1978, ya bayyana mana kusa da 'Yargusau inda su Malam Muhammadu Sambo suka kafa Gusau, akwai wani maharbi zaune a wajen wanda ake kira Gusau. Don haka, su kuma suka yi amfani da sunansa suka kira wurin da sunan 'Yargusau. Bayan zuwan su Malam Muhammadu Sambo maharbin nan ya kara gaba. A cikin filin ne ma na 'Yargusau aka gina wa Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Tambari (1924-1931) gida. Nan ne yake sauka idan ya zo Gusau. Gidan ya rayu har zuwa lokacin Sarkin Musulmi Hassan dan Mu'azu (1931-1938), bayan Sarkin Musulmi ya bar sauka a gidan, ya koma yana sauka cikin gari (sabon zama), sai da sannu-sannu ya ruguje, wurin ya zama makabarta. Ita ce tsohuwar makabarta a Gusau.

‘Yargusau, wani wuri ne da yake gabas kaɗan da tsohuwar Kwata²⁶ ta Gusau, kuma wurin ne ya haɗa har da maƙabarta. Kuma da ma can babbar hanya ce da take bi zuwa garin Abarma ta zarce zuwa Furfuri da Bungudu har ta kai Sakkwato . Kuma wurin na gab da gulbin Sakkwato ta wajen yamma, da yamma maso kudu.

Mun sami bayani (Hira da muka yi da ƙungiyar mutane a Gusau, 1978) cewa kafin Malam Muhammadu Sambo da ‘ya’yan Alhaji Umaru su yi hijira zuwa ‘Yargusau, sai da suka nemi Shehu Usmanu shawara inda suka isko shi Shehun a Degel tare da gaya masa irin cunkusawar da mutanen ‘Yandoto na farko suke nuna masu da sauran jama’a tasu. Sai Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo ya umurce su da jama’arsu da su yi hijira zuwa wani wuri na kusa da gulbin Sakkwato . Ya ci gaba da nuna masu idan mutum na zaune a gari, aka tsananta masa, kuma bai da ƙarfin karewa, to ya fita ya bar garin ya sake wani. Shehu Usmanu ya yi masu ishara da wani wuri gaba ga Kwatarkwashi ta wajen yamma, kusa da gulbin Sakkwato kamar yadda ya gabata. Ya ƙara bayyana masu gabacin hayin gulbi na Sakkwato za a sami zuriya da ilimi da arziki idan an zauna, kudancinsa kuwa wato ƙetaren gulbin, za a sami dukiya mai yawa, amma ba za a sami zuriya da yawa ba (Hira da muka yi da ƙungiyar mutane, 1978).

Bayan da su Muhammadu Sambo suka dawo ‘Yandoto suka gaya wa ‘yan’uwansu sai suka yarda da su bi abin da Shehu Usmanu ya gaya masu. Don haka, sai suka bar ‘Yandoto tare da dukkan iyalinsu da jama’arsu suka kafa garin ‘Yargusau gab da gulbin Sakkwato , kilomita ashirin da biyar (25) daga ‘Yandoto. Suka kafa bukkokinsu, sannan suka fere sararin cikin alƙaryar, suka kuma shinge wajen da shingen ƙaya (Hirarmu da ƙungiyar mutane a Gusau, 1978).

Malam Muhammadu Sambo da jama’arsa sun shekara bakwai (7) a ‘Yargusau kafin a yi yaƙin da aka cinye birnin ‘Yandoto a 1806.

2.5.1 Cinye ‘Yandoto

²⁶ Babbar Kwata ta Gusau a yau, an gina ta a Unguwar Madidi gab da gidan Ma’ajiyar man Fetur na Gusau (N.N.P.C Depot).

Duk da yake Malam Muhammadu Sambo da kaworabensa da sauran jama'arsa sun baro 'Yandoto, Haben 'Yandoto da sauran wadanda ba su yarda da Shehu Usmanu ba, suka ci gaba da bin su da bakar yadiya, har suka ce, sai sun kashe Malam Muhammadu Sambo wanda ya dauko masu fitina daga wurin Shehu Usmanu (Hira da muka yi da kungiyar mutane, 1978).

Kiyayya da musamman wasu malaman 'Yandoto makwadaita na bidi'a suka nuna wa Shehu Usmanu ta yi naso da jawo ra'ayin wasu garuruwan Zamfara da su hambare wa su Shehu Usmanu, har ma da wadanda suka yarda da Shehu Usmanu tun a farkon lokaci cikin ruwan sanyi, sai suka yi tawaye. Don haka, idan ba a yi sauri aka yaƙi 'Yandoto ba, za ta kawo cikas ga masu jihadi (Nadama, 1979:156).

A Birnin Gada ta ƙasar Bungudu ne masu jihadi suka yi wani taro babba a ƙarƙashin shugabancin Malam Muhammadu Bello inda suka yi shawara game da tafiyar da jihadinsu. Wannan taro an yi shi da umurnin Shehu Usmanu (Usman, 1981:114-115 ; Nadama, 1979:156). To, a wannan taro ne na Birnin Gada aka amince a je a yaƙi Birnin 'Yandoto.

Daga nan Birnin Gada Malam Muhammadu Bello ya yi jagorancin rundunar mayaƙa (mujahidun) wadanda suka ajiye sansaninsu a bayan garin na 'Yandoto. Shehu Muhammadu Bello ya aiki Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya gaya masu, ya zo wurinsu don sulhu ne ba don yaƙi ba, ya taho ne a yi munazara da su (Bello, Babu Shekara: 82-83). Tun da su malamai ne a tsaya a binciki yadda Musulunci ya yi umurni a bi shi, idan malaman 'Yandoto ke kan gaskiya a bi su, idan kuwa su Shehu Usmanu ke kan gaskiya, sai malaman 'Yandoto su bi su.

Bayan da Muhammadu Sambo ya gaya masu haka, sai suka ƙi karɓar shawarar Shehu Muhammadu Bello ta zaman lafiya da warware matsalar cikin lumana tun da su malamai ne. Wannan ƙin da suka yi alama ce ta karya ƙa'idar addinin Musulunci wanda ya nuna su malamai ne na bidi'a masu goyon bayan ƙarya ba gaskiya ba.

Don haka, nan da nan, Shehu Muhammadu Bello ya shirya yaƙi, suka far ma 'Yandoto, suka cinye ta cikin sa'a ɗaya, suka kama na kamawa, wasu ko suka gudu, suka fantsama cikin ƙasashe. Wannan yaƙi na cinye 'Yandoto ya auku ne cikin

shekara ta 1221H.A/1806, bayan yaƙin Alwasa (Bello, 1964: 139 ; Junaidu, 1956: 22-23 ; Nadama, 1979:156).

Bayan cinye ‘Yandoto ne aka mallaka wa Malam Muhammadu Sambo gudanar da jihadi tun daga bakin dajin Rugu har zuwa gulbin Ka. Shehu Muhammadu Bello shi ne ya tabbatar wa Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa wannan izini da umurnin Shehu Usmanu. Babu shakka, wannan umurni yana a matsayin ba Malam Muhammadu Sambo *tuta* ta jaddada addinin Musulunci tun daga bakin gulbin Bunsuru har zuwa gulbin Ka da sunan Katsina ta Yamma wato Katsina al-Gharbi²⁷ (Katsina, 1916:1).



Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa rife da tutar da aka
ba shi ta Jihadi a Sashen Katsina al-Gharbi (Katsina ta
Yamma)

²⁷ A hirar da M.U.A. ya yi da Galadima Na’ila a Gusau, 1976, ya tabbata masa ya ga tutar da aka ba Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa wadda take ɗaure a tsinin mashi, amma ta kɔne a lokacin da aka yi wutar Gusau, wato zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala (1900-1916).

Daga nan ‘Yandoto wasu masu jihadi suka fuskanci sassan kasar Katsina don a je a yake ta. Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya yi nahiyar kudancin Katsina ta Yamma, Malam Umaru Duniyawa kuwa ya nufi Arewacin Katsinar, sannan Malam Umaru Dallaje da Malam Muhammadu ‘Dan’alhari aka bar su da nahiyar birnin Katsina (Nadama,1972:9; Johnston, 1967:62).

Akwai wasu malamai da Shehu Muhammadu Bello ya ba izinin gudanar da jihadi da umurnin Shehu Usmanu tun a taron Birnin Gada. Su ne kuwa Malam Umaru Dallaje da Malam Umaru Duniyawa da Malam Muhammadu ‘Dan’alhari. Wadannan mutane an ba su tutar jihadi a kasar Katsina ta Gabas, amma Malam Umaru Dallaje shi ne ya dauki jagoranci (Usman, 1981:115-125).

Wadannan malamai kuma su ne suka karfi tuta wajen Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo daga manyan garuruwa daban-daban a kuma lokuta da yanayi mabambanta:

Malam Sulaimanu dan Abu Hama	daga Kano
Malam Umaru Dallaje	daga Katsina
Malam Yakubu	daga Bauchi
Malam Isyaku	daga Daura
Malam Buba Yaro	daga Gwambe
Malam Adama	daga Adamawa
Malam Musa	daga Zariya
Malam Dendu	daga Nupe
Malam Ibrahim Zaki	daga Katagum
Malam Sambo	daga Hadeja
Malam Gwani Mukhtar	daga Misau
Malam Dantunku	daga Kazaure
Malam Alimi	daga Ilori

(Dokaji, 1978: 35 & Alori, 1981:112).

Bayan wadannan garuruwa da aka ba tutoci aka umurce su da su koma kasashensu su ci gaba da jihadi akwai wadanda aka ba tuta don jihadi da mutanen gida. Wasu daga cikinsu su ne kamar haka:

Aliyu Jedo Gobir

Binji

Miyo Kebbi	Yabo
Abu Hamid	Zamfara ta Arewa
Namoda	Zamfara ta Tsakiya, Kiyawa
Muhammadu Tukur	Zamfara ta Yamma, Matuzgi
Sambo dān Ashafa	Katsina ta Yamma, 'Yandoto

(Last, 1967: 53-54 & Katsina, 1916: 1)

Akwai kuma waɗansu almajiran Shehu Usmanu da suka taimaka wajen jihadi an ba su tuta suka koma garuruwansu, kamar Malam Dembo na Gada ta Kasar Bungudu da Malam Ibrahim dān Baciri a Bungudu da wasunsu. Haka kuma Gidaɗo (Gidaɗo: 13) ya ba da sunayen manyan Arɗo da jama'arsu suka aiko su, su yi wa Shehu Usmanu mubaya'a, su ma an ba su tutoci. Ga wasu daga cikinsu kamar haka:

Bi Abdur da dān'uwansa Dagimsa	Borno, Hadeja
Lerlima	Borno, Marmar
Muhammadu Manga,	Borno, Misau
Muhammadu Wabi	Jama'are
Muhammadu Alhaji Al'amin	Baghirmi

(Last, 1967: 53-54)

Abin lura da waɗannan tutoci da Shehu Usmanu ya bayar shi ne, ba ya ba da su ne ba a lokaci ɗaya, a'a, a hankali a hankali ne ya ba malamai da dama na daga wurare daban-daban. Idan aka duba za a ga Shehu Usmanu ya ba wasu malamai tutoci waɗanda suka fito daga kasashe waɗanda suke nesa da Sakkwato. Haka kuma ya ba malamai da Arɗo-Arɗo tutoci waɗanda suke zaune cikin garuruwan Zamfara da Gobir da wani ɓangare na Katsina. Su ma Shehu Usmanu ya ba su tutocin ne don jihadi da mutanen gida waɗanda suka hambare, suka ki yarda da gaskiya. Wasu kuma Shehu Usmanu ya ba da umurnin ba su tutoci ne ga Malam Muhammadu Bello waɗanda aka ba su tutocin bayan cinye garuruwan da suke zaune, wasu kuma tun kafin a yaƙi garin. Haka kuma wasu daga cikin malaman nan da aka ba tutocin almajiran Shehu Usmanu ne waɗanda suka zauna da shi a Degel, wasu kuma waɗanda suke zuwa ne ɗaukan karatu da yin fatawa su koma gida da sauransu.

2.5.2 Wasu Garuruwan da Malam Muhammadu

Sambo ya Zauna

A lokacin da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya fuskanci nahiyar Katsina ta Yamma da yaƙin jihadi, sai ya mayar da Sabuwal²⁸ (NAK/KADKAPT/0-AR-2/52) ta zama sansanin yaƙinsa. Sabuwal²⁹ tana kusa da Wanke da ‘Yarkatsina, wato tana kan iyakar ƙasar Bungudu da Gusau. A nan Sabuwal Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya dinga ci gaba da jihadin addinin Musulunci.

Malam Muhammadu Sambo da jama’arsa sun zauna a sansanin yaƙi a Sabuwal daga 1806 zuwa 1807. Sannan a shekarar 1807 ya sake komawa ‘Yargusau,³⁰ amma bai daƙe ba, sai ya je ya kafa Birnin Cediya (Katsina, 1916:1 ; DNB/26/GUSAU ; Hira da ƙungiyar mutane, 1976) kusa da Kurku, ta hanyar zuwa ‘Yankuzo ta ƙasar Tsafe. Cediya ta zama sansanin rundunar yaƙin Malam Muhammadu Sambo daga shekara ta 1807 zuwa 1811. A zamansa na Birnin Cediya, Malam Muhammadu Sambo, ya ci gaba har wa yau da ƙoƙarin jihadi da garuruwan da suke ƙin addinin Musulunci na bangaren Katsina ta Yamma.

²⁸ Abin lura a nan shi ne Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya yi yawace-yawacen yaƙin jihadi ne tare da kawunansa ‘ya’yan Alhaji Umaru wato Malam Muhammadu (shi ne limaminsu) da Dangaladima Usamatu da Fate da Garba da Dottiya, akwai kuma ‘ya’yan Jabba kanen Alhaji Umaru wato Muhammadu da Sarkin Yaƙi Salihu Dankambo da Sale, sai kuma sauran jama’a mataimaka daga wasu nahiyoyi da garuruwa daban-daban.

²⁹ Madawaki Muhammadu Buhari da Ubandawaki Buhari (Ƙaura) wato zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala, sun tabbatar suna da gonaki a Sabuwal, kuma ko da aka sake komawa Gusau ba su bar zuwa noma Sabuwal ba, wata rana ma har akan kai masu hari gonakin nasu a Sabuwal.

³⁰ Malam Isyaka Tsafe (Katsina, 1916) ya nuna Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya ce wa jama’arsa, bayan da suka sha yin yaƙin jihadi, “Mu gurgusa kusa da Kwatarkwashi.” Daga nan ya ci gaba da cewa wannan shi a mafarin Gusau. Ga abin da ya ce, “Asalin Gusau, Malam Sambo ɗan Ashafa da ‘Yandoton Daji ya fito, ya tafi Degel, yawo hijira ga Shehu Danfodiyo, da can Shehu ya ba shi tuta ta yaƙi, ya kai ma ‘Yandoton Daji yaƙi ya ci su. Ya koma Sabuwal ya zamna. Nan da nan ya kai ma Kuyambana yaƙi, sa’anan ya taso daga Sabuwal, ya ce, “Mu gurgusa kusa da Kwatarkwashi.” Shi am mafarin Gusau.” Malam Isyaka ya nuna an samo kalmar Gusau daga gurgusawa ke nan.

Sai kuma Malam Muhammadu Sambo da sauran mutanensa suka sake komawa Gusau wato tsohon wurinsu daga 1811 zuwa 1818³¹.

A shekara ta 1818, Sarkin Morai, Banaga Danbature ya yi niyyar kawo wa Malam Muhammadu Sambo da jama'arsa hari a Gusau³² (Gusau DNB/26/1953:1; Last, 1967:68 ; Nadama, 1979:155). Da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya sami labarin kawo harin Sarkin Morai Banaga Danbature zuwa gare su da kuma kudurinsa na ya watse daular Fulani ta farkashin Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Bello, sai suka koma Bungudu³³ suka fake.

Da Banaga Danbature ya tarar da Gusau ba kowa, sai ya bi su a Bungudu inda Malam Muhammdu Sambo da mutanensa tare da taimakon Sarkin Fulani Dembo, suka hada karfi suka yake shi. Su Malam Muhammadu Sambo sun sami nasara ainun kan Banaga Danbature, suka kama na kamawa, aka kuma kashe wasu, saura suka gudu.

Malam Muhammadu Sambo da jama'arsa suka yi shekara biyu a Bungudu, daga shekara ta 1818 zuwa 1820. Sannan suka yi hijira zuwa Bunga ta kasar Kiyawa, suka shekara biyu ita ma, daga shekara ta 1820 zuwa 1822. Sai kuma suka koma Birnin Kamani, duk a cikin kasar Kauran Namoda suka shekara daya daga 1822 zuwa 1823 (Katsina, 1916:1-2 ; Nadama, 1972:11-15 ; Hira da fungiyar Mutane, 1978).

Daga garin Kamani sai Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya fita ya kafa garin Wonaka cikin dajin Rugu kusa da Katsina ta Gabas³⁴. Yanayin wurin da aka kafa Wonaka bai dace ba, ba

³¹A rahoton Rasdan na yankin Sakkwato (Gusau DNB, 1953:1) ya nuna Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya kafa Birnin Gusau a 1811 ne, bayan cinye 'Yandoto da zamansa na Birnin Cediya. Haka shi ma Nadama (1972: 10 & 1979:155) ya nuna Malam Sambo ya kafa Gusau a 1811 ne.

³² Banaga Danbature, Sarkin Zamfara Morai ta kasar Talatar Mafara ne. Shi mai tawaye ne game da daular Fulani ta masu jihadi. Ya sami taimakon wasu Zamfarawa da Gobirawa da Burmawa kan su ya'ki Muhammadu Bello da dukkan mutanensa.

³³ Bungudu a lokacin gari ne wanda yake ya fi kafuwa bisa ga Gusau domin mutanen garin da taimakon wasu sun riga sun kewaye shi da ganuwa, garin da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya kafa kuwa ba a sami kewaye shi da ganuwa ba.

³⁴ Malam Muhammadu Sambo da jama'arsa ba su sami kwanciyar hankali ba, balle har su zauna inda suka kafa Wannan ya faru ne kuwa saboda rikice-rikicen zama na yawan ya'e-ya'e da kawo hare-hare a wuraren da

domin kawai tana kusa da dajin Rugu wanda miyagun namun daji za su riƙa kai wa mazauna wurin hari da fata amfanin gona ba, a'a, har kuma domin wurin ya zama turbar Maradawa ne masu kai hare-hare da yaƙe-yaƙe. Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya shekara huɗu a Wonaka, sannan ya rasu a shekarar 1827. Allah ya jiƙan sa tare da yi masa rahama, amin.

Bayan rasuwar Malam Muhammadu Sambo, sai Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Bello ya naɗa babban ɗansa Malam Abdulkadir a shekara ta 1827, duk dai a Wonaka don ya shugabanci mutanen Gusau (Katsina, 1916: 23; hirar M.M.D. da ƙungiyar mutane, 1956; hirar M.A.D. da ƙungiyar mutane, 1976).

2.6 Gusau a Zama na Biyu (Sabon Zama)

Duk da matsalolin da suka kewaye Wonaka, sai da Sarkin Katsina, Malam Abdulkadir ya shekara talatin da uku (33) a Wonaka daga 1827 zuwa 1860.

A shekarar 1860, Magajin Korau wato Sarkin Katsina na Maradi da Magajin Baciri wato Sarkin Gobir na Tsibiri suka yi niyyar su yi wa garin Wonaka zobe tun da safe, su kama mutanen garin kamun kajin akurki, sai suka sami labari, don haka, suka fita zuwa Birnin Rawayya³⁵. Sarkin Katsina Abdulkadir ya shekara biyu, daga 1860 zuwa 1862 da jama'arsa a Birnin Rawayya kafin su koma tsohon wurin zamansu na Gusau.

2.6.1 Dalilan Komawa Wurinsu na Farko

A yayin da mutanen Gusau suka sami zama a Rawayya, suka ga kuma sun yi ƙarfi, sai suka shiga tsananta wa mutanen Rawayya, suka hana su sakat, har ta kai idan Rashi, hakimin Rawayya, ya sa aka yi shela, sai su kuma su yi tasu shelar, su

suka Jauka sansanin jihadinsu. Sarakunan Katsinawan Maraji da wasu Sarakunan Zamfara suna daga cikin waɗanda suka hana su Malam Muhammadu Sambo zama a waje Jaya. Haka kuma akwai rashin samun cikakkiyar kariya daga miyagun namun daji. A fahimtarmu, wannan duka ya faru ne saboda rashin samun magidanta (dakaru da maya}a) masu yawa da rashin samun isassun makamai don kare kai da rashin ganuwa da sauransu.

³⁵ Rawayya birni ne wanda yake ginanne da ganuwa, don haka, akwai cikakkiyar kariya a gare shi, musamman ma daga masu hare-hare da 'yan samame.

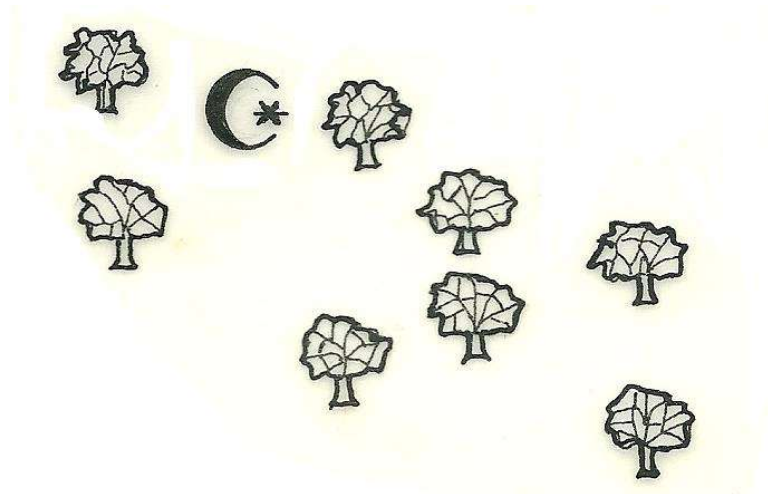
warware abin da Rashin ya umurta da a aikata. Daga nan, sai mutanen Rawayya suka yi shawarar hanyar da za su bi don su fitar da su daga garinsu. An ce wani daga cikinsu ya ce, tun da ba mu iya cin su da yaƙi, ba abin da zai sa su bar garin nan sai gori. A bari sai Sarkin yaƙinsu ya fita kilisa bayan gari a rufe ƙofofi, in ya yi magana a mayar masa da baƙa. Suka shirya da haka, kowa ya yarda da wannan shawara (Hira da M.M.D da ƙungiyar mutane a 1976 da hirar M.M.W da ƙungiyar mutane a 1978).

Bayan wannan shawara, ran nan sai Sarkin Yaƙi Salihu Dankambo cikin mutanen Wonaka ya fita kilisa da marece. Ko da ya dawo, sai ya tarar da an rufe dukkan ƙofofi, kowacce ya zagaya, sai ya tarar da ita a kulle. Daga nan ya koma ƙofar da Sarkin Ƙofa yake zaune, ya nemi ya buɗe masa ya ƙi, illa ya ce masa, “Kai gusa ka ba mu wuri na ƙi buɗe ma, ai ga kangon uwayenku can kun baro kun zo nan garin wasu kuna ƙaba”. Wannan jawabi na Sarkin Ƙofa ya yi wa Salihu Dankambo zafi, sai ya ce wa Sarkin Ƙofa “Ka gaya wa duk wanda ke cikin zuriyarmu ya isko ni kangon uwayen namu gobe da safe, ni na tafi.” Sarkin Yaƙi Salihu Dankambo ya kama tafiya tare da zaginsa har suka isa tsohon wurin nan nasu na farko, suka kwana a nan.

Wani kauli (Hirar da M.A.D. ya yi da ƙungiyar mutane, 1976) kuma yana gaɓin sun yanke shawarar su sanya mutane su dinga yi masu najasa a bakin ƙofofin bukkokinsu, kuma idan salla ƙarama ta zo su riga su zuwa idi, idan suka fita daga baya a rufe masu ƙofofi. Haka kuwa ta faru, lokacin da salla ƙarama ta yi, sai mutanen Rawayya suka shirya tun da wuri, suka fita, suka yo sallar idinsu. Da mutanen Wonaka suka ce masu su fita zuwa idi, sai suka mayar masu da cewa har sun gamo tasu salla. Don haka, da jama’ar Sarkin Katsina Abdulkadir suka fita zuwa idi, sai mutanen Rawayya suka rufe ƙofofinsu. Suka nemi a buɗe masu, aka ƙiya, har ma dai suka yi masu gori da su zarce zuwa garinsu na farko. Daga nan, Sarkin Yaƙi Salihu Dankambo ya ɗaura ƙaya a sirdin dokinsa, ya jawo ta har zuwa tsohon wurinsu, wato ‘Yargusau, ya buɗe hanya ga mutane, amma sai ya gurguso gabas kaɗan da ‘Yargusau ya zaɓi wuri. Da mutane suka iso aka ci gaba da gyara wuri, aka kafa wa Sarkin Katsina Abdulkadir bukkokinsa, sai kuma na Malam Muhammadu Modibbo da Dangaladima Usamatu da

shi kansa Salihu Dankambo da Liman Muhammadu Babba da sauransu. Haka dai mutanen Gusau suka dinga tasowa daga Rawayya suna zuwa suna gyara wuraren zama har suka bar Rawayya kwata-kwata. Da suka dawo wannan wuri sai suka kira shi Gusau. Wannan kuwa ya faru ne a shekara ta 1275/1862.

Shi Nadama (1972: 13-14) ya bayyana Sarkin Katsina ta Gabas ya ba Malam Abdulkadir shawarar ya bar Wonaka ya koma wani wuri. Wannan shawarar ta shige su, don haka, suka yi watsi da Wonaka. Daga cikinsu wasu suka tsayar da shawara a koma Cediya wasu kuma suka nuna a koma wa tsohon zamansu na 'Yargusau. Daga nan, aka tsayar da magana a koma 'Yargusau. Da aka dawo Gusau, an tarar da zuriyar Dantsudu wadanda suke zaune Arewa da garin. Don haka, maimakon su yo tsinke zuwa Gusau, sai suka koma Rawayya suka shekara biyu. A tsawon wadannan shekaru suna zuwa Gusau ne su gyara wuri a karkashin jagorancin Sarkin Yaki (Ubandawaki) Salihu Dankambo. Amma duk da haka kafin su tashi, sai da mutanen Rawayya suka kagara ainun da su bar masu garinsu (Nadama, 1972: 13-14).



Mazaunai na Shugabannin Gusau a Zama na Biyu, Saran
Salihu Dankambo

Wasu kuma suna cewa yin wuta wadda ake kira wutar A'isa a garin Rawayya a 1862 ya kara karrafa wa mutanen Gusau

ƙwarin guiwar barin Rawayya domin mafi yawan garin wutar ta kone shi. Komawarsu Gusau a zama na biyu wato sabon zama ya faru ne a farkon sarautar Sarkin Musulmi Amadu ɗan Atiku (1859-1866) (Nadama, 1972:13-14).



Sarkin Yaƙi Salihu Dankambo ɗan Jabba ɗan Alhaji Mustafa. Shi ne Sarkin Yaƙi daga lokacin Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa (1806-1827) zuwa lokacin Malam Muhammadu Modibo (1867-1876)

2.6.2 Yanayin Kafa Birnin Gusau

An riga an yi bayani a baya, a tsohuwar daular Sakkwato wato kafin ‘ya mulkin mallaka wadda masu jihadi suka kafa akwai wasu garuruwa waɗanda aka samar da su a sakamakon

sansanin yaƙi ko ribatsi na masu jihadi. Haka kuma akwai wasu malamai waɗanda suka karɓi kiran Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo, suka taimaka masa matuƙa wajen jaddada addinin Musulunci, su ma an ba su wasu wurare da suka shugabanta a nahiyoyi daban-daban.

Gusau tana daga cikin sababbin garuruwa da aka kafa waɗanda suka maye tsafaffin garuruwan da aka samar shekaru da dama da suka shude kafin da bayan jihadi, misalin birnin Alkalawa da Kiyawa da Birnin Samri da birnin ‘Yandoto da sauransu.

Haka kuma Gusau ba kamar wasu garuruwan Hausawa ce ba waɗanda aka kafa su, suka bunkasa a sanadiyar bautar iskoki ko dodonni. Misali bautar iskar Tsumburbura a Kano da iskoki na kan dutsin Kufena a Zariya da bautar Magiro da Kyauka da ɗaukar Maiki a Kanoma da Kwatarkwashi da Tsafe da wasu garuruwan Garewa (Ibrahim, 1982: 30-33).

Amma ita Gusau, almajiran Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo ne suka kafa ta. Ba ruwan Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa da jama’arsa da duk harkokin da suka shafi bautar iskoki ko wani tsafi wanda Hausawa ke yi kafin zuwan addinin Musulunci. Babbar manufarsu ita ce kawar da waɗannan miyagun al’adu masu nisantar da mutum da shagaltar da shi ga addinin Musulunci. Kuma saboda kyamarsu ga irin waɗannan munanan al’adu da ɗabi’u ya sa ba su sami zama a waje ɗaya ba sai daga bisani³⁶.

2.7 Haɓakar Garin Gusau

Wasu daga cikin hanyoyi da mata kai waɗanda suka daɗa bunkasa birnin Gusau sun haɗa da:

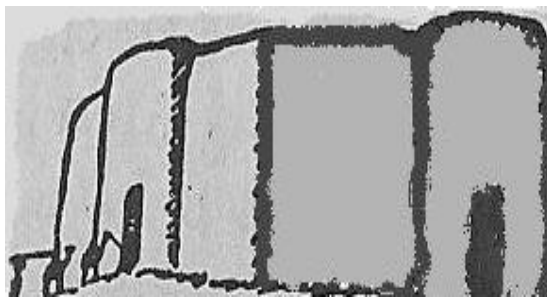
2.7.1 Ganuwa da Kofofin Birnin Gusau

Samun ganuwa ga kowane irin gari alama ce ta samun kariya ga mazauna wannan gari domin takan kara jawo masa bunkasa da haɓaka ta hanyoyi da yawa. Don haka yana da kyau mu faɗi irin matsayin da ganuwar Gusau ta ɗauka zuwa lokacin da ta ruguje a sannu-sannu.

³⁶ Amma duk da haka ba a rasa ‘yan camfe-camfe da maganganun iskoki kamar ɗantsatsumbe da jita-kuku da sauran iskoki waɗanda sukan shafi mata da maza.

A lokacin zaman farko an shirya wa birnin ganuwa ne ta hanyar kewaye shi da shingen kaya. Wannan kuwa ya auku ne tun zamanin Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa har zuwa farko da tsakiyar sarautar Sarkin Katsina Abdulkadir (Hirarmu da M.M.W.N. 1979; M.U.A., 1984).

A zamanin Sarkin Katsina Abdulkadir, Sarkin Musulmi Amadu Atiku ya yi wa Sarkin Katsinar a lokacin da ya je yi masa mubaya'a bayan nafa shi Sarkin Musulmi, alƙawarin ya sa a gine garin Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa da ganuwa. Don haka, ya umurci sarakunan garuruwan da ke makwabtaka da Gusau da su taimaka wajen gine garin na Gusau da ganuwa. Daga cikin sarakunan da suka turo mutanensu, akwai Sarkin Kiyawa Jibir na Kauran Namoda, da Sarkin Fulanin Bungudu Muhammadu da mutanen Kwatarkwashi, kai har da na Rawayya da sauransu, duk sun zo sun taimaka kwarai wajen wannan aiki na gina ganuwa. Wannan shi ne lokaci na farko da Gusau ta fara samun ganuwa ginanna da kasa wato yambu mai kwari tare da yi mata kofofi (Katsina, 1916: 2; Nadama, 1972: 14).



Zanen Ganuwa wadda aka Ginawa Birnin
Gusau da Kasar Yumbu

Bayan haka, a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Modibbo aka sake fadafa ganuwar a sanadiyyar zuwan wasu mutane. Shi wannan kari ya hada da unguwar da ake kira Rahaji wadda ta kunshi mutanen Abarma da Janyau da wasu Rahazawa. A lokacin ne aka sami kofar Rahaji³⁷. Haka kuma an dafa fadafa ganuwar ta bangaren kudancin garin yayin da

³⁷ An daina kiran wannan kofa da wannan suna 'Rahaji', sai dai }ofar tana Jaya daga tsofaffin }ofofin Birnin Gusau.

Haza da abokinsa Shantali da ɗan'uwansa Malam Umaru suka zo Gusau.³⁸

A zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Tuɓuri an sami ƙara bunkasa garin da saka shiyar Birnin Ruwa ta zama cikin ganuwa. Amma a lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Gide ne aka haɗe Birnin Haza da Birnin Ruwa suka zama shiyya ɗaya da sunan Birnin Haza. Haɗewar ta auku bayan dawowar Haza Gusau, a sa'ilin da ya bar ta a zamanin Muhammadu Tuɓuri (Hirarmu da A.M.B. da M.M.B. 1980 a Gusau).

Akwai wani rikicin iyaka da Sarkin Kiyawa na Kauran Namoda Umaru ɗan Mamuda ya tayar a zamanin Sarkin Musulmi, Abdurrahman na ƙoƙarin ya ƙwace Dokau da Mareri a ƙarƙashin rikon Gusau. Ya nuna ya sami kyautar waɗannan garuruwa ne daga Sakkwato. Sarkin Kiyawa ya yi yunkurin yakar Gusau har ya haɗo mayaƙa daga Birnin Gora ta ƙasar Maradun, amma Sarkin Musulmi ya hana shi. Wannan rikicin ya ci gaba har zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala, a lokacin da Sarkin Kiyawa ya turo Sardaunansa wanda ya sauka a Mareri. Lokacin da mutanen wurin suka ƙi bin umurnin Sarkin Kiyawa, sai ya hana su noma gonakinsu a shekarar. Bayan da dattijawan garin suka gaya wa Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala, halin da ake ciki, sai ya ba su wurare a cikin Gusau, daga nan kuma ya rubuta wa Sarkin Musulmi takarda yana mai bayyana masa halin da ake ciki. Daga bisani aka warware matsalar, garuruwan suka tabbata a ƙarƙashin Gusau (Frank, 1903: 25-26 ; Nadama, 1972: 22).

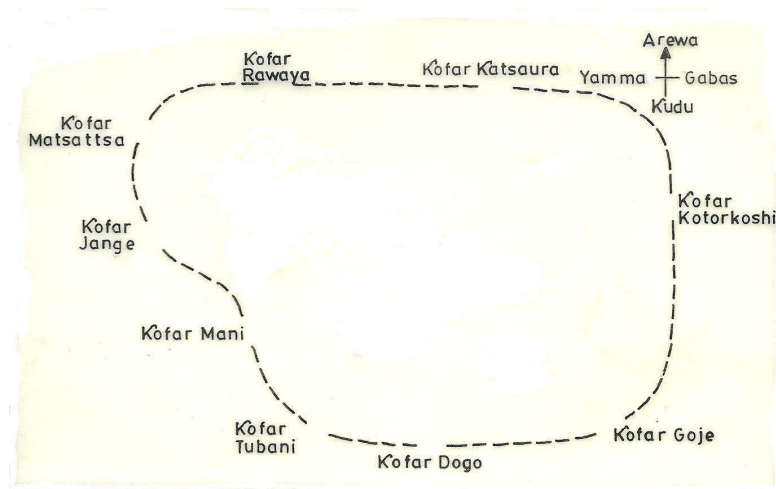
Ganuwar Birnin Gusau ta sake samun bunkasa da haɓaka a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala (1900-1916). Karin ya auku ne ta wajen yamma maso arewa wanda ya sa ta haɗa da maƙabarta³⁹ da kuma gandun Sarki (Hirarmu da M.U.A., a Gusau, 1984).

Zuwa wannan lokacin ganuwar Birnin Gusau ta sami ƙofofi har guda tara (9), su ne:

³⁸Hirarmu da A.M.H. da M.M.B. na Birnin Haza, 1980 a Gusau. Haza wani shahararren attajiri ne wanda ya zo Gusau da dukiya mai yawa tare da bayi da sauran abubuwa. Akwai ɓarin bayaninsa nan gaba inda aka yi maganar Birnin Haza.

³⁹Wato gidan Sarkin Musulmi na da gab da Kwata.

kofar Kwatarkwashi
 kofar Dogo
 kofar Goje
 kofar Tubani
 kofar Yamma
 kofar Jange
 kofar Matsattsa
 kofar Rawayya
 kofar Katsaura



Taswira mai nuna Kofofin Birnin Gusau

Ginin ganuwa wata babbar kariya ce da samun ci gaban gari. Idan gari na son ya bunkasa ya samu ci gaba na sosai da habaka da yawaita mai amfani, to, ginin ganuwa yana daga cikin abubuwan da ke samar da haka. Haka kuma gina ganuwa yana daga cikin tsarin tafiyar da harkokin manyan dauloli don kariya ta sosai. Daulolin Kano da Katsina da Zazzau da Daura da Gobir da Kabi da sauransu duk sun samar da ganuwa, har a yau wasu wurare akwai sauran burbushinta⁴⁰

⁴⁰ Amma a yau a garin Gusau ba inda ake samun sauran burbushin ganuwa duk da yake idan aka yi haka mai zurfi bisa wajen da aka yi ganuwar akan gino tubalanta. Muna ganin zubewa da rugujewar ganuwar birnin Gusau ya

2.7.2 Bunkasar Gusau ta Yake-Yake da Zuwan Baki

Yawanci idan wani shahararren mayaki ya kawo yaƙi a gari, bai sami nasara ba, yakan sanya mutane su yo hijira zuwa ga wannan gari. Haka kuma, idan aka cinye gari, sai mutane su watse. Gusau tana daga cikin garuruwan da bajinta da nuna gwarzontaka da yaƙi ya jawo mata dāukaka da daraja, sannan da shigowar baki.

Tun lokacin da aka cinye ‘Yandoto aka sami wasu mutane daga nahiyar ‘Yandoto da wasu garuruwa suka dinga ba mutanen Gusau taimako da gudunmawa wajen gudanar da jihadin Musulunci. Yawancin yawace-yawacen Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa na jihadi wasu daga cikin waɗannan mutane da su aka yi su. Wasu daga cikin waɗannan mutane sun haɗa da:

- Dankura da zuriyrsa; ya zauna a Arewacin Gusau, wurin da ake kira Cediya Mu'allaidi
- Malam Abdu da dansa Muhammadu Kunkura wanda ya yi sarautar Sarkin Dakaru
- Sarkin Dakaru Gajiri da
- Sarkin Dakaru Buzu -ka -ci -‘Yan Lihidda, sun zauna kusa da Kofar Tubani
- Sarkin Kyarma Batsari
- Sarkin Kyarma Ishaka sun zauna kusa da Mahaukacin Gida
- Gidan su Idin Dunku
- kai da sauran jama'a da yawa waɗanda ba za mu sami damar kawo su ba.

Kuma har wa yau bayan gine garin da ganuwa an sami mutane da dama sun yo hijira, suka baro garuruwansu zuwa Gusau, musamman ma a lokacin da Gusau ta sami karin kare kanta

danganta ne ga rashin karfin kasa. Yanayin kasar Gusau ba mai dauri da kamewa ne ba, nan da nan, sai ta zube, musamman idan ta daɗe ba gyara. Haka kuma Ganuwar Birnin Gusau ba ta sami cikakkiyar kulawa ba wato ta hanyar gyara ta duk lokacin da ta zube da kuma tayar da ita, hasali ma, nan ne mutane suka dinga dibar kasar ginin gidajensu, da ganuwar ta kare aka koma ana ginowa a wasu wurare.

daga dukkan hare-hare da ‘yan samame. Samun cikakkun mayaka masu kare gari daga kowane irin hari yana taimakawa matuka wajen habakar gari da kawo zama cikin kwanciyar rai, kamar yadda muka fada a baya.



Sarkin Yaki Jange

A zamanin Sarkin Katsina Abdulkadir, bayan dawowa Gusau a zama na biyu, Sarkin Katsinawan Maradi Danbaskore (1853-1875) da Sarkin Yaƙinsa Kaura Hasau suka kawo yaƙi Gusau da nufin zarce wa su watse wasu biranen da masu jihadi suka kafa. Danbaskore ya ajiye sansanin yaƙinsa a wata tsamiya ta Dabbakal, aka kama gwabzawa da su da mutanen Gusau har kwana uku, ba su cinye su ba. Daga nan suka tashi zuwa gaba, yaƙi ya kare tare da samun nasarar mutanen Gusau kansu. Gusawa sun sami kashe wasu, suka kuma kama wajen bayi 300, kamar yadda aka fada a baya.

Bayan tashin yaƙin Danbaskore, sai labarin Gusau ya watsu cikin garuruwa na wannan bajinta da suka nuna. Mutane daga

wurare daban-daban suka yi ta tasowa, suna malalowa cikin gari Gusau.

Akwai kuma wani yaƙi babba da ya auku a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Modibbo (1867- 1876) wanda Sarkin Yaƙin Danbaskore, Kaura Hasau ya sake kawo wa Gusau. Bayan Kaura Hasau ya kawo harinsa ga birnin Kwatarkwashi, sai ya zarto zuwa Gusau da nufin tarwatsa ta. Da ya tinkaro birnin Gusau sai kurar yaƙinsa da ta tashi sama kamar hadari, ta bai wa wasu mata tsoro da suka tafi dɓar ruwa bayan gari. Da ganin waɗannan mata sun gudo a firgice, nan da nan, sai aka buga kugen yaƙi. Maza, dakaru da sauran mayaƙan Gusau, suka shirya, suka taryi rundunar Maradawa daga gabas da Jijjin Gusau. Gusawa suka sami nasara kan wannan hari tare da dɓar ganima mai yawa (Nadama, 1972: 23). Shi ma wannan yaƙi ya jawo wa Gusau bunƙasa da kara samun daukaka da shuhura a lokacin.⁴¹

Daga cikin mutanen da suka shigo Gusau a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Modibbo, akwai wasu mutanen Abarma da Janyau da Rahazawa waɗanda wurin da suka zauna aka kira shi shiyar Rahaji (Hirarmu da kungiyar mutane, 1979).

Kafin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Modibbo ya rasu, garin Gusau ya kara samun zuwan bakin mutane daga Banga ta ƙasar Kiyawa da Sabuwar Ƙasa, da Falgori. A lokacinsa ne kuma wani shahararren attajiri da ake kira Haza ya zo Gusau tare da abokinsa Shantali da ɗan'uwansa Malam Umaru.⁴²

Sana'o'i⁴³ da sauran 'yan aikace-aikacen hannu na gargajiya da na zamani suna daga cikin abubuwan da suka haɓaka garin Gusau da tattalin arzikinsa. Misali noma, shi ne ginshiƙin

⁴¹ Bayan waɗannan yaƙoƙi guda biyu manya, an yi ta samun yaƙe-yaƙe da aka kawo wa Gusau, ko su kuma mutanen Gusau suka kai wasu wurare.

⁴² An ce Haza mutum ne mai shanu da yawa da ɗimbin dukiya da bayi fiye da ɗari (Nadama, 1972: 20). Hasali ma, shi Haza ne ya shugabanci aikin ƙarin ganuwa da aka sanya unguwarsa a ciki, kuma an ce bayinsa ne suka yi aikin (Hirar da M.U.A. ya yi da kungiyar mutane, 1967, muka ji ta a wurinsa, 1984).

⁴³ Wasu ne daga cikin muhimman abubuwa da suke kawo bunƙasar tattalin arzikin gari da kyautatuwar al'adu da ɗabi'u da sauran hanyoyin tanadi na al'umma.

zaman gari. Idan aka koma baya za a ga an kafa garin Gusau a gefen gulbi ne wato gulbin Sakkwato, wanda yake kasar da ke kewaye da shi fadama ce da jigawa wadda ta dace da samar da albarkar noma mai kyau, kamar noman gero da dawa⁴⁴ da gyada da gyadar kwara wato gujjiya ko kwaruru da auduga da dankali da gwaza da rogo da sauransu. Akwai kuma wasu sana'o'in gargajiya, kamar safa da zare da kira da dukanci da yanta da sauransu duk sun taimaka wajen gina garin Gusau. Haka kuma wasanni da 'yan shagulgulan da ba a rasa ba, sukan kara armashin zama a cikin gari. Don haka, a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Mai'akwai an sami barkowar baki daga wurare da dama zuwa Gusau domin ya ba kowane irin mutum 'yancin holewa da shakatawa. Sannan kuma dukkan fatake da 'yan kasuwar da ke ratsowa ta 'Yandoto a da sai suka juya suna biyowa ta Gusau zuwa Katsina da sauran wasu wurare. Sai Gusau ta zama cibiyar kasuwanci ta karni na goma sha tara (K19) zuwa na ishirin (K20) aka sami masaka da mabuga da marina da dillalai⁴⁵ masu dillancin kayayyakin da fatake suke kawowa daga kasashe na nesa da sauransu. Bayan zuwan wadannan mutane da faruwar sana'o'i da kasuwanci, Gusau ta yi ta samun karuwa da bunkasa har zuwa lokacin da Turawa suka fara shigowa kasar nan da kuma bayan zuwansu.

2.7.3 Zuwan Turawa Gusau

Kafin Turawa su karbe mulki daga hannun daular mulki masu Jihadi da sauran wurare sai da suka fara shigowa da sunan binciken rafukan Afirka ta Yamma ko don yawon bude ido ko don ciniki ko kuma don yada addinin Kirista.

Turawa⁴⁶ sun fara shigowa Gusau ne da nufin kasuwanci da tafiye-tafiyen bude ido a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau,

⁴⁴ Kamar kuturi da gagara-dawaki da farara da makamantansu.

⁴⁵ Wato 'yankiri

⁴⁶ Lokacin da Turawa suka fara shigowar kasar Hausa, Hausawa sun dauka su sharifai ne daga cikin jikokin Annabi Muhammadu, tsira da amincin Allah su tabbata a gare shi. Watakila sun zaci su sharifai ne saboda yanayin jikinsu da yake kama da na Larabawa da suke ji ko suke karanta labaransu da harshen Larabcin da su Turawan suke magana da shi. Mun ji ma wani labari a wajen mahaifinmu Malam Muhammadu Dankullum (1976) cewa a lokacin Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Bello wani Bature ya taɓa zuwa nan kasar, to sai ya

Muhammadu Tuḡuri (1876-1887), lokacin da aka sami wani Baturen Jamus da ake kira Fledel ya zo Gusau a shekarar 1881. Sannan kuma wani Baturen Jamus ya sake zuwa Gusau mai suna Standinger a 1885, dukkansu sun zo ne da nufin yawon buḡe ido. Amma a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Giḡe (1887-1900) an kara samun wani Bature mai suna W. Wallace, wakilin Kamfanin Royal Niger wanda ya zo Gusau a shekarar 1894. Shi kam ya zo ne don faḡaḡa harkokin kasuwanci na wannan kamfani nasu da yake yi wa Wakili (Nadama, 1972: 31).

Tun daga wannan zamani, labarin shigowar Turawa jefi-jefi ya fara haḡe kasar Hausa, sai dai mutane ba su saki jiki da su ba kuma ba su amince masu sosai ba, hasali ma dai tsoronsu suke yi. Wannan lokaci ne ma har ake ce wa Bature, Zaki.

A karshen karni na 19 (K19) akwai Turawan Mulki da hafsohin soja da Turawan Mishan da ‘yan kasuwa da yawa a wannan nahiya da suke lekowa suna komawa, sai karni na 20 (K20) ya shigo da hayaniyar yake-yake da Turawa.

Mutanen Gusau sun fara fahimtar aibin yake-yake Turawa a lokacin da wasu Kanawa a farkashin jagorancin Sarkin Kano Aliyu Maisango suka ziyarci Sakkwato, bayan da suke kan hanyarsu ta dawowa suka haḡu da Turawa kusa da Kwatarkwashi⁴⁷. Rundunar Sarkin Kano Aliyu tana baya, wata runduna ce ke kan gaba wadda Wazirin Kano Amadu yake jagoranta. To, da wannan rundunar Turawa suka gwabza a gab da koramar Zorori ta Kwatarkwashi. Turawa su suka sami nasara da galaba kan kungiyar Wazirin Kano Amadu, har aka kashe shi Amadu Wazirin Kano. Sannan wani sashe na Kanawan suka gudu zuwa Gusau, daga cikinsu har da Sarkin Ringim, wanda Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala ya saukar da shi a gidan Rafi, shi ko Sarkin Kano ya koma baya da tafiya, ya sauka kusa da Kambarawa ta kasar Kauran Namoda (Nadama, 1972: 32; Mani, 1970: 93-94).

Bayan wannan yaƙi ne, mutanen Gusau suka ji labarin Turawa sun cinye Sakkwato a ranar 15/3/1903, daga nan Sarkin

mutu. Da mutane suka gan shi sai suka gaya wa Sarkin Musulmi ga wani sharifi ya rasu. Ko da Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Bello ya gan shi sai ya ce ku rabi da shi, waɗannan su ne ake ce wa *Nasara* (Nadama, 1972:31).

⁴⁷ Turawa sun riga sun cinye Kano, daga Kanon kuma suka dumfari Sakkwato.

Musulmi Muhammadu Attahiru dan Amadu I ya gudo daga Sakkwato zuwa farin gabas, ya zo ya sauka a Gusau (Mani, 1970: 121). Sarkin Katsinan Gusau ya ba shi masauki, ya kwana biyu, daga nan ya zarce da tafiyarsa da nufin zuwa Hajji. An ce Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala ya yi niyyar biyar Sarkin Musulmi, amma sai aka ba shi shawarar kada ya bi shi, don haka ya fasa⁴⁸. Sarkin Musulmi ya yi gabas, ya bi ta kan iyakar kasar Kano da Zazzau har zuwa Burmi cikin kasar Gwambe, nan ne Turawa suka kashe shi daura da Dutsin Bima ranar 27/7/1903. Lokacin da sauran Sakkwatawa suka bi Turawa, sai suka zaɓi Attahiru II aka naɗa shi Sarkin Musulmi, (Mani, 1970: 123) a shekarar 1903.

Mutanen Gusau ba su yi faɗa ko wani yaƙi da Turawa ba. Kuma lokacin da Turawa suka yi faɗa da Wazirin Kano a Kwatarkwashi, Kanawa ba su nemi taimakonsu ba, haka ma a faɗan Turawa da suka yi da Sakkwatawa, sai dai Gusawa suka ga Sarkin Musulmi ya gudo zuwa garinsu Gusau don neman mafaka. Kuma ko da Turawa suka biyo sarakunan da suka sheko zuwa Gusau, ba su yi yaƙi da Gusawa ba, kuma waɗannan sarakunan sun zarce da tafiyarsu tun kafin Turawan su iso Gusau.

Hanyar da Turawa suka bi lokacin da suka je yaƙin Sakkwato ba ta Gusau suka bullo wa ita Sakkwaton ba. Wato sun dauki hanyar Kauran Namoda ne daga garin Kwatarkwashi bayan yaƙin da suka yi da Wazirin Kano Amadu. Daga Kauran Namoda soja suka tasar wa garin Sakkwato (Mani, 1970: 121).

Haka yanayin Gusau ya kasance har zuwa lokacin da Turawa suka tabbatar da mulkinsu da karewar yaƙe-yaƙensu da cinye garin Sakkwato a 1903. Daga nan Turawa suka ci gaba da

⁴⁸Mun sami bayani wajen M.UA.,1984, wanda ya tabbatar mana Malama Acciya 'Yar Muhammadu Gimba (wato jikanyar Malam Muhammadu Ashafa) ita ce ta ba Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala shawarar kada ya bi Sarkin Musulmi. Wannan fitina (wato ya}e-ya}en Turawa)ba wadda za ta watse }asar nan ce ba, nan gaba ka}an za a sami zaman lafiya. Don haka, Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala ya kar~i shawararta, bai bi Sarkin Musulmi Attahiru 1 ba. Ita kau Malama Acciya wata mashahuriya ce, kuma malama, masaniyar addinin Musulunci, sannan ga tsinkayar abin da zai je ya dawo dangane da al'amuran yau da kullum. Kuma ita'yar Malam Muhammadu Sambo ce domin Muhammadu Gimba }an Muhammadu Ashafa ya haife ta.

gudanaɗa da harkokin mulkinsu na garuruwan ƙasashen Hausa da Nijeriya baki ɗaya ta hanyar sarakuna.

Bayan zuwan Turawan Mulki, garin Gusau ya sha karo da wasu matsaloli da suka kawo masa cikar wajen bunƙasa da haɓakarsa. Daga cikin waɗannan abubuwa akwai aukuwar wuta da ta ƙone garin dukkansa, ko wani sashensa, sannan da yunwa da aka sha yi lokaci bayan lokaci.

A zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala aka yi wata wuta da ake kira *Wutar Gusau* ko *Sharau* ko *Wutar Maidutsi* ko *Sal-idi-gwal* wadda ta ƙone mafi yawan garin Gusau, sai da suka sake sabon gyara daga baya.

Akwai kuma wutar '*Yardango*, ita ma an yi ta ne a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala. Sai kuma wutar *Mairudu*, da sauransu (Hiramu da M.M.B da M.A.M.K., 1984, Birnin Haza, Gusau). Tun daga waɗannan wutace da aka yi, sai aka yi ta samun aukuwar tashin wuta wato gobara lokaci-lokaci har zuwa farko da tsakiyar zamanin sarautar Sarkin Kudun Gusau, Alhaji Sulaimanu (1951-1984). Haka kuma an samu aukuwar yunwa jefi-jefi a cikin Gusau, wata yunwar an fara yin ta ne a cikin ainihin garin Gusau, wata kuma ta somo ne daga wani wuri har ta zama ruwan dare game duniya. Yunwar da aka sami labarin tana cikin waɗanda aka fara yi tun farko ita ce '*Yargusau*⁴⁹. An fara wannan yunwa '*Yargusau* daga Gusau wadda ta auku a zamanin Sarkin Katsina Abdulkadir. A lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Modibbo kuma an yi wata yunwa da ake kira *Cinkinciya*, sai kuma yunwar *Gyallare*⁵⁰. Akwai kuma waɗannan yunwoyi da aka yi kamar haka:

- Sufe-mu-gaisa - zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Umaru Malam
 - 'Yarsullu - zamanin Muhammadu Mai'akwai
- (Hira da M.M.B. da M.A.M.K. a Birnin Haza, Gusau, 1984)

⁴⁹ Marubucin {amus na Dictionary of The Hausa Language, Abraham (1962) ya nuna an yi wannan yunwa ne a shekarar 1943.

⁵⁰ Kamar yadda aka nuna wannan yunwa ta faro ne daga garin 'Yantumaki na Katsina ta Gabas kuma ana kiran ta yunwar gyallare. Wannan yunwa mashahuriya ce domin ta haɗe mafi yawan ƙasashen Arewa. A lokacin wannan yunwa har 'yan mata suka yi mata waka.

- da sauransu.

Gobarar da ta sha aukuwa a Gusau lokaci zuwa lokaci, kamar wutar 'Yardango wadda aka yi a 1911, ta zama sanadiyyar rasa rayuka a wani lokaci, sannan da hasarar kayayyaki masu yawa da tarin amfani⁵¹.

2.7.4 Wasu Unguwoyin Gusau

Kamar yadda muka bayyana a baya, birnin Gusau ya yi ta samun bunkasa da haɓaka da kare-karen ganuwa saboda zuwan wasu mutane baki. A sakamakon karuwar Gusau an sami wasu shiyoyi da unguwoyi da yawa da suka tsiru wato sababbi. Unguwoyin sun haɗa da:

Birnin Haza

Kamar yadda muka faɗa a baya, Haza wani shahararren mutum ne mai dukiya da bayi da dabbobi masu yawa. Haza ya zo Gusau ne tare da ɗan'uwansa Malam Umaru da abokinsa Shantali a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Modibbo (1867-1876). Mun kuma nuna a baya, a lokacin da Haza ya zo Gusau ne aka yi wani ƙarin ganuwa wanda ya ƙunshi birnin Haza. Ita wannan unguwa da Haza ya kafa, ita aka kuma kira ta da sunansa. Har yanzu kuma zuriyar Haza tana nan a Gusau ⁵²(Hirarmu da A.M.H., 1976 da M.M.B. da M.A.M.K. da M.I.M. a Gusau, 1984).

Shiyar Rahaji

Ita ma wannan unguwar mun yi maganarta a baya, inda muka nuna ita ce shiyar da wasu mutanen Abarma da na Janyau da wasu Rahazawa suke zaune. An kafa wannan unguwa a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Modibbo (Nadama, 1972: 19). A halin yanzu ba a kiran unguwar da

⁵¹ Muna ganin wutacen ne suka jawo hasara da rasa wasu kayayyakin tarihi da mazaunan farko na Gusau suka bari domin sun ƙone. Daga cikin irin waɗannan kayayyaki da suka ƙone sun haɗa da littattafai da kayan yaƙi da tufafi da kaya dangin abinci da dabbobi, kai har da tutar da Shehu Usmanu Ɗanfodiyo ya ba Malam Muhammadu Sambo da sauransu babu iyaka (Hira da M.U.A. da Galadima Na'ila, a Gusau, 1976).

⁵² Wato gidan Alhaji Maishanu ɗan Buhari ɗan Haza da Malam Muhammadu Bawa Nazaure. Haza kuma shi ne ya fara riƙa unguwar a matsayin hakinci da mukamin Ubandawakin Gusau.

wannan suna, sai dai kofar Jange kuma tana cikin rikon Galadima ne.

Birnin Ruwa

An kira wannan wuri da suna birnin Ruwa saboda wuri ne mai dausayi da ni'imar sanyi, wuri ne har ko da yausha ba ya rabo da ruwa a lokacin damina. A zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Tuburi aka kafa ta, a nan ne kuma aka yi wa mutanen da ake turawa Jos zuwa aikin kuza masauki. Lokacin kuma da aka fara aikin B.C.G.A.⁵³ har wa yau, nan leburorin jinare suka yi wa kansu dakunan bacci. Daga nan, unguwar ta bunkasa, har a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Gide ya hade ta da shiryar birnin Haza a matsayin rikon hakimi daya Ubandawaki Buharin Haza (Hirarmu da M.M.W.N., a Gusau, 1978; M.A.M.K. Birnin Haza, Gusau, 1984).

'Yarloko

Wannan unguwa ta tsiru ne a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Umaru Malam (1917-1929). Mutane sun fara zama a wurin a shekarar 1929, lokacin da masu aikin tashar jirgin kasa suka kafa dakunan baccinsu a wurin. Daga cikin ma'aikatan jirgin kasan akwai kabilar Farlomi da sauran wasu mutane (Hirarmu da M.M.W.N., Gusau, 1978). Unguwar tana cikin Sabon Gari.

Sabon Gari

Wannan unguwa wani mutumin Siraliyon ne wanda ake ce wa Morgan ya fara zama a cikinta, kuma ya riki mai unguwarta, kafin ta sami hakimi, a lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Mai'akwai (1929-1943). Morgan shi ne ya fara karɓar haraji a wurin, daga baya, ta sami Magaji Muhammadu Taula wanda aka dauko daga Mada ya zama hakiminta na farko.

Da tafiya ta miƙa aka sami kabilu daban-daban suka zauna a wannan unguwa ta Sabon Gari. Daga cikinsu akwai Igbo da Yobuwa da wasu Hausawa da sauransu (Hirarmu da M.M.W.N., 1978 da M.I.M., Gusau, 1984).

⁵³ Wato 'British Cotton Growing Association' (B.C.G.A.).

Filin Gunza

An kafa Unguwar Filin Gunza a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Mai'akwai. Mafarin wannan suna kuwa, Gunza ne ya zauna wurin yana sayar da goro da sauran kayayyaki. Amma shi Gunza mutumin Rawayya ne wanda aka taso da kakanninsa daga Rawayyawato lokacin da mutanen Gusau suka taso daga Rawayya, suka zo Gusau a zama na biyu (Hirarmu da kungiyar mutane, 1977-78). Tana karkashin rikon Mayana.

Sabon Fegi

A zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Mai'akwai aka yayyanka gonaki aka ba mutane fegi-fegi don su samu wurin zama. Su Hassan Mairangwada Basakkwace da Mamman Audu Bazazzagi, Mai dinkin Tela, su ne suka fara zama wurin da kuma Halilu Emos Bakatsine da sauransu. Ana kiran unguwar da wannan suna saboda fegogi ne sababbi aka rarraba wa jama'a (Hirarmu da M.M.W.N. Gusau, 1978). Tana karkashin rikon Galadima.

Unguwar Zabarma

An kafa wannan unguwa a zamanin Sarkin Kudun Gusau, Alhaji Sulaimanu. Wanda ya fara zama a wurin shi ne Malam Auta Bazabarme, shi ne kuma ya kafa ta, kuma da sunan kabilarsa ake kiran ta wato Zabarma. Da mutane suka zauna wurin har aka sami taruwar jama'a, sai aka nada dansa Sa'idu ya zama mai'unguwa (Hirarmu da M.M.W.N., Gusau, 1978). Yanzu tana karkashin rikon Tudun Wada.

Tashar Mota

Mutane sun kafa wannan unguwa a zamanin Sarkin Kudun Gusau, Alhaji Suaimanu, waɗanda suka fara zama a cikinta su ne Maikatobara da Ibrahim Danjukku da Adamu Gummi da sauransu. Inda aka yi Randabawul⁵⁴ na yanzu, nan ne mota ta fara tsayawa a Gusau, amma unguwa da zaman mutane ba ta kafu ba, sai zamanin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu kamar dai yadda ya gabata (Hirarmu da M.M.W.N., Gusau, 1978). Tana karkashin rikon Galadima.

⁵⁴ Wato *roundabout* ko shatale-tale.

Filin Tanko

Tanko wani mutum ne mai teburi, yana sayar da itace da goro. Iyayensa daga garin Kwatarkwashi suka zo, suka haife shi a nan Gusau. Saboda shaharar da ya yi a nan unguwar, sai aka rika kiran da sunansa. An tsiri wannan Fili ne a lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau, Alhaji Sulaimanu (Hirar da muka yi da kungiyar mutane, Gusau, 1978). Yanzu gabacin unguwar na rikon Sabon Gari ne, yamma kuwa na rikon Mayana.

Unguwar Toka

Ita wannan unguwa wata Bagobira ce ta fara zama a cikinta, a zamanin Sarkin Kudun Gusau, Alhaji Sulaimanu. Da ma can wannan wuri ne da aka fi zubar da shara da tokar dafuwar abinci, don haka, ne da mutane suka zauna a wurin, suka dinga kiran ta da sunan unguwar toka (Hirar da muka yi da kungiyar mutane, Gusau, 1978). Unguwar tana cikin rikon Magajin Sabon Gari.

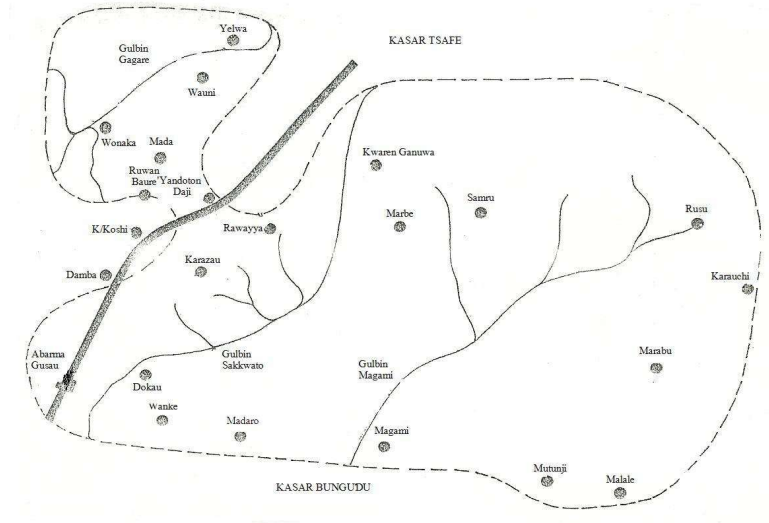
Unguwar Mangwaro

A lokacin da aka kafa wannan unguwa cike take da itacen mangwaro, don haka, ta sami wannan suna. Malam Mamman Wurno da Danmunci mai sayar da magunguna da wasu gandirobobin Gidan Yari su ne suka fara zama wurin. An kafa wannan unguwa a zamanin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu (Hirarmu da kungiyar mutane, Gusau, 1978). Yanzu tana farkashin rikon Mayana.

Shiyyar Tudun Wada

Lokacin da aka yi farin kasuwa da asibiti aka tayar da mutanen da ke wurin wato unguwar ka-fama-ni aka mayar da su Tudun Wada a 1958. Da mutane suka koma wurin sai suka yalwata, suka wadata, sai suka rika kiran sa da sunan *Tudun Wada*, wurin da yake shimfidaddiyar kasa kan tudu, sannan ga wadata da ni'ima wato tudu mai wadata (Hirarmu da kungiyar mutane, 1978). Unguwar Tudun Wada ta kafu ne a zamanin Sarkin Kudun Gusau, Alhaji Sulaimanu, aka kuma haɗe ta da

Unguwar Mareri da Damba⁵⁵ (Hirarmu da T.H.I. a Tudun Wada, Gusau, 1984).



Taswirar Gundumar Gusau da wasu garuruwanta

Bayan cikas Gusau da samar da wadannan unguwoyi da wasunsu da suka zo daga baya, sai Gusau ta kunshi al'ummu daban-daban da suke zaune a cikinta. Manyan kabilun su ne:

Fulani
Katsinawa
Zamfarawa
Sakkwatawa
Gobirawa
Dakarkari
Kabawa
Yawurawa
Argungawa
Barebari
Nufawa
Kwarori

⁵⁵ A lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba kuma aka raba Shiyar Tudun Wada gida biyu. Aka yi Tudun Wada wadda aka ba Baraden Gusau rikonta da kuma Damba wadda ita kuma aka ba Sarkin Kudun Gusau hakincinta.

Garawa

Igbo

Yoruba

da sauransu da yawa

A cikin babin mun yi magana ne a kan yanayin kasar Gusau da iyakacinta, sannan da bayanin yanayin birnin 'Yandoto yadda yake tun kafin zuwan Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo da irin matsayin da ya dauka na ilimi. Haka kuma mun duba zuwan su Alhaji Mustafa da Malam Abdurrahman wato iyayen Alhaji Umaru da Malam Muhammadu Ashafa 'Yandoto. Sai kuma bayani kan Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo da zuwan karatun Alhaji Umaru da Malam Muhammadu Sambo a wajensa da fara wa'azinsa da kai masa cappa. Mun yi magana kan bijire wa haben 'Yandoto da azamarsu kan wargaza addinin Musulunci. Sai kuma hijirar Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa da jama'arsa daga 'Yandoto da wuraren da suka zauna kafin cinye ita 'Yandoto.

Mun yi bayani kan kafa garin Gusau da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya yi tare da sauran 'yan'uwansa da izinin Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo, sannan da zaune-zaunensu a wasu garuruwa da kuma bayanin rasuwar Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa a Wonaka.

An kuma yi bayanin bayan Malam Abdulkadir ya ci sarauta, ya kuma sami shekaru kimanin talatin da uku (33) a Wonaka, sai ya koma Rawayya daga nan suka sake dawowa Gusau a zama na biyu. Mun yi magana kuma kan haɓakar Gusau ta wajen gina ganuwa da yaƙe-yaƙe da shigowar baƙi da haɓaka sana'o'i da kasuwanci da sauran abubuwan bunkasa tattalin arzikin kasa. Mun rufe babin ta kawo bayanin zuwan Turawa kasar nan da irin yanayin nasu mulki da suka yi, sai kuma bayanin wasu unguwoyi sababbi da aka samu kari a birnin Gusau.

BABI NA UKU

3.0 SARAUTA A GUSAU

Babin da ya gabata ya yi bayani ne game da kafuwar birnin Gusau da bunkasarsa zuwa yau. Wannan babi zai kalli sha'anin sarautar Gusau ne dangane da gidajen sarauta da sarakunan Gusau da tarihinsu da makamantan wadannan bayanai.

3.1 Gidajen Sarautar Gusau

Sarauta abu ce wadda ta }unshi yi wa jama'a jagoranci da }aukar nauyinsu da jan ragamar gudanar da harkokinsu na yau da gobe. Ita shugabanci ce da shimfi}a mulki da nuna iko a bayan }asa, kuma halifantaka ce da Allah ke ba da ita ga wanda ya za~a. Sarki shi ke ba mutanensa umurni, ya yanke masu hukunci, ya yi masu sulhu da sasanta tsakaninsu da sauran abubuwa dangogin rayuwa (Alhassan da wasu, 1982: 66; Umar, 1985: 17).

Abubuwa guda uku su ne suke sa mutum ya zama Sarki wato hanyar gado da hanyar nuna jaruntaka wato fin }arfi da hanyar za~en cancanta ta fifikon kamala da halaye da }abi'u kyawawa ko ta fifikon son addinin Musulunci da yawan tsoron Allah⁵⁶.

Amma a tsarin mulki na Musulunci an }arfafa za}en sarki ta hanyar cancanta, aka kuma maye gurbin jaruntaka da ilimi da ta}awa. Sai dai duk da a Musulunci ba a ba hanyar gado a sarauta nauyi ba, an ci gaba da amfani da ita a wajen za}en sabon sarki amma ta lura da nauyin ilimi da tsoron Allah. A littafin *Diya'ul-Hukkam* (Babu Shekarar Bugawa: 15-18), Shehu Abdullahi bn Fodiyo ya nuna cancanta a za}en sarki ta }unshi ilimi da ta}awa da adalci da taimako da kira da }aukaka addinin Musulunci da godiyar Allah da siffa kyakkyawa da tsare ayyukan ibada da mutunci da muruwa da }in zalunci da }in sharri da rashin kwadaya da so da }ankame addinin Musulunci da makamantansu.

Duk da yake garin Gusau ya sami mutane daban-daban da suka ri}e shi daga cikin gida da waje, gidajen sarauta na

⁵⁶ Irin wannan tsari ne aka yi amfani da shi a da wajen }ora mutum bisa karagar sarautar gari.

garin wa]anda suke na asali guda uku ne. Ga su kamar haka:

3.1.1 Gidan ‘Yandotawa na Alhaji Umaru

Alhaji Umaru Jan Alhaji Mustafa shi ne tushe na shugabanci da sarauta a Gusau. Shi ne ya tura jikansa tare da sauran ‘ya’yansa guda biyar⁵⁷ da takardar caffarsa zuwa ga Shehu Usmanu [anfodiyo. Shehu Usmanu [anfodiyo ya karɓi takardar, ya ce, “Malam haka ya yi, sai ya turo jikansa ya }addamar da shi ga su Muhammadu da Usamatu, to, ba komi.” Daga nan ne ya ce, “Na kar ~i caffar Alhaji Umaru da zuriyarsa baki]aya.” Ashe ke nan ‘ya’ya da jikokin Alhaji Umaru suna da ha}}i a sarautar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau. Wannan shi ne dalilin da ya sa Shehu Usmanu [anfodiyo da kansa ya na]a Malam Usamatu Jan Alhaji Umaru a matsayin [angaladima.⁵⁸

3.1.2 Gidan Ashafawa na Malam Muhammadu

Sambo dan Ashafa

Malam Muhammadu Sambo Jan Ashafa shi ne ya yi jagorancin mutanen Gusau wajen gudanar da jihadin jaddada addinin Musulunci a garuruwan Katsinar Laka (Katsina al-Gharbi). Shi ne Alhaji Umaru ya gabatar wajen gwagwarmayar ci gaban al’ummarsu har zuwa inda suka kafa Birnin Gusau. Shi ne Shehu Usmanu [anfodiyo, da yardar Alhaji Umaru, ya ba shi tutar cikin gida ta jihadi. Daraja da]aukaka da shaharar da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya samu ne, suka ba shi damar ya shugabanci mutanen Gusau. Ashe ke nan zuriyarsa baki]aya wa]anda suka mi}a kai ga addinin Musulunci da gaskiya na da ha}}i a cikin sha’anin sarautar Gusau.

⁵⁷ Su ne kuwa Muhammadu Liman Babba da [angaladima Usmatu da Fate da Garba da Dottiya.

⁵⁸ Alhaji Umaru da zuriyarsa ta ‘Yandotawa malamai ne kuma shugabannin jama’a, masu shiryar da su zuwa ga tafarki madaidaici. A tsaye suke a naman ilimi da sauran hanyoyin kyautata rayuwar al’umma.

3.1.3 Gidan Malam Umaru Malam

Kamar yadda muka nuna a baya, gado⁵⁹ ya ci gaba da zama hanya wadda za ta iya ba mutum damar ya zama sarki. Malam Umaru Malam Jan Sulaimanu [antagandu⁶⁰ ya yi sarautar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau⁶¹ daga 1917 zuwa 1929. Saboda haka, shi ma sarautar Gusau ta zama gado ga 'ya'yansa da sauran zuriyarsa⁶².

3.2 Tsarin Sarakunan Gusau⁶³

Malam Muhammadu Sambo Jan Ashafa daga gidan sarauta na Ashafawa shi ne ya fara jagorancin mutanen Gusau tun daga zaman farko na Birnin Gusau har zuwa rasuwarsa a Wonaka, daga shekara ta 1799 zuwa 1827. da Malam

⁵⁹ Littafin Fathu-Al-Jawad na Alhaji Yahuza ya ce dalilan gado uku ne wato nasaba da aure da 'yantarwa, suke sa a mallaki abu (dubi shafi na 141). Haka kuma da yin gado daga wajen mahaifi da saye da kyauta abubuwa ne uku da ke ba mutum damar ya mallaki abu.

⁶⁰ Ba'yandoce ne a wajen mahaifiyarsa Hauwa'u.

⁶¹ Malam Umaru Malam ya zama Sarkin Katsinan Gusau ta hanyar jaruntakarsa da kwazonsa da iya zama da shugabanni da sauran jama'a. Mutum ne mai wayo, mai hikima, mai ilimin addinin Musulunci, masanin hanyoyin zaman rayuwa. Wadannan halaye su ne suka ba shi dama ya zama Sarkin Katsinan Gusau a shekara ta 1917.

⁶² Sauran sarakunan da suka ri'ji Gusau da aka turo su daga wasu garuruwa ba su cikin gidajen sarautar Gusau saboda sun fito ne daga gidajen sarauta na garuruwansu. Bayanin waɗannan sarakuna shi ne:

-Muhammadu Maiakwai ya gaji sarautar Majida]in Sarkin Musulmi a Sakkwato ne.

-Usman Jan Sama'ila, ya gaji sarautar Sarkin Kudun [ansadau.

-Ibrahim Marafa cikin zuriyar Sarkin Musulmi Abubakar Atiku, sarautar Sarkin Musulmi a Sakkwato ko Marafan Gada.

-Sarkin Kudu Muhammadu jikan Buhari Jan Shehun Usmanu, sarautar Sarkin Musulmi a Sakkwato ko Sarkin Kudun Sifawa.

-Alhaji Sulaimanu Isa, sarautar Sarkin Gobir Isa ko Sarkin Musulmi a Sakkwato .

⁶³ Dalilin da ya sa ake kiran Malam Muhammadu Sambo Jan Ashafa da wannan suna na Sarkin Katsinan Yamma, shi ne, saboda a lokacin da aka cinye 'Yandoto sai Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Bello da umurnin Shehu Usmanu ya kasa Jasar Katsina zuwa Katsina ta Gabas da Katsina ta Yamma. Sai ya tabbatar wa Malam Umaru Dallaje jagorancin Katsinar Gabas, ya kuma naJa Malam Muhammadu Sambo shugabancin Katsinar Yamma (Johnston, 1967: 61-63).

Muhammadu Sambo ya rasu a Wonaka a 1827, sai Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Bello ya na]a]ansa Malam Abdul}adir daga shekara ta 1827 har zuwa 1860. Daga nan, Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Malam Abdul}adir da jama'arsa suka koma Rawayya, sai kuma zuwa Gusau a zama na biyu, wato sabon zama, a shekarar 1862. Malam Abdul}adir ya rasu a shekarar 1867, sai aka na]a }anensa Malam Muhammadu Modibbo Sarkin Katsinan Gusau daga shekarar 1867 zuwa 1876.

Bayan da Sarkin Katsina Gusau, Muhammadu Modibbo ya rasu, sai aka na]a Muhammadu Tu}uri]an Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Abdu}adir, a zamanin Sarkin Musulmi Abubakar]an Bello (Mai Ra~a) (1873-1877). Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Tu~uri ya yi zamaninsa daga 1876 zuwa 1887. Bayan rasuwarsa, sai aka na]a }anensa Malam Muhammadu Gi]e sarautar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, a zamanin Sarkin Musulmi Umaru]an Aliyu (1881 zuwa 1891) daga shekarar 1887 zuwa 1900 gab da Turawa su kar~e mulki daga hannun daular Fulani. Shi ma da ya rasu, sai aka na]a Muhammadu Murtala]an Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Modibbo sarautar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, a zamanin Sarkin Musulmi Abdurrahman]an Atiku(1891-1902). Malam Muhammadu Murtala ya ri]e Gusau daga 1900-1916. Da Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala ya rasu, sai aka na]a]ansa Muhammadu [angidan,⁶⁴ a zamanin Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Maiturare (1915-1924). Muhammadu [angidan ya yi shekara]aya tak aka fitar da shi saboda rikicin haraji.

Bayan da aka fitar da Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu [angidan sai aka na]a Malam Umaru Malam⁶⁵ sarautar

⁶⁴ Lokacin da Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu [angidan (1916-1917) ya hau sarautar Gusau yana saurayi, matashi]an shekaya 21 ko 23.

⁶⁵ Malam Umaru Malam ya sami shiga sarautar Gusau ne saboda ladabinsa da]a'arsa da son jama'a da yake nunawa. Kuma yana da dangantaka da ~angaren 'Yandotawa ta wajen mahaifiyarsa. Mahaifinsa Malam Sulaimanu wani Bafilatani ne daga Katsina ko kamar yadda Nadama (1972: 34) ya ce daga Nasarawa. Ya yi almajirci a gidan [angaladima Salimu]an Fate]an Alhaji Umaru]an Alhaji Mustafa, sai ya

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau a shekara ta 1917 a zamanin Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Maiturare. Malam Umaru Malam ya yi shekara goma sha biyu yana sarautar Gusau daga 1917 zuwa 1929, sai aka fitar da shi a zamanin Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Tambari (1924-31) saboda wani rikicin kisan kai⁶⁶.

Daga nan, sai aka turo Muhammadu Mai'akwai daga Sakkwato yana Majida]in Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Tambari don ya duba garin kafin a tabbatar da sarki, amma a }arshe, sai aka tabbatar wa da Muhammadu Mai'akwai sarauta ta Sarkin Katsinan Gusau a 1929 har zuwa 1943. Shi kuma an fitar da shi saboda rikicin dawa, aka turo Sarkin Kudun [ansadau, Usman]an Sama'ila⁶⁷ ya canji Muhammadu Mai'akwai daga 1943 zuwa 1945. Da Usman]an Sama'ila ya zo Gusau, sai ya nuna ya fi son a kira shi da sunan sarautar da ya zo da ita daga [ansadau ta Sarkin Kudu⁶⁸, sai aka dinga kiran sa Sarkin Kudu, amma na Gusau.

Bayan rasuwar Sarkin Kudu Usman]an Sama'ila, sai aka kawo Ibrahim Marafa daga cikin zuriyar Atiku daga shekara ta 1945 zuwa 1948, a zamanin Sarkin Musulmi Abubakar na III (1938). Sai aka ri}a kiran Malam Ibrahim da sunan Marafa. A shekarar 1948 aka canza Marafa Ibrahim zuwa Talatar Mafara aka kawo Sarkin Kudu

aura masa 'yarsa wadda take jikanya ce ga Alhaji Umaru]an Alhaji Mustafa]an'uwan Malam Muhammadu Ashafa, mahaifin Malam Muhammadu Sambo. Malam Umaru Malam yaron Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala ne, shi ne jekadansa zuwa Sakkwato. Ta wannan aiki ne ma ya sami la}abin 'Yarguguwa. Daga nan, sai Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala ya na}a shi hakimi na shiyar Galadima (Hira da }ungiyar mutane, Gusau, 1978). Yana bisa wannan mu}ami na Galadiman Gari aka na}a shi Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, a zamanin Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Maiturare.

⁶⁶ Wannan lokaci da aka fitar da shi ya yi daidai da lokacin da aka fitar da Sarkin Kiyawa na {aura da Sarkin Fulanin Bungu]u a 1929.

⁶⁷ Malam Usman]an Sama'ila da can wakilin Sarkin Musulmi ne, aka na}a shi Sarkin Kudun [ansadau, daga nan, aka juya shi zuwa Gusau a 1943.

⁶⁸ Wato ke nan, Malam Usman dan Sama'ila ba ya son a kira shi da Sarkin Katsinan Gusau. Daga lokacin Sarkin Kudu]an Sama'ila, sai duk Sarkin da aka kawo a dinga kiran sa da sunan sarautar da ya zo da ita. (Hirar da muka yi da }ungiyar mutane, Gusau, 1978).

Muhammadu jikan Buhari Jan Shehu Usmanu⁶⁹. Sarkin Kudun Gusau Muhammadu ya yi mulkinsa a Gusau daga 1948 zuwa 1951, shi ma an fitar da shi saboda rikicin dawa (Gusau DNB/26, 1953: 92).

Alhaji Sulaimanu Isa⁷⁰ Jan Sarkin Gobir na Isa wanda ya fito daga ~angaren gidan Aliyu {arami aka ba shi sarautar Gusau. An turo Alhaji Sulaimanu Gusau saboda shi mutum ne mai ilimin boko (Gusau, DNB/26: 92) wanda zai fi dacewa da garin Gusau mai yawan }abilu daban-daban, musamman ma zaman {warori. An na}a shi sarautar Gusau a ran 1/8/1951, a zamanin Sarkin Musulmi Abubakar na III. Allah ya yi wa Sarkin Kudun Gusau, Alhaji Sulaimanu rasuwa ranar Lahadi 1 ga watan Yuli, 1984, (1/7/84). Allah ya ji}an sa ya gafarta masa, amin.⁷¹

Da Sarkin Kudu Alhaji Sulaimanu ya rasu, sai aka na}a Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba Jan Malam Muhammadu Mus]afa Jan Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala Jan Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Modibbo Jan Malam Muhammadu Sambo Jan Ashafa⁷². An tabbatar masa da sarautar ranar Juma'a 31/8/1984, a zamanin Sarkin Musulmi Abubakar na III (1938-1988).

Allah ya taya wannan Sarkin Katsinan Gusau na yanzu ri}o, ya sanya shi kan hanyoyin shugabanci na }warai, amin.

3.3 Tarihin Rayuwar Sarakunan Gusau

⁶⁹ Sarkin Kudu Muhammadu ya fara ri}e Sifawa ne a 1923, aka mayar da shi Talatar Mafara a 1938, sai kuma aka juya shi zuwa Gusau a 1948.

⁷⁰ Malam Sulaimanu Isa bai zo da wani sunan sarauta ba, an }auko shi ne yana magatakardan Sarkin Musulmi Abubakar na III, don haka, sai aka dinga kiran sa da sunan Sarkin Kudun Gusau. Wato sarautar wanda ya gada.

⁷¹ Tun daga 1/7/84 ranar da Sarkin Kudu Alhaji Sulaiman ya rasu, [angaladiman Waziri Alhaji Attahiru wakilin Sarkin Musulmi a Gusau shi ne ya kula da garin Gusau har zuwa lokacin da aka tabbatar da sabon Sarki wato 31/8/84.

⁷² Kafin a na}a Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba wannan sarauta ta Sarkin Katsinan Gusau yana ri}e da hakimcin Magajin Sabon Gari wato hakimin shiyar Sabon Gari ta cikin }auki Gusau.

A wannan ~angare kuma za a kawo tarihin rayuwa na sarakuna wa]anda suka ri}i Gusau tun daga kafuwarta zuwa yau, kamar haka:

3.3.1 Malam Muhammadu Sambo Jan Ashafa (1806 -1827)

Malam Muhammadu Sambo shi ne Jan Malam Muhammadu Ashafa Jan Malam Abdurrahmani Jan Malam Muhammadu Jan Malam Isha}a. Bayan cinye 'Yandoto aka ba Malam Muhammadu Sambo shugabanci na jihadi a Katsinar Yamma ko Laka,⁷³ kamar yadda muka bayyana a baya. Malam Muhammadu Sambo Jan Ashafa yana daga cikin manya-manyan almajiran Shehu Usmanu [anfodiyo. Kuma kamar yadda muka fa]a a baya, yana daga cikin wa]anda aka ba tuta don jihadin Musulunci a garuruwan cikin gida.

Malam Muhammadu Sambo ta}iyyi ne, mai tsoron Allah, mai son ibada ko da yausha. Kuma yana daga cikin sufaye har ma ana ce da shi waliyi ne. Haka kuma Malam Muhammadu Sambo babban jarumi ne, ya yi ya}e-ya}e da dama don tsai da addinin Musulunci nagari.

Malam Muhammadu Sambo yana]aya daga cikin makusantan Shehu Usmanu [anfodiyo. Saboda fa]in gaskiyarsa da son aikata ta akan shawarce shi a kan wasu al'amura da za a gudanar a garin Sakkwato , tare da aiko masa ya tafi. Mun ji akwai lokacin da wani ~angare daga cikin ganuwar Birnin Sakkwato ya fa]i a zamanin Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Bello da shi Malam Muhammadu Sambo aka yi aikin tayar da ita domin yana daga cikin mutanen da ake tsoro da bin umurninsu idan sun sa a yi wani abu (Hirarmu da }ungiyar mutane, 1979). Malam Muhammadu Sambo babban sahibin Shehu Muhammadu Bello ne, tare suka yi karatu wajen Shehu Usmanu [anfodiyo, kuma a mafi yawan lokuta Shehu Muhammadu Bello yakan neme shi ya ba shi shawarwari.

⁷³ Saboda haka ne aka fara }irga shekarun shugabancinsa daga 1806 wato bayan cinye 'Yandoto.

Ya}e-ya}ensa: Bayan da aka tabbatar wa da Malam Muhammadu Sambo tutar jihadin Musulunci ya yi ya}e-ya}e da dama wa}anda ya yi jagorancin maya}a, masu jihadi, har Allah ya ba shi sa'a da jama'arsa suka ci wajen gari saba'in (70) saboda jaddada addinin Allah na gaskiya. Wasu daga cikin garuruwan da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya ci su da ya}i su ne 'Yandoto wadda aka ya}e ta tare da Malam Muhammadu Sambo a }ar}ashin jagorancin Muhammadu Bello, sai Kuyambana da Kwatankwaro da Bena da Magami da Madaudau da Gwari da Madaro da Tsofuwar Bini da Woni da Bodo da 'Yankuzo da Sangeku da Marabu da Samri da Rakyabu da Malele da Tsafe da wasu garuruwan }asar [ansadau da wasu garuruwan Kwantagora. (Katsina, 1916; Hirar da muka yi da }ungiyar mutane, 1979).

Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya yi amfani da nasa tsarin tafiyar da shugabanci na garuruwan da ya ci su da ya}i da ya bambanta da na wasu shugabannin jihadi. Yawanci idan jagoran masu jihadi⁷⁴ a fagen ya}i ya cinye gari yakan na}a Bafilatani ne mai ta}awa da tsoron Allah daga cikinsu ya shugabanci jama'ar da aka sami nasara a kansu.⁷⁵ Amma Malam Muhammadu Sambo duk garuruwan da ya cinye, sai ya na}a }an asalin garin wanda yake mai ta}awa da tsoron Allah don ya ci gaba da shugabantar mutanensa, ya aza su kan tafarki na }warai.⁷⁶

Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya gina gida a Sakkwato da kuma shiyya wadda ake kira Filin }an'ashafa. Bayan da

⁷⁴ Wato kamar Shehu Abdullahi ko Muhammadu Bello ko Umaru Dallaje da sauransu.

⁷⁵ Dubi jerin sunayen wa}anda Shehu ya ba tuta daga waje, Last (1967: 55-56) ya nuna Malam Yakubu ne kawai aka tabbatar wanda ba Fulani ba, Shehu kuma ya ba shi tuta ne saboda ta}awarsa, amma duk sauran Fulani ne saboda a lokacin su ne suke da cikakkiyar ta}awa.

⁷⁶ Maimakon ya na}a wani Bafilatani, sai ya za~i }an }asar ya }ora shi bisa jagorancin jama'arsa. Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya ba su shugabancin ne saboda ya tabbata su masu gaskiya ne da tsoron Allah, kuma ma bai ba kowa sai ya amince da }a'arsa ga Allah mahaliccin komai. Amma duk da haka, sai da wasu garuruwa suka sake yin tawaye tare da fan}arewa kamar Bini da Samri, daga baya aka sake cin su da ya}i. (Gusau DNB/26/SOKOTO HIST. BUREAU, 1953. Hirarmu da }ungiyar mutane, 1979).

Shehu Usmanu [anfodiyo ya rasu, Allah ya gafarta masa, amin, a 1817, masu shugabantar Musulmi na jihadi suka amince da za~ar]ansa Shehu Muhammadu Bello ya maye gurbin mahaifinsa ya zama Sarkin Musulmi a gidan⁷⁷ Malam Muhammadu Sambo na Sakkwato aka yi masa mubaya'a.

Last (1967: 66) ya bayyana a cikin littafinsa, Malam Muhammadu Bello ya koma gidan Malam Muhammadu Sambo Jan Ashafa ne bayan an yi masa mubaya'a saboda kasancewar gidan da Shehu Usmanu ya zauna 'yan'uwansa (shi Muhammadu Bello) ke ciki. Akwai wansa Malam Muhammadu Sambo da kuma sauran wasu makusanta. Sannan shi kansa gidansa na tsohuwar Sakkwato 'ya'yansa suke zaune a ciki, don haka, ya za~i ya zauna gidan abokinsa Malam Muhammadu Sambo Jan Ashafa (Asma'u, Wa}ar Gewaye bt na III). Babu shakka, muhimmancin Muhammadu Sambo Jan Ashafa da Jaukakarsa sun }ara fitowa fili a zamanin da Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Bello ya za~i ya zauna a gidansa.

Duk da yake Malam Muhammadu Sambo yana shugabancin mutanen Gusau da jagorancin ya}e-ya}e bai Jauki kansa shi mai mulki ne irin na sarakuna ba, shi dai jagora ne a kan bin tafarkin Allah, madaidaici. Haka kuma bai dogara da wani ya nemo masa abinci ba, shi ne ke nema wa kansa hanyar samun abinci ta wajen noma da kuma rubuce-rubucen littattafai.⁷⁸ Alalmisali, akwai littafi wanda Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya wallafa mai suna *Tambihul-Ummati Ala Ittihazi al-Hirfati* wanda ya }arfafa yin sana'a da kuma yin tanadi.

Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya yi shekaru fiye da ashirin yana shugabantar mutanen Gusau. Ya rasu a birnin Wonaka a shekarar 1827. Allah ya ji}an sa da rahamarsa, amin.

⁷⁷Har yanzu a gidan Malam Muhammadu Sambo Jan Ashafa Sarkin Musulmi yake zaune, sai dai }are-}aren da ya samu.

⁷⁸ Sai dai wani abin ba}in ciki wa}annan irin littattafai da su Malam Muhammadu Sambo suka rubuta na kansu ko kuma suka juya sun }one a lokutan gobarar da aka sha yi a Gusau, wasu kuma an turbu}e su cikin }asa, ba a san inda suke ba. Wa}anda muka samu na addu'o'i ne.

3.3.2 Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Malam Abdul}adir (1827 -1867)

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Abdul}adir shi ne babban Jan Malam Muhammadu Sambo Jan Malam Muhammadu Ashafa Jan Malam Abdurrahmani. Bayan rasuwar Malam Muhammadu Sambo ne Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Bello ya na}a shi sarautar Sarkin Katsinan Yamma a Wonaka, a shekarar 1827.

Sarkin Katsina Abdul}adir sarki ne adali wanda ba ya son zalunci ga jama'arsa. Shi ne Sarkin Katsinan Gusau na farko wanda ya fara kulawa da sha'anin sarauta sosai, ko da yake a wajen fannin ilimi ba a bar shi a baya ba don shi malami ne na sosai.

Malam Abdu}adir, bayan sha'anin sarauta shi mutum ne wanda ya kula da noma. An tabbatar mana yana da gandu babba wanda bayinsa suke noma masa amfani iri-iri (Hirar da muka yi da }ungiyar mutane, 1978). Noma yana daga cikin hanyoyin da yake samun abincinsa na yau da kullum.

Shi ne Sarki na farko da ya fara kar~a da tara zakka⁷⁹ a tsakanin jama'ar Gusawa wa}anda Allah ya ba abin fitarwa don rabawa ga wa}anda suka cancance ta, kamar talakawa da miskinai da sauransu (Kamar yadda *Al}ur'ani* ya fa}a a sura ta 9 aya ta 61). A lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Malam Abdul}adir Gusau ta kafu sosai,

A zamanin Sarkin Katsina Abdu}adir mutanen Gusau suka tashi daga Wonaka zuwa Rawayya, sannan daga Rawayya Jin suka dawo Gusau a zama na biyu wato zama na dindindin.

⁷⁹ A zamanin Malam Muhammadu Sambo ba a sami wani wanda ya mallaki abin da ya isa nisabin zakka ba har na tsawon shekara }aya. Wannan ya faru ne kuwa saboda rashin lokaci da kuma irin yanayin zama na ya}e-ya}e da kuma saboda }o}arin tabbatar da wurin zamansu.

Malam Abdu}adir ya yi ya}e-ya}e da dama na jihadi tun zamansa na Wonaka har zuwa dawowarsa Gusau. Ya sami nasarar cinye }asashen da suka yi tawaye bayan rasuwar Malam Muhammadu Sambo. Haka kuma ya yi }o}arin kare hare-haren da Katsinawan Mara}i suka kawo wa Gusau. Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Abdu}adir ya yi shekara arba'in (40) yana shugabancin mutanen Gusau. Allah ya yi masa rasuwa a shekara ta 1867. Allah ya gafarta masa, amin.

3.3.3Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Modibbo (1867-1876)

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Modibbo shi ne }an Malam Muhammadu Sambo }an Malam Muhammadu Ashafa, }anen Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Abdu}adir. Bayan rasuwar wansa Malam Abdul}adir aka na}a shi sarautar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau.

Malam Muhammadu Modibbo shahararren malami ne wanda har ta kai ba wani malami kamarsa a }asar Gusau a wannan lokaci. Shi mutum ne mai tsoron Allah da yawan ibada da tawali'u. Sannan ga }o}arin }wato wa kowa ha}}insa, yana kuma horo da a dinga aikata abubuwan da Allah ya yi umurni da su, da kuma hani da a bar abubuwan da Allah ya }yamata, ya ce a bar su.⁸⁰ Yana tsaye da gaskiya bisa ga aikata wa}anan abubuwa duka. Idan muka waiga ta wajen ya}e-ya}ensa za mu tabbatar da shi malami ne kuma jarumi. Ya yi ya}e-ya}e da dama, har ma {aura Hasau Sarkin Ya}in Sarkin Mara}i ya ta~a kawo ya}i a lokacin na Malam Muhammadu Modibbo, amma mutanen Gusau suka yi galaba a kansa (Hirar da muka yi da }ungiyar mutane, a Gusau, 1978).

Malam Muhammadu Modibbo mutum ne wanda Allah ya ba karamomi da yawa har mun ji daga cikinsu, akwai wani lokaci da ~eraye suka sace masa tazbaha, sai ya sa aka yi shela cewa gobe da safe duk wanda ya ga ~eraye kan hanya kada ya yi dariya, kuma kada a ta~a su. Ko da safiya ta waye sai dukkan ~erayen da ke cikin garin Gusau suka yi ta fitowa daga raminsu har da 'ya'yansu a baki suna

⁸⁰ Malam Muhammadu Modibbo ya amsa kiran sura ta 16, aya ta 90 wadda ta yi umurni da yin haka.

tafiya zuwa daji. Sai ga ~erar da ta sace tazbahar ta cizo ta a baki, ta mayar da ita inda ta }auke ta, sannan ta zarce zuwa daji. Sai Gusau ta zama babu ~eraye ko guda }aya a cikinta har bayan rasuwarsa (Hirar da M.M.[. ya yi da }ungiyar mutane, 1965).

A lokacinsa ne kuma jama'a suka yi masa koken mutanen Mara}i na kawo masu hari da dare ko da yausha suna hana su barci. Malam Muhammadu Modibbo ya ce ku natsu, in Allah ya yarda, daga wannan lokaci babu abin da zai sake samun wani tun daga fa}uwar rana har zuwa wayewar gari. Kuma ma dai kome ya sami mutum ya tambaye shi ha}}insa (Hirar da muka yi da M.M.[. Gusau, 1978).

A zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Modibbo aka sami shigowar ba}i a kai-a kai, lokacinsa ne shahararren mutumin nan, mai dukiya da dama wanda ake kira Haza ya zo Gusau. A wannan lokacin mulki nasa, Gusau ta sami bun}asa da shahara da yawan }are-}aren ganuwa domin mazauna wa}anda suka zo daga baya.

Malam Muhammadu Modibbo ya yi shekara tara (9) yana shugabantar mutanen Gusau. Ya rasu a shekarar 1876. Allah ya ji}an sa, amin.

3.3.4 Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Tu}uri (1876 -1887)

Malam Muhammadu Tu~uri shi ne }an Malam Abdul}adir }an Malam Muhammadu Sambo }an Malam Muhammadu Ashafa }an Malam Abdurrahmani. An na}a shi sarautar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau bayan rasuwar Sarkin Katsina Malam Muhammadu Modibbo.

Malam Muhammadu Tu~uri malami ne, kuma ta}iyi, shi ma adalin sarki ne jama'arsa sun ji da}in mulkinsa. Shi mutum ne mai fitar da ha}}in kowa yadda ya kamata. Sarki ne kuma wanda ya kula da sha'anin mulki sosai. Ya kuma yi ya}e-ya}e da dama a lokacinsa.

Malam Muhammadu Tu~uri mutum ne wanda Allah ya sa ya kula da noma, ta nan ne yake samun abinci da abin masarufi (Hirar da }ungiyar mutane, 1978).

An tabbatar mana shi mutum ne wanda ya gwannance wajen rubutu da tawada, ya jujjuya wasu littattafan da

masu jihadi suka rubuta. Kuma shi marubucin wa}o}i ne na Hausa da Larabci⁸¹ (Hira da }ungiyar mutane, 1978). Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Tu~uri ya yi shekara goma sha }aya (11) yana mulkin mutanen Gusau. Allah ya yi masa cikawa a shekarar 1887. Allah ya gafarta masa ya sada shi da ni'imarsa, amin.

3.3.5 Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Gi}e (1887- 1900)

Malam Muhammadu Gi}e shi ne }an Malam Abdul}adir }an Malam Muhammadu Sambo }an Malam Muhammadu Ashafa }an Malam Abdurrahmani. An na}a shi Sarkin Katsinan Gusau bayan rasuwar wansa Malam Muhammadu Tu~uri. Malam Muhammadu Gi}e mutum ne wanda ya kula da sha'anin noma fiye da duk sarakunan da ya gada wa}anda suka wuce. Ya kula wa noma da gaske ainun, har ta kai wani lokaci idan ya tafi tsaron }asa wato zaman ribatsi da ya fa}o a cikin damina, ba ya barin wurin sai ya yi noma. Wani lokaci ma ya saba ya yi noman, sai lokacin tashinsu ya yi, dole ya baro shi ya dawo gida Gusau (Hirar da muka yi da }ungiyar mutane, 1978).

Bayan haka kuma, Malam Muhammadu Gi}e, malami ne har yana karantarwa a soron gidansa lokacin da yake zaune a gida. Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Gi}e ya yi shekaru goma sha uku (13) yana sarautar Gusau. Allah ya yi masa rasuwa a shekarar 1900. Allah ya ji}an sa, amin.

3.3.6 Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala (1900-1916)

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala shi ne }an Malam Muhammadu Modibbo }an Malam Muhammadu Sambo }an Malam Muhammadu Ashafa }an Malam Abdurrahmani. Wasu masana tarihin Gusau (Hira da }ungiyar mutane a Gusau, 1978) suna ganin an haifi Muhammadu Murtala a shekara ta 1863.

Bayan da Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Gi}e ya rasu, sai aka na}a shi sarautar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau.

⁸¹ Amma saboda wutacen da aka sha yi a Gusau, ba mu sami wata wa}a da ya rubuta ba, duk sun }one. Akwai tabbacin ya yi wa}annan ayyuka.

Sarkin Musulmi, Abdurrahman ([anyen Kasko) shi ne ya na]a shi wannan sarauta ta Sarkin Katsinan Gusau.

Malam Muhammadu Murtala shi mutum ne mai son iko da nuna sha'anin mulki don haka ake tsoronsa, sannan kuma yana da }o}arin ibada. Sarkin Katsina Muhammadu Murtala yana da shekara uku da cin sarautar Gusau Turawa suka shigo }asar Sakkwato a 1903. Turawa sun baro Kano bayan sun cinye ta da ya}i zuwa Sakkwato ta hanyar Kwatarkwashi zuwa {auran-Namoda. Amma da suka zo Kwatarkwashi ba su biya ta Gusau ba, sai dai suka bi cikin dajin da ke tsakanin Gusau da Rawayya har zuwa {auran Namoda, sannan Sakkwato. Daga nan kuma suka ha]e da sojojin tsaro da suka fito daga Argungu (Mani, 1970).

Gwamna Lugga ya sa aka rubuta wa Sarkin Musulmi Attahiru takardu da dama kuma shi kansa Gwamnan ya rubuta masa, kuma ya nemi izini daga wurin Sarkin Musulmi don ya aiko da wani soja ya zama wakilinsa wato ya zauna a fadar Sarki, amma Sarkin Musulmi ya }i yarda, sai ma ya ce ba su zaunawa da kafiri waje]aya,kuma da shi da Turawa ba shi ba su (Mani, 1970: 120-124).

Gwamna Lugga ya aika da sojoji a }ar}ashin shugabancin Kyaftin Morland suka ya}i birnin Sakkwato a lokacin Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Attahiru I a shekarar 1903, suka kuma sami nasara a kan jama'ar Sakkwato. Da ya}i ya fashe don kwantar da tutar da Sa'in Kilgori ya yi, sai mutane suka gudu har da Sarkin Musulmi Attahiru, sai ya}i ya }are. Da hankali ya kwanta Turawa suka nemi mutane su kawo sabon Sarkin Musulmi ko kuma su fa]i inda na da ya gudu ya fake. A }arshe dai jama'a suka za~o Muhammadu Attahiru na biyu aka na]a shi sarautar Sarkin Musulmi a 1903 (Mani, 1970: 123).

Shi kuwa Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Attahiru I ya gudu zuwa Gusau ya sauka wajen Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammad Murtala. Gusau ta zamar masa mafakar ya}i da Turawa inda ya kwana biyu ya zarce da tafiyarsa zuwa gabas da niyyar zuwa hajji. Wannan lokaci an ce har Sarkin Katsina Muhammadu Murtala ya yi niyyar biyarsa, amma aka ba shi shawara ya fasa.

Kafin Turawa su cinye Sakkwato, sai da suka kara da wata rundunar Sarkin Kano Aliyu a Kwatarkwashi wanda yake kan hanyarsa ta zuwa gida (Kano) bayan wata ziyara da ya kai wa Sarkin Musulmi a Sakkwato. Ita wannan runduna tana }ar}ashin jagorancin Wazirin Kano Amadu. Wasu daga cikin Kanawa sun gudu zuwa Gusau ne har da Sarkin Ringim wanda Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala ya saukar a gidan Rafi.

Gusau ita ce ta ba wa}annan manyan mutane masaukai har zuwa lokacin da Turawa suka sami labari, da suka yi niyyar su zo su kame su sai kowanne ya gudu ya kama ~angarensa. Daga cikin mutanen akwai Sarkin Musulmi Attahiru da Magajin Kafi [anyamusa da fitaccen Sarkin Bida Abubakar da Galadiman Kano da Sarkin Ringim da sauran mutanen da suka baro garuruwansu. Wannan ya nuna Turawa ba su yi ya}i da Gusau ba (Mani, 1970; 117). Kuma a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala:

- aka bar ya}e-ya}e da sauran garuruwa irin na jihadin Musulunci;
- aka soma amfani da ku}in Sarauniyar Ingila kamar sule da sisi da taro da kwabo da }ari da anini a shekarar 1909;
- aka fara amfani da hanyar mota wato tituna da mutanen gari suke taruwa su yi ta da kansu wa}anda suke amfani da su saboda tafiya zuwa garuruwa da }auryuka don sha'anin mulki da kuma kasuwanci;
- an ci gaba da }aukar Turawa cikin amukku⁸² kafin daga baya aka sami motoci na kitika;
- aka fara tara haraji a zamanin Turawa a Gusau.

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala shi ne sarki wanda ya ga zamani biyu, zamanin mulki na daular

⁸² Wani abin }aukar mutane ko kaya ne da aka yi shi da itace wanda majiya }arfi guda hu}u za su ri}a kowace kusurwa mutum }aya,su }auka sama, ana tafiya ana yada zango-zango har a kai garin da aka nufa (Hirar da muka yi da D.W.A. a Gusau, 1979).

Sakkwato ta Usmaniyya da kuma lokacin zuwan Turawa wa]anda suka kar~e mulkin }asashen Hausa. Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala ya shekara goma sha shida yana mulkin Gusawa. Ri}onsa ya }are da rasuwarsa a shekara ta 1916 kuma ya rasu yana da shekara hamsin da uku(53) DISTRICT ASSESSMENT/KADCAPT/222/1920: 35).

3.3.7 Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu [angidan (1916- 1917)

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu [angidan shi ne]an Muhammadu Murtala]an Malam Muhammadu Modibbo]an Malam Muhammadu Sambo]an Muhammadu Ashafa. An haifi Muhammadu [angidan a Gusau a wajen shekara ta 1893.

An na]a shi sarauta ne bayan rasuwar mahaifinsa Malam Muhammadu Murtala, a lokacin yana da shekara ashirin da uku⁸³ (23), a zamanin Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Maiturare.

Malam Muhammadu [angidan mutum ne mai sha'awar mulki }warai, ba wanda ya isa ya keta masa, balle har a ga damarsa, tun kuwa yana ri}e da sarautar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau har bayan da aka fitar da shi. Ko da yake yana da tsauri, amma a wasu lokuta yakan ro}i 'yan'uwansa gafara idan ya yi masu wani abin da ya fahimci ya ~ata masu rai. Don haka, shi mutum ne wanda yakan yi nadama bayan ya aikata abu. Wannan nadamar yana yin ta ne da nufin gyarawa kuma da]aukar ba zai sake aikata abin ba (Hirar da muka yi da }ungiyar mutane, 1978).

Haka kuma Malam Muhammadu [angidan yana da }o}arin lazimtar malamai da biyarsu koyaushe da halartar makarantunsu da majalisunsu na koyarwa. Kuma yakan ba malamai shawara a kan mafi yawan ayyukan da zai gudanar (Hirar da muka yi da M.M.D., Gusau, 1978).

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu [angidan ya yi shekara]aya tak yana sarauta, sannan aka fitar da shi

⁸³ Wasu kuwa sun ce yana da shekara 21 ne kamar Nadama (1972: 34).

saboda rikicin haraji a shekarar 1917 (Gusau, DNB/26/HIST BUREAU, 1953: 1).

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu [angidan⁸⁴ ya yi zaman sarauta a gidan da mahaifinsa ya gina masa wato ba gidan sarauta ba (Hirar da muka yi da }ungiyar mutane, 1978).

3.3.8 Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Malam Umaru Malam (1917 - 1929)

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Malam Umaru Malam shi ne Jan Malam Sulaimanu [antagandu Bafillanin Katsina ta Gabas. An na]a shi sarautar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau bayan fitar da Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu [angidan a shekarar 1917 a zamanin Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Maiturare. Kafin Malam Umaru Malam ya ci sarautar Gusau shi ne amintaccen jakadan Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala zuwa Sakkwato, kuma ko da Turawa suka kar~e mulki, shi ne ya zama jakada tsakanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala da Turawan Mulki. Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala, ya ba Malam Umaru Malam damar gudanar da harkokin mulki, daga nan, ya ba shi mu}amin Sarkin Ya}i inda ya shekara bakwai (7) sa'annan ya na]a shi hakincin Galadiman Gari. Bayan ya shekara]aya da wannan mu}ami sai Sarkin Katsina Muhammadu Murtala ya rasu (NAK/222/1920: 35).

An haifi Malam Umaru Malam a Gusau ne. Malam Umaru Malam shi ne Jan Sulaimanu. Mahaifiyarsa kuwa ita ce Hauwa'u 'yar [angaladima Salimu Jan Fate Jan Alhaji Umaru Jan Alhaji Mustafa.⁸⁵

⁸⁴ Allah ya yi wa Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Dangidan mai ritaya tsawon kwana cikin iyalinsa yana mai taimakon jama'a da ma'amala da su kyakkyawa.

⁸⁵ Bayanin wannan zuriya shi ne Malam Sulaimanu da matarsa Hawwa'u 'yar [angaladima Salimu suka haifi (1) Malam Bello Gwadabawa (2) Malam Ahmadu Nafauwa (3) Sarkin Katsina Umaru Malam (4) Muhammadu Attahiru (5) Sume. Shi kuma Malam Bello Gwadabawa ya haifi (1) Yusufu ([anbaba Tauri), sauran mata ne. Malam Ahmadu ya haifi 'ya'ya mata ne wato (1) Halimatu na {urya (2) da Hari. Sarkin Katsain Gusau Umaru Malam ya haifi (1) Alhaji Mayana Laddo (2) Alhaji Muhammadu Wakilin Doka (3) Alhaji Abdullahi Magajin Sabon Gari (4) Alhaji Muhammadu Tukur Sarkin Fada (5) Alhaji Hassan (6)

Malam Umaru Malam mutum ne mai }o}ari da himma }warai tare da kula wa aikinsa, kuma shi mai basira ne da gane abubuwa. Shi sarki ne mai tsanani a mulkinsa, amma duk da haka yana girmama jama'arsa. Umaru Malam ya iya karatu da rubutu na boko. Kamar yadda Eric Sadan mataimakin Jami'in mulki na Yankin Sakkwato (NAK/222/1920: 34-35) ya nuna Umaru Malam mutum ne mai haza}a da ri}a kawo shawarwari da ra'ayoyi wa}anda za su gamsar da mai sauraro, sannan kuma yakan yi tambaya a kan abin da bai gane ba, kuma shi mai son yin taimako ne, har jikinsa rawa yake yi domin ya yi wa mutane alheri ko kyauta. Hasali ma ya nuna shi Umaru Malam ya zarta sauran iyayen }asa na nahiyar Zamfara da wasu garuruwan yankin Sakkwato kuma ya fi su sanin dabarun tafiyar da mulki.

An gudanar da abubuwa da dama a zamanin Sarkin Katsina Malam Umaru Malam, wasu daga cikinsu su ne:

- Fara cinikin auduga a shekara ta 1921
- Bu}e injin gurzar auduga a shekara ta 1925
- Gyara hanyoyi da sa masu ~urji da yin gadoji
- Fitar da bariki daga cikin gari zuwa waje
- Fara amfani da tsarin Majalisar Sarki da al}alai
- Fara aikin hanyar jirgin }asa, 1929
- Ya}i da fara, 1929
- Kafa makarantar elementare a Gusau, 1926
- Gina asibiti a {ofar 'Yangya}a

Wa}annan abubuwa sun faru ne a tsawon shekaru goma sha biyu (12) da Malam Umaru Malam ya yi yana sarautar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau. An fitar da shi saboda wani rikicin

Alhaji Muhammadu Dikko (7) Alhaji Usuman Mani (8) Alhaji Aliyu Namani (9) Alhaji Abubakar Auta (10) Alhaji Mu'azu (11) Alhaji Yahaya Madawaki (12) Alhaji Abdul}adir Kado (13) Alhaji Isa. Ita kuwa Sume Allah bai ba ta haihuwa ba. Wannan shi ne tushen zuriyar Malam Sulaimanu da Hawwau'u (Hirar da muka yi da }ungiyar mutane a 1978).

kisan kai⁸⁶ a shekarar 1929 zamanin Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Tambari.

3.3.9 Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Mai'akwai (1929 -1943)

Kafin a naɗa Muhammadu Mai'akwai Sarkin Katsinan Gusau yana riɗe da muɗamin Majidaɗin Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Tambari ne. Bayan da aka fitar da Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Malam Umaru Malam sai Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Tambari ya turo Muhammadu Mai'akwai don ya zauna a gidan Majasirdi a {ofar Jange. Bayan wani lokaci yana da riɗe Gusau a matsayin na wakilci sai aka tabbatar masa da sarautar ta Gusau. Ya ci gaba da zama a gidan Majasirdi har zuwa lokacin da aka gama gyaran gidan sarauta wanda Umaru Malam ya zauna.

Malam Muhammadu Mai'akwai mutum ne mai haɗuri da son nishaɗi da shagugula irin na sarauta. A zamaninsa ne baɗi suka yawaita cikin garin Gusau, duk wani ci gaba na dangane da zamani a lokacinsa ne ya }arfafa a Gusau, kuma tun daga wannan lokaci sunan Gusau ya }ara fitowa sosai a }asashen Hausa.

Wasu daga cikin abubuwan da suka auku a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Mai'akwai su ne:

- Buɗe Ma'aikatar Gona a shekara ta 1932
- Fara amfani da jirgin }asa a Gusau 1929
- Buɗe asibitin dabbobi, 1939
- Kafa Baitul Mali, 1939
- Fara gina gidajen Turawa wato gidajen Gwamnati
- Shata filin kantuna wato kantin daji
- da sauransu

(Maɗaba'ar Gwamnatin Sakkwato, 1963: 61)

⁸⁶ Wasu masu tarihi (Hira da Kungiyar mutane a Gusau, a 1987) sun sami bayani wai Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Tambari ya yi tsammanin yana daga cikin waɗanda suka yi wa }ansa Sarkin Gabas Hassan sammu ya rasu.

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Mai'akwai ya shekara goma sha huju (14) yana sarautar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau kafin a fitar da shi saboda rikicin dawa. An fitar da shi a shekarar 1943.

3.3.10 Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Usman dan Sama'ila (1843- 1945)

Malam Usman Jan Sama'ila yana a riƙe da matsayin wakilin Sarkin Musulmi a [ansadau ne aka tabbatar masa da sarautar Sarkin Kudun [ansadau. Daga nan, aka [auko shi zuwa Gusau bayan an fitar da Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Mai'akwai. Sarkin Musulmi Abubakar na III shi ne ya na [a shi wannan sarauta ta Gusau (Gusau, DNB/26/1953). Da Usman Jan Sama'ila ya zo Gusau sai aka ci gaba da kiransa da sunan sarautar da ya zo da ita ta Sarkin Kudu amma na Gusau.⁸⁷

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Usman Jan Sama'ila ya yi shekara biyu (2) ne yana sarautar Gusau. Allah ya yi masa rasuwa a Gusau a shekarar 1945 (Gusau, DN/26/HISTBUR/ SOKOTO, 1953).

3.3.11 Marafa Ibrahim (1945-1948)

Malam Ibrahim Marafa an [auko shi ne yana Marafan Gada aka mayar da shi Gusau aka ba shi gabata, amma ko da ya zo Gusau ba a bar kiransa da sunan sarautar da ya zo da ita ba. Sarkin Musulmi Abubakar na III ya ba shi sarautar Gusau.

A zamaninsa ne aka fara amfani da tsarin kiwon kaji na zamani a Gusau daga shekara ta 1946 (Yankin Sakkwato: 61).

Marafa Ibrahim ya yi mulki a Gusau ne a lokacin da ya [in duniya na biyu (1943-1945) na Hitler na Jamus da ya cim ma magaryar tu [ewa a shekara ta 1945. A wannan lokaci ne Gwamnatin Ingila ta yi ta [ibar mutanen Arewa ana sa

⁸⁷ Tun daga Usman Jan Sama'ila sunan sarautar Gusau ya tashi daga Sarkin Katsinan Gusau zuwa Sarkin Kudun Gusau. Daga nan, kowane sarki da aka kawo daga Sakkwato ya fi son a kira shi da sunan sarautar da ya zo da ita (Hirar da muka yi da [ungiyar mutane 1979).

su aikin soja, daga nan kuma sai a tura su fagen wannan ya}i na duniya na biyu. A Gusau ma an kwashi mutane da yawa wa}anda aka tura ya}in.

Malam Ibrahim Marafa ya yi shekara uku (3) yana sarautar Gusau. Daga nan aka }auke shi aka mayar da shi uban }asar Talatar Mafara a shekarar 1948⁸⁸ (Gusau, DNB/26/HISTBUR/ SOKOTO, 1953).

3.3.12 Sarkin Kudun Gusau Muhammadu (1948 - 1951)

Sarkin Kudun Gusau Muhammadu jikan Buhari }an Shehu Usmanu }anfodiyo ne. An haife shi a Sifawa. Da farko ya fara yi wa mahaifinsa, Sarkin Kudun Sifawa Sahabi, Magatakarda daga shekarar 1923 zuwa 1938. Daga nan, ya gaji mahaifin nasa, aka na}a shi sarautar Sarkin Kudun Sifawa a shekara ta 1938, sai kuma aka yi masa juyi zuwa Talatar Mafara a shekarar 1948. Yana nan a Talatar Mafara aka sake yi masa canji, aka kai shi Gusau, a daidai shekara ta 1948 (Gusau, DNB/26/HISTBUR. SOKOTO: 91). Amma duk inda ya zauna a wa}annan wurare ana kiran sa ne da sunan sarautar Sarkin Kudu wadda ya taso da ita daga Sifawa. Sarkin Musulmi Alhaji Abubakar na III shi ne ya ba shi sarautar Gusau. A zamanin Sarkin Kudu Muhammadu:

- aka fara amfani da gidan waya;
- aka fara samun tarho a gidan sarki da kotun al}ali da Majalisar Sarki da sauran wurare.

Sarkin Kudun Gusau, Muhammadu ya shekara biyu (2) yana sarautar Gusau, sannan aka fitar da shi saboda rikicin dawa a shekarar 1951⁸⁹ (Gusau, DNB/26/HISTBUR/ SOKOTO: 91).

3.3.13 Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu (1/8/1951 -1/7/1984)

⁸⁸Daga Talatar Mafara kuma sai ya koma Gwadabawa wato mahaifarsa ta asali.

⁸⁹ Bayan da aka fitar da shi ne ya koma garin Sakkwato da zama.

Alhaji Sulaiman shi ne Jan Sarkin Gobir Ibrahim na Isa wanda ya fito daga cikin zuriyar Aliyu {arami. An haifi Alhaji Sulaimanu a garin Isa a shekara ta 1905.

Bayan karatun allo da na littattafan addinin Musulunci da ya yi, ya kuma yi karatun boko wanda har ya sami zurfafa a cikinsa. Da farko ya yi karatun makarantar firamare a Sakkwato daga 1951 zuwa 1922. Sai kuma ya ci gaba da karatunsa ta hanyar fa]a]a shi a Kwalejin Katsina da wasu makarantu inda ya sami }arewa a shekarar 1929.

Ya kama aikin koyarwa a Makarantar Tsakiya ta Sakkwato daga 1929 zuwa 1932, sai kuma ya sami Jaukaka a aiki ya zama shugaban makaranta daga 1932 zuwa 1936.

Alhaji Sulaimanu Isa ya shiga cikin wasu matsaloli wa]anda suka yi sanadiyyar]aure shi. Ya yi zaman sar}a daga 1936 zuwa 1937. Bayan fitowarsa daga kurkuku, sai ya kasance ba ya aikin komai har na tsawon shekara]aya daga 1937 zuwa 1938. Hukumar En'e ta]auke shi aiki daga 1938 zuwa 1945, aka ba shi mu}amin mai tara haraji da jangali. Kuma a daidai wannan lokaci ne Hukumar Fassara ta Zariya ta nemi aronsa ya je ya yi mata aiki har na tsawon wata uku. Haka kuma ya yi aikin Sarkin Malamai, ya kuma ta~a zama shugaban Hukumar Sayen Auduga ta Arewa.

A cikin watan Oktoba na shekarar 1945 ya zama magatakardan Sarkin Musulmi Alhaji Abubakar III. A shekarar 1950 ya ziyarci }asar Ingila da wasu }asashen duniya (Gusau, DNB/26/HISTBUR/ SOKOTO, 1953: 6 - 92).

Sarkin Musulmi, Alhaji Abubakar III ya na]a Alhaji Sulaiman Isa ya zama Sarkin Kudun Gusau ranar 1 ga watan Agusta, 1951. Daga nan ya shiga karkoki na mulkin Gusau gadan-gadan.

Sai dai an ta~a dakatar da Alhaji Sulaimanu Isa daga sarautar Gusau a lokacin da aka yi bincikensu game da harkokin Hukumar Sayen Auduga ta Arewacin Nijeriya wadda ya ta~a yi wa shugabanci A lokacin ne aka turo Madawakin Sakkwato Abubakar [anmakigami, aka ba shi ri}o. Ya zama wakilin garin Gusau tun daga 1967 zuwa 1968. Sarkin Kudu, Alhaji Sulaimanu ya sami sallama ba

tare da an kama shi da laifi ba, don haka, ya dawo wa sarautarsa ta Gusau (Hirar da muka yi da }ungiyar mutane, 1984).

A zamanin Sarkin Kudu Alhaji Sulaimanu, Gusau ta sami }arin bun}asa da }aukaka. Kuma ta sami juye-juye iri-iri da }arin gine-gine na zamani masu }ayatarwa. Wasu daga cikin abubuwan da suka faru a zamanin Mulkin Sarkin Kudun Gusau, Alhaji Sulaimanu sun ha}a da:

- Bu}e makarantar ya}i da jahilci a Gusau, 1951
- Fashe garin Gusau don }ara masa girma da kyau da kuma sanya kwalta a tituna, 1952
- Kawo rediyo a garuruwan Sakkwato don mutane su saurara, 1954.
- Sanya wutar lantarki a cikin garin Gusau
- Sanya famfo cikin Gusau da gidaje da tituna
- Gina babbar madatsar ruwa wato dam
- Masa}ar Zamfara, 1964
- Masana'antar Minti, 1972
- Masana'antar man gya}a da na gurya, 1974
- Gidan Kwanon Rufi (*Aluminium Steel*)
- Masana'antar {ere-{ere, 1976
- Fa}a}a ayyukan gona da samar da hukumomin ha~aka aikin gona
(Ma}aba'ar Gwamnatin Sakkwato, 1963: 61)

Kuma lokacinsa ne sha'anin kasuwanci ya bun}asa }warai a cikin Gusau har ya zamana manyan 'yan kasuwar Gusau sun kafa kamfanonin kasuwanci da dama.

Sarkin Kudun Gusau, Alhaji Sulaimanu ya rasu ranar Lahadi 1/7/84. Allah ya yi masa rahama, amin. Kuma ya sami shekara talatin da uku (33) yana shugabancin mutanen Gusau.

3.3.14 Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba (31/8/1984 -)

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba shi ne Jan Malam Muhammadu Mus]afa Jan Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Modibbo Jan Malam Muhammadu Sambo Jan Malam Muhammadu Ashafa Jan Malam Addurrahmani. An haife shi a Gusau a shekarar 1930.

Tun farkon tasowarsa abin da aka fara nuna masa shi ne zuwa makarantar allo don koyon karatun *Al}ur'ani*, maigirma. Lokacin da ya kai shekara tara da haihuwa wato 1939, sai aka yi masa kaciya. Kamar yadda muka fa]a, mahaifan Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba sun fuskantar da shi ga koyon ilimin addinin Musulunci. Karatun allo shi ne wanda ya fara yi tun yana yaro. Makarantar Malam Muhammadu Tukur,⁹⁰ nan ne ya koyi babba}u da farfaru, sai kuma ya ci gaba da karatun *Al}ur'ani* kan allo inda ya soma karatun }ananan surori. Ya yi wannan karatu ne a wajen Malam Muhammadu Sambo Jan Malam Muhammadu Tukur. Yana nan a makarantar, sai aka yi masa juyin makaranta zuwa makarantar Malam [ango.

A wajen Malam [ango ya ci gaba da karatunsa har ya kai hizifi na 25. Da ya sami hizifi 25, sai Malam Amadu uban su Malam Abdul}adir Na'aya dinga yi masa bita⁹¹, wato ta}ara har ya sauke littafin *Al}ur'ani* dukkansu. Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir ya nuna haza}a domin yana da shekara goma sha biyu ya sauki *Al}ur'ani* wato ke nan a shekara ta 1942.

Bayan da aka yi wa Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba kaciya, sai aka sanya shi karatun boko a makarantar Elimentare ta cikin garin Gusau daga shekara ta 1939. Ya yi shekaru hu]u a cikin inda ya fita da takardar shaidar }are elementare aji hu]u. To, maimakon ya ci gaba da wannan karatu, sai ya yi watsi da shi, ya kama karatun littattafan addinin Musulunci tare da yin wasu sana'o'i.

Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba ya karanci littattafan addinin Musulunci da dama, kuma kamar

⁹⁰ Ita wannan makaranta Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Modibbo ne ya da]a bun}asa ta.

⁹¹ Bitu ita ce malami ya karance wa almajiri allonsa bayan ya yi rubutu sabo.

sauran kowane Jalibi mai koyo, ya soma ne da }ananan littattafai na addini, sannan ya yi nisa har ya karanta manyan littattafan addinin Musulunci. A wajen Malam [ango ne ya fara karatun littattafai. Gare shi ya karanta *Arshada* da *Muslihati* da wa}ar *Deliya* ta Shehu Usmanu [anfodiyo.

Daga nan ya koma da karatunsa wajen Malam Muhammdu [ankullum. Daga cikin littattafan da ya karanta wajen Malam Muhammadu [ankullum akwai Littafin *Alahdhari*, da *Ishmawi*, da *Iziyya*, da *Risala*, da *Mukhtasar* (Juzu'i na Lawalli da Sani) da littafin *Ashafa*, har zuwa littafin *hadisi* na *Muwa]]a- Malik*.⁹² Shi wannan littafi *Muwa]]a* ya faro shi ne daga wajen Malam [anmiga a garin Farlomi, }asar Chadi. Sannan kuma ya yi tushin⁹³ mafi yawan littattafan da ya karanta da muka fa}i a baya a wajen Malam [anmiga.

Malam Ango⁹⁴ ya ba Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba damar ya yi tushin littafi *Iziyya* a wajensa don ya sami albarkar Malam.

Kafin a na}a Muhammadu Kabir sarautar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau yana zuwa karatun littafin Hadisi na Buhari wurin limamin Masallacin Juma'a na Tudun Wadar Gusau wato Malam Isa Shuraihu.⁹⁵

Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba, kamar iyayensa da kakanninsa da suka wuce, ya ha}a biyu wato karatu da sana'a. Bayan zuwa neman karatu, haka ma ya koyi sana'a don samun abinci da abin masarufi. Da farko ya soma da koyon }inkin hannu ne inda Allah ya sanya masa haske da baiwa ya sami }warewa a }inkin sawaye ta wajen }inka taguwar '*yan bashade* da *kwakwata* da *gare* da *zannuwa* da sauran wasu abubuwan da ake }inkawa da sawaye.

⁹² Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba ya karanci mafi yawan littattafansa a wajen Malam Muhammadu [ankullum ne.

⁹³ Wato koma bi.

⁹⁴ Malam Muhammadu Lawali (Ango) wani shahararren malami ne da aka yi a Gusau. Kafin ya rasu shi ne mai yin tafsiri a Masallacin Juma'a na cikin garin Gusau da kuma gidansa da daddare. Zuriyarsa na zaune a Bakin Kasuwar Gusau. Allah ya gafarta masa, amin.

⁹⁵ Mun lura da Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba ya fi mai da }arfinsa a karatun littattafan Furu'a wato na Fi}hu.

Daga nan kuma ya koyi jinkin keken tela, ya iya sosai. Dangane da jinkin keken tela ya yi iyayen gida da dama, daga cikinsu akwai Daka wanda yake a wajensa ne ya fara jinki da keken haya. Sai kuma Alhaji Tunau da Alhaji Bellon Audu da Alhaji Shehu {aura da Alhaji Labbo Jan Baici da Alhaji Labbo Jega da Alhaji [anjiro. Yana a haka ne ya kar~i hayar keke na kansa a kan kuji sule goma sha takwas (£1.80) a kowane wata. Allah ya bu}a masa hanya ya sami kuji fam goma sha takwas £18.00 wato ₦36.00 ya sayi nasa keke. Amma a tsakanin wata jaya zuwa biyu, sai da ya sayi kekuna har guda hu}u sababbi. Alhaji Muhammadu ya sami albarka da jaukaka a wannan sana'a ta jinki. Ya yi suna sosai. Kai har ya kai an yi lokacin da idan ba shi ne ya jinka wa mutum kayan lefensa ba, to yakan jawo kashe wannan aure. Gusau ba a sami wani wanda ya fi shi iya jinkin kayan sawar manyan mutane ba. Idan Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba ya jinka wani kalar jinki ba za a sami wani ma]inki ya mayar da irinsa ba (Hirar da muka yi da }ungiyar mutane, 1984).

Ta hanyar sana'ar jinkin keken tela, Allah ya ba shi jari, ya shiga harkar yadudduka wa}anda yake sayowa daga Kano zuwa Gusau. Daga cikin kayayyakin da yake saye da sayarwa, akwai bandur-bandur na yadi iri-iri da turamen atamfa da sauransu. Idan ya kawo su Gusau 'yankiri da sauran mutane sukan zo su dinga jaukar wa}annan kaya daga gare shi. Ita ma wannan sana'a, Allah ya ba shi shahara gare ta }warai.

Bayan wa}annan sana'o'i kuma yakan yi noma, tun ma yana yi da kansa har ya kai yana sawa a yi masa. Alal ha}i}a ta wajen noma ma ba a bar shi a baya ba, shi manomi ne na gasken-gaske.

Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba ya kai ziyarce-ziyarce da tafiye-tafiye don bu}e ido da samun }ara }warewa a rayuwar yau da kullum. Ya le}a wasu daga cikin }asashen duniya, musamman ma na Afirka. Daga cikinsu akwai }asar Saliyo inda ya shekara jaya sai ya dawo gida. Daga nan, ya sake komawa Sarliyo ya sami kamar wata hu}u, sannan ya zarce zuwa Kumashi cikin }asar Ghana

inda ya shekara uku, ya dawo gida, sannan kuma ya }ara komawa Kumashin ya shekara biyu.

Daga nan, Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba ya tafi Makka ta mota a shekarar 1961 tare da iyalinsa ya shekara biyu da wata shida. Lokacin da yake dawowa daga Makka zuwa Farlomi sai ruwa ya tare hanyar mota a garin Abashe saboda lokacin damina ne, wannan ya sa suka bi ta jirgin sama zuwa Farlomi. Ya shekara biyu da iyalinsa a Farlomi, daga nan ya dawo gida a wajejen 1965. Tun daga wannan dawowa da Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba ya yi gida bai sake komawa ko'ina ba, sai dai irin tafiyar nan ta a je a dawo.⁹⁶

Bayan da Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba ya sami zaunawa Gusau zama na dindindin, sai ya kama sha'anin sarauta gadan-gadan, sha'anin sarauta kuwa gadonsa ne, yana daga cikin jikokin Malam Muhammadu Sambo [an Ashafa.

Yana nan a haka, har Allah ya ba shi hakincin shiyar Sabon Gari ta cikin garin Gusau da sunan Magajin Sabon Gari a shekara ta 1975 a lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau, Alhaji Sulaimanu Isa (1951-1984).

An tabbatar wa Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba da sarautar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau ranar Juma'a 31/8/1984. An kuma yi bikin na]in sarautar a fadar Sarkin Musulmi, Alhaji Sir Abubakar na III ranar Laraba 5/9/84.

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba mutum ne mai ha}uri da gaskiya ga kuma ri}on amana a dukkan ayyukansa. Kuma malami ne wanda ya sami karatun addinin Musulunci gwargwadon hali. Yakan yi }o}ari ya sanya Musulunci gaba a dukkan harkokin da zai gabatar. Yin haka kuwa yana yin koyi ne da irin kyawawan ayyukan da kakanninsa suka aikata kamar Malam Muhammadu Sambo da Malam Abdul}adir da Malam Muhammadu Modibbo.

⁹⁶ Kamar yadda Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir ya ziyarci wasu }asashen waje, haka ma ya le}a wasu garuruwa daga cikin }asashen Nijeriya, musamman ta Arewa. Kuma duk inda ya tafi yana yin karatunsa da kuma sana'arsa ta jinki.

Shi mutum ne mai hikima wanda yake amfani da ita wajen warware matsaloli cikin dabara da kwanciyar hankali ko da yausha yakan so ya yi wa jama'arsa sulhu da sa da zumunci tsakanin junansu.

Dangane da tsare aikinsa, a kullum yakan tafi aiki ne kan lokacin da aka }ayyade, bai tashi kuma sai lokaci ya yi wato dai daga }are 7:30 na safe zuwa 3:30 na yamma. Gaskiya da ri}on amana a aikinsa da harkokin sarautarsa da sashen sana'arsa sun jawo masa shahara da daraja a tsakanin mutane kuma ya sami farin jini a idon jama'a (Hirar da muka yi da }ungiyar mutane, 1984), shi ma da kansa ya fa}a cewa yin gaskiyarsa a aikata komai shi ne ya jawo masa }aukaka da samun nasara a wannan sarauta ta Sarkin Katsinan Gusau.⁹⁷

Allah ya tanyi Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba ri}o, ya kuma zama mai yi masa jagora ga dukkan harkokin da zai gudanar, amin.⁹⁸



⁹⁷ Jawabin da Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba ya yi wa mutanen Gusau ranar salla babba wato 6 ga watan Satumba, 1984.

⁹⁸ Mun yi hira da Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir [anbaba, ranar Lahadi 2/9/84 wato kafin a je Sakkwato bikin na]in sarautar tasa, amma bayan an tabbatar masa da ita.

3.4 Jerin Sarakunan Gusau (Gusau, DNB/26/HISTBUR/ SOKOTO)

Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa,
1806-1827, Shugaban Jihadi, Sarkin Katsina Al-
Gharbi

Malam Abdul}adir,
1827-1867, Sarkin Katsinan Gusau

Malam Muhammadu Modibbo,
1867-1876, Sarkin Katsinan Gusau

Malam Muhammadu Tufuri,
1876-1887, Sarkin Katsinan Gusau

Malam Muhammadu Gide,
1887-1900, Sarkin Katsinan Gusau

Malam Muhammadu Murtala,
1900-1916, Sarkin Katsinan Gusau

Malam Muhammadu Dangidan,
1916-1917, Sarkin Katsinan Gusau

Malam Umaru Malam,
1917-1929, Sarkin Katsinan Gusau

Malam Muhammadu Mai'akwai,
1929-1943, Sarkin Katsinan Gusau

Malam Usuman dan Sama'ila,
1945-1945, Sarkin Kudun Gusau

Malam Ibrahim, Marafan Gada,
1945-1948, Marafan Gusau

Malam Muhammadu, Sarkin Kudun Sifawa,
1948-1951, Sarkin Kudun Gusau

Alhaji Sulaimanu Isa,
1951-1984, Sarkin Kudun Gusau

Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba,
31/8/1984-, Sarkin Katsinan Gusau

3.5 Sarakunan Gusau Dangane da Gidajen Sarauta

A wannan karamin sashe za a bayyana sunayen mutane waƙanda suka shugabanci Gusau ta hanyar gidajen da suka fito kamar haka:

Gidan ‘Yandotawa na Alhaji Umaru

Alhaji Umaru Jan Alhaji Mustafa,
Shugaban Jama’a, 1794-1806
Malam Usamatu dan Alhaji Umaru,
[angaladiman Gusau, 1806-1867
Malam Salimu dan Fate dan Alhaji Umaru,
Dangaladiman Gusau, 1867-1876
Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri dan Ibrahim Sidi,
Dangaladiman Gusau, 1984-1992

Alhaji Mu’azu dan Ibrahim Sidi,
Dangaladiman Gusau, 1992-2003
Alhaji Muhammadu Buhari dan Ibrahim Maifillani,
Dangaladiman Gusau, 25/10/2009–

Gidan Ashafawa na Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa

Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa,
Shugaban Jihadi, Sarkin Katsina Al-Gharbi
1806-1827
Malam Abdulkadir dan Muhammadu Sambo,
Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, 1827-1867
Malam Muhammadu Modibbo dan Muhammadu
Sambo, Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, 1867-1876
Malam Muhammadu Tuburi,
Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, 1876-1887
Malam Muhammadu Gide,
Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, 1887-1900
Malam Muhammadu Murtala,
Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, 1900-1916
Malam Muhammadu Dangidan,
Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, 1916-1917
Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba,
Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, 31/8/1984 –

Gidan Malam Umaru Malam Malam Umaru Malam,

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, 1917-1927

Gidajen Sauran Sarakuna

Malam Muhammadu Mai'akwai (1929-1943)

Daga Sakkwato

Malam Usuman Jan Sama'ila (1945-1945)

Daga Jansadau, Sarkin Kudun Dansadau

Malam Ibrahim (1945-1948)

Daga Gada, Marafan Gada

Malam Muhammadu (1948-1951)

Daga Sifawa, Sarkin Kudun Sifawa

Alhaji Sulaimanu Isa (1951-1984)

Daga Isa, Sarkin Gobir na Isa

A wannan babi, kamar yadda bayanai suka gabata an yi bayanin sha'anin sarauta a Jasar Gusau inda aka kawo gidajen sarautar Gusau da jerin sarakunan da aka yi a Gusau da tarihin rayuwarsu da ire-iren ayyukan da suka yi na bunjasa da ha~aka Gusau da al'ummarta gaba Jaya.

BABI NA HU'DU

4.0 MULKIN {ASAR GUSAU

A wannan babi za a yi magana ne dangane da yadda aka gudanar da mulki a kasar Gusau tun a lokacin daular masu jihadi da lokacin ikon Turawa da na sauran hukumomi waɗanda aka kakkafa domin gudanar da mulkin ƙasashe.

4.1 Yanayin Mulki Kafin Zuwan Fulani

Kasar Gusau tana daga cikin garuruwan da Katsina ta ri}a wa}anda suke cikin }asashen Hausa. Ita ko }asar Hausa⁹⁹ ita ce yankin tsakiya na }asar Sudan. Daga Arewa }asar Hausa ta yi iyaka da }asar Azbin ta cikin Jamhuriyar Nijar, daga kudu kuwa ta yi iyaka da }asar Benin da wasu garuruwan Gwari da Kambari wato wasu }abilun Nijeriya da ke ma}wabtaka da }asar Hausa. Ta wajen yamma kuma ta ha}o da garuruwan Zabarma, daga gabas kuwa ta yi iyaka da }asar Borno (Adamu, 1978 : 1-2).

{asar Hausa ta zauna a }ar}ashin mulkin mutane daban-daban. Kafin }arni na goma sha shida ({16) daular Songhai a }ar}ashin Askiya ita ke ri}e da yamma har Kebbi, kuma Barebari suke mulki a gabas. Lokacin da Sarkin Kebbi Kanta Kota (1515-1561) ya yi wa Askiya tawaye, sai ya kafa daular Kabawa, ya yi }arfi har ya yi fa}a da Sarkin Barno, Mai Ali ya kuma kai mulkinsa har }asar Azbin (Bello, 1983: 15-16). Daga baya cikin }arni na goma sha takwas ({18) hare-haren Zamfara da Gobir da Adar sun kori Kabawa suka gudu daga Surame suka koma Birnin Kebbi. Bayan da sarakunan Kebbi suka koma Birnin Kebbi daularsu ta raunana duk da }o}arin da suka yi su sake farfa}owa da ita. Daga nan kuma, sai daular Zamfara ta bun}asa ta yi }arfi matu}a.

⁹⁹ Kasar Hausa ta ha}a da Jihar Kano da Jihar Sakkwato da Arewacin Jihar Kaduna da kuma Arewacin Jihar Bauchi, dukkansu a cikin Nijeriya. Haka kuma }asar ta Hausa ta ha}a da }asashen {wanni da na Damagaram a Jamhuriyar Nijar (Ibrahim, 1982: 1).

Amma ba a da]e ba sai rikice-rikice na cikin gida da kuma na waje suka dami daular Zamfara wanda har ya ba Gobirawa dama su shiga }asar Zamfara su ya]e ta. Daga nan ne Gobirawa suka ci Birnin Zamfara wanda ke tsakanin gulaben Bunsuru da Gagare, Arewa ka]an daga garin Isa na yanzu. Sa'annan, Gobirawa suka mayar da garin Al}alawa babban birninsu.¹⁰⁰ Daga nan, Gobirawa suka ci gaba da }o}arin }arfafa daularsu a cikin }asar Zamfara, suka kuma iza Zamfarawan wajen Kiyawa¹⁰¹. Gobirawa sun ci gaba da }o}arin ya}i har suka cinye Birnin {wanni da }asar Kebbi (Last, 1967: id}bi).

Ba a da]e ba sai daular Gobir¹⁰² ta fara rauni har farkon }arni na goma sha tara ({19). Fulani a }ar}ashin Shehu Usmanu [anfodiyo bisa ga }arfin Musulunci suka cinye Gobir da Zamfara suka tan}ware Kebbi (Bello, 1983: 15-16).

{asar Gusau, kamar yadda aka fara fa]a, ta kafu ne a farfajiya ta }asar Katsina. Ta haka ne ta zama }ar}ashin ri}on Katsina.¹⁰³

Kafin a kafa garin Gusau, Katsina tana ri]e da garuruwa wa]anda suka ha]a da “Yandoto fa Kwatarkwashi da Samri da Rawayya da Bungu]u da Mada da Ingawa da Woni da Mahuta da Marke da Yalwa da Ka]anya da ‘Yanbugai da Rusu da Dokau da Maiguna da sauransu (Hirar A.A.G.S. da }ungiyar mutane, 1979).

Daga nan Shehu Usmanu ya bayyana, ya ri}a kira zuwa ga jaddada addinin Musulunci da tsarkake shi har zuwa

¹⁰⁰ Al}alawa tana gab da birnin Zamfara.

¹⁰¹ Da wasu wurare daban-daban, na kusa da na nesa.

¹⁰² Akwai wasu huldodin da dangantaka da suka faru a tsakanin Katsinawa da Gobirawa da Kabawa da mutanen Songhai wadanda tarihin kunne-ya-girmikaka yake nanatawa. Misali akan ce, Zamfarawa kakansu namiji Bakatsine ne amma kakarsu mace Bagobira ce. Haka kuma Kabawa an ce kakansu namiji mutumin Songhai ne amma kakarsu mace Bagobira ce. Haka a wani fanni a kan ce Gobir tana cikin Hausa Bakwai amma Zamfara da Kororrofa suna cikin Banza Bakwai.

¹⁰³ Akwai kasashe da Katsina ta rika ta wajen gabas da kuma }asashen da ta ri}a ta yamma kamar ‘Yandoto da Wonaka da Kwatarkwashi wato Morai ce iyakar ri}on Katsinawa ta wajen yamma kuma Katsinawa suke na]a sarki daga Katsina a kawo {shi, ya}annan garuruwa amma a wasu garuruwa akan na]a masu wani daga ga}arin kamar a Kwatarkwashi.

lokacin da ya fara ya}e-ya}e da }asashen Hausawa wa}anda Gobirawa da Katsinawa ke mulki da kuma raba tutoci. Sai aka ba Malam Muhammadu Sambo tuta zuwa 'Yandoto, aka kuma ba Malam Umaru Dallaje tuta zuwa Katsina don su je su jaddada addinin Musulunci a wa}annan wurare. Wannan kuwa an yi shi ne bayan cinye 'Yandoto a shekara ta 1806.

Bayan cinye Katsina, sai Muhammadu Bello ya raba }asashenta zuwa kashi biyu wato Katsina ta Gabas da Katsina ta Yamma; ya na}a Malam Umaru Dallaje shugabancin Katsina ta Gabas wato inda Katsina take yanzu da garuruwanta. Ya kuma na}a Malam Muhammadu Sambo }an Ashafa Sarkin Katsinan Yamma wato inda Gusau take yanzu da sauran wurarenta, kamar yadda aka yi bayani a baya.

Sai Gusau ta zama ita ke ri}on 'Yandoto da Matunji da Magami Maitarko da Kuyon-Bana da Kwatarkwashi da Wasagu da Bena da Kotonkoro da Mada da Marabu da Bini da Mareri da Samri da Rusu da Ajja da Woni da Malele da Dokau da sauransu (Harris: 143- 144).

4.2 Mulkin Gusau a Daular Sakkwato

Daular Sakkwato, ita ce daula wadda Shehu Usmanu [anfodiyo ya yi jagorancin kafawa.¹⁰⁴ Ita wannan daula ta shimfi}a mulki na Musulunci da umurni da bin dokokin Allah da hani ga barin abin da Allah ya yi horo da a bari da sada zumunci da sauran ayyuka kyawawa na Musulunci. Sarkin Musulmi shi ne Sarkin Sarakunan Musulunci a }ar}ashin daular Musulunci ta Sakkwato.

¹⁰⁴ Lokacin da Shehu Usmanu [anfodiyo ya kammala jihadi, sai ya raba daular da ya ci, ya ba }ansa Muhammadu Bello sashen gabas wato Katsina da Kano da Zariya da Bauchi da sauransu. Ya dan}a wa Shehu Abdullahi }anensa sashen yamma wato Birnin Kebbi da Nupe da Yoruba da sauransu (Dokaji, 1978: 83-84).

Sarkin Musulmi shi ne ke na]a sarakuna¹⁰⁵, shi ke tu~e su idan sun yi laifi, kuma daga baya kowace shekara sarki na kai gaisuwa Sakkwato wurin Sarkin Musulmi.

4.2.1 Ikon Sarkin Gusau

A tsarin mulki na masu jihadi ana gudanar da sha'anin mulki a manyan garuruwa da gundumomi ta hanyar majalisar sarakunan garuruwansu ne. Ita majalisar gundumomi, majalisa ce }arama ta hakimci wadda take kulawa da al'amura na tafiyar da mulki a madadin majalisu na sarakunan tutoci wato umara'u.¹⁰⁶

Gusau tana a matsayi na gunduma ne wato tana da }aramar majalisa wadda a }ar}ashinta take tafiyar da al'amuranta. Majalisar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau ita ce ke gudanar da abubuwa na }asarta wa]anda suka kasance a cikin haujinta. Ta haka ne Sarkin Katsinan Gusau yana samun umurni ne da yin abubuwa ko barin su daga Sakkwato wato daga Majalisar Sarkin Musulmi. Ubandoma shi ne tsakanin Sakkwato da Gusau, kuma shi ne }ofa na Sarkin Katsinan Gusau a fadar Sarkin Musulmi.¹⁰⁷ Wannan majalisa ta Gusau ta }unshi:

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau
Hakimai
Liman
Al}ali

¹⁰⁵ Sarakuna su ne *umara'u* waɗanda aka ba su tutoci na jihadi a garuruwansu. Waɗannan sarakuna suna da ikon yin hukunci a }asashensu har shari'ar ta tsayar da hukuncin kisa.

¹⁰⁶ Wato matsayi irin na Sarkin yanka mai daraja ta ɗaya.

¹⁰⁷ Ubandoma yana zaune ne a cikin Sakkwato, sai dai ko da yausha yana kewaye yankinsa daga baya ya ba da rahoton yadda ake tafiyar da mulki a }asashen nasa, kafin a mai da shi Sarkin Hamma'ali.

Masarautar Gusau a ikon Sarkin Musulmi kuma tana da hakimai da suke a cikin garin Gusau da kuma a wasu garuruwa wa]anda take ri}e da su. Ga jarin hakiman kamar haka:

Shiyar Galadima
Shiyar Mayana
Shiyar Magaji
Shiyar Ubandawaki
Shiyar Sarkin Fada
Wonaka
'Yandoton Daji
Mutunji
Magamin Maitarko
Wanke
Rijiya
Kuyambana Mada

Ayyukan hakimai a }ar}ashin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau sun ha}a da:

- Lura da abubuwa masu gudana cikin gari da kuma sulhu tsakanin jama'a;
- yanke }ararraki }anana, manyan }ararraki kuwa suna tura su ne zuwa ga Al}ali;
- tara harajin }asa;
- kula da gyaran ganuwa da hanyoyi;
- tsabtace gari;
- ba da maya}a don kare jama'ar gari daga hare-hare;
- da sauransu.

Kowane hakimi a shiyarsa yana da masu unguwanni wa]anda suke taimakonsa wajen gudanar da ayyukansa.

4.2.2 Tsarin Albashin Sarakuna

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau da hakimansa suna samun sulusi ($\frac{1}{3}$) na daga cikin harajin da suka tara kamar albashinsu. Bayan haka kuma suna samun ku]in masarufi

ta hanyar noma wanda yake har sarki yana da wani }aton gandu da bayinsa suke noma masa, wani lokacin kuma ana yin gayya ne a nome masa (Hirar da muka yi da D.W.A. a Gusau, 1979).

4.2.3 Ku]a]en Shiga

Gusau kamar sauran garuruwa suna aikawa da ku]a]en shiga zuwa Sakkwato wato Majalisar Sarkin Musulmi wa]anda ake samu daga hanyoyi biyu:

Jizya

humusi (wato $1/5$) na daga ribar ya}i

Shi humusi ($1/5$) na daga ribar ya}i yana iya zama kamar bayi da riguna da ku]i da dokuna wa]anda akan kai sashensu zuwa Sakkwato wurin Sarkin Musulmi wato gaisuwa. Amma ita zakka ana tara ta ne don raba wa Musulmi wa]anda suka dace (*Al}ur'ani*, mai girma, sura ta 9, aya ta 61).

4.2.4 Tsarin Shari'a

Manyan shari'u wa]anda suka shafi sata da kisan kai da fashi da makami da }wace da dogon horo duk ana kai su Sakkwato ne domin ba ikon Sarkin Katsinan Gusau ne ba.

{ananan shari'u da suka }unshi tara da gajeren }auri da sha'anin aure kamar saki, ana kai su ne ga al}ali wanda yake cikin Majalisar Sarkin Gari. Al}ali yana yanke hukunci ne tare da shawarar sarki.

4.2.5 Hanyar Sanarwa (Gangami ko Shela)

Dukkan dokoki ana sanar da su ne ga jama'a da sunan sarki, mai gangami ko shela zai rika kewayawa cikin gari yana cewa:

kuna jiyawa kadirawan Shehu, sarki ya gaishe ku, bayan gaisuwa abin da ya ce a sanarshe ku kowa da kowa ya kama dabbobinsa ya }aure sai damina ta wuce.

Ko kuma;

kowa da kowa ya taru a kofar gidan sarki ana bida tai da kayan aiki ko kwashe ko gatari ko kwanduna ko magini da sauransu don gyaran ganuwa ko gayya.

4.3 Tsarin Mulkin Gusau Bayan

Zuwan Turawa

Turawa sun zo suka karɓe mulki daga hannun Fulani suka tsattsaga }asashen Hausa da ke }ar}ashin daular Fulani zuwa lardi-lardi, kamar lardin Sakkwato da na Katsina da na Zariya da na Kano da sauransu. Kowane lardi da nasa }asashe, kuma Sakkwato ba su hukuntar da su. A kowane lardi akwai sarkin yanka wanda yake jagorantar tafiyar da al'umuran masu mulki zuwa wa}anda ake mulka.

Sakkwato ita kanta an mayar da ita lardi kuma a }ar}ashin lardin Sakkwato an yayyanka shi zuwa yanki hu}u manya su ne:

Yankin Sakkwato
Yankin Gwandu
Yankin Argungu
Yankin Yawuri.¹⁰⁸

Bayan haka kuma a wajejen shekara ta 1938 aka da}a raba yankin Sakkwato zuwa gabas da yamma,¹⁰⁹ aka dinga kiran su:

Sakkwato Yamma
Sakkwato Gabas

Sakkwato Yamma

¹⁰⁸ Da can yankin Yawuri ba cikin lardin Sakkwato yake ba, daga baya aka ha}a shi.

¹⁰⁹ Wannan rabo ya faro ne bayan da aka fara kawo }aramin jami'in mulki a Gusau.

{aramin yanki na Sakkwato Yamma ya }unshi gundumomi na ita kanta Sakkwato da Tambuwal da Ke~~e da Dange da Dogon Daji da Jabo da Gummi da Bukkuyum da Tureta da Shuni da [ancadi da Bo]inga da Sifawa da Yabo da Sanyinna da Kilgori da Wamako da [ingya]i da Bini da Tangaza da [un]aye da Gwdabawa da Gada da Kware da Wurno da Gwaranyo da Ra~a da Acida da Gandi da Dur~awa da Bakura da Hamma'ala da Gwambi. Hedikwatarsu ita ce Sakkwato .

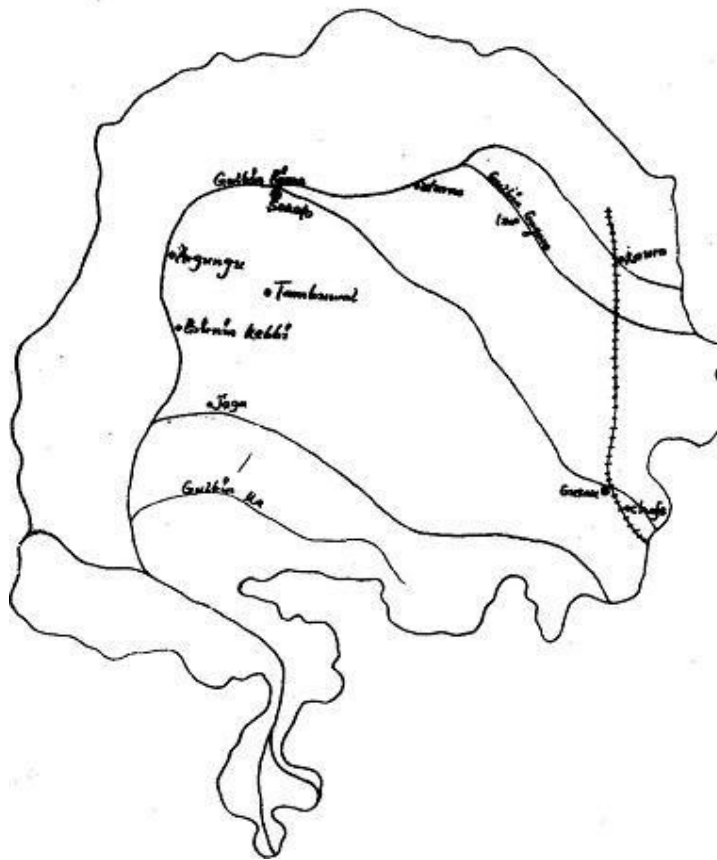
Sakkwato Gabas

Shi kuma }aramin yankin Sakkwato Gabas ya }unshi gundumomin Gusau da {auran Namoda da Zurmi da Moriki da Isa da Sabon Birni da Maradun da Talatar Mafara da Anka da Maru da Bungu]u da [ansadau da Tsafe da Kwatarkwashi. Hedikwatar wa]annan }asashe a Gusau aka aje ta.

Gundumar Gusau, a wannan tsari tana ri}e da garuruwan Wonaka da Ruwan]aure da Mada da 'Yandoto da Rijiya da Kwaren-Ganuwa da Keta da Magami da Wanke. Ta haka ne }asar Gusau ta sami wa]annan hakimai goma sha hu]u (14), tara a }aayukanta, biyar kuma cikin gari:

Galadima
Mayana
Madawaki
Magajin Sabon Gari
Tudu a Tudun Wada
Kogon Wonaka
Magajin Ruwan]aure
Magajin Mada
Marafa 'Yandoton Daji
Sarkin Ya}in Rijiya
Sarkin Rafin Kwaren Ganuwa
Samrin Keta
Farimanan Magami
Ubandoman Wanke

(Hira da S.K.G.A.S a fadarsa, Gusau, 1979)



Taswirar Yankin Sakkwato

4.3.1 Ikon Sarkin Katsinan Gusau a Mulkin Turawa

A nasu tsarin mulki, Turawa¹¹⁰ sun kafa hukumomi daban-daban wa]anda suka gudanar da harkokin mulkin }asa. Tun kafin a raba yankin Sakkwato zuwa kashi biyu, an kafa wata hukuma wadda ake ce wa Hukumar En'e¹¹¹ a 1914 don gudanar da harkokin }asashen yankin Sakkwato.

Masu gudanar da ayyukan hukumar En'e sun }unshi

¹¹⁰ Mun riga mun nuna yadda Turawa suka kar~e mulki na }asar Hausa a Babi na Farko na wannan littafi.

¹¹¹ Wato Nati}e Authority.

Sarkin Musulmi da 'yan majalisa tasa da Razdan wanda yake shi ne wakilin Gwamnan Jihar Arewa. Daga baya aka buɓe aikin majalisa har zuwa 1954. Daga cikin 'yan Majalisar Sarkin Musulmi akwai waɓannan mutane:

Sarkin Musulmi - Shugaba
Waziri – Mataimakin Shugaba
Magajin Gari
Magajin Rafi
Majidaɓi
Sardauna
Alɓalin - Alɓalai
Madawaki
Makama
Turaki
Ajiya
Sarkin Gona
Tafida

Kowane ɓan Majalisa na da nasa aiki wanda yake yi, misali, akwai mai kula da asibiti da mai kula da 'Yan doka da sauran ayyuka (Hira da muka yi da D.W.J. a Sakkwato , 1979).

Gusau ta ci gaba da zama a ɓarɓashin yankin Sakkwato. A lokacin da aka raba yankin Sakkwato sai aka ajiye hedikwatar ɓaramin yankin Sakkwato Gabas a Gusau, aka kuma turo ɓaramin Jami'in Mulki¹¹² ya zauna a ofishin En'e na Gusau don gudanar da harkokin mulki na wannan wuri. Duk wani aiki da ɓaramin jami'in mulki ya yi a Gusau da rangadinsa a sauran ɓasashen Sakkwato Gabas yana kai shi ne Sakkwato wurin Babban Jami'in Mulki¹¹³ Kuɓin harajin waɓannan ɓasashe da kuɓin lasisi da duk wani kuɓin shiga da ake samu na Baitalmali ana kawo su Gusau ne daga nan kuma a kai Sakkwato ko kuma a yi wasu ayyuka da su a nan Gusau.

¹¹² Wato District Officer (A.D.O).

¹¹³ Wato District Officer (D. O).

Wakilan En'e a 1954 da ke zaune a Gusau, hedikwatar }asashen Sakkwato Gabas sun ha}a da:

Madawakin Doka
Wakilin Tsabta
Wakilin Ayyuka
Wakilin Magani
Madawakin Daji
Wakilin Gona
Wakilin Dabbobi
Wakilin Tasha
Sarkin Huloti
Ma'aji

(Hira da D.W.A., Gusau, 1979).

Ana nan a kan haka har zuwa wani lokaci mai tsawo sai aka canza wa Hukumar En'e suna ta zama Hukuma }arama¹¹⁴ a shekarar 1966¹¹⁵.

4.3.2 Wakilin Sarkin Musulmi

Akwai daga cikin al'adun mulki na Fulani da aka ri}e har a wannan mulki wato al'adar aikawa da wakilin Sarkin

¹¹⁴ Wato *Local Authority*.

¹¹⁵ Hukuma }arama, ita ce hukuma wadda take kusa da al'umma kuma take kula da siyasar gudanarwa da tantance ayyukan da suka fi muhimmanci ga jama'a kuma al'umma take iya saurin saduwa da wakilanta, musammam ma a ko da yausha suna tare da su. Ana za~a wa hukuma }arama wakilai na al'umma, masu sarauta da wa}anda ba su ri}e da mu}aman sarauta domin tafiyar da mulkinta bisa doka da jin da}in jama'a.

Kafin a kawo tsarin hukumomi a 1976, tsare-tsaren mulki a hukuma }arama sun bambanta; kuma tun a 1945, Turawan Mulkin Mallaka suka yi ta }o}arin su sanya siyasa a wajen gudanar da al'amura na hukuma }arama domin ta haka al'umma za ta iya ba d shawarwari game da ci gabanta da jin da}in rayuwarta. A kuma 1957 aka sami wata doka wadda ta }ara wa }aramar hukuma }arfi. Suna nan sai siyasar 1959 zuwa 1966 ta zo. Lokacin siyasa ne 28a fara samun }aramin jami'in mulki ba}ar fata, sai aka ha}a shi da }aramin jami'in mulki Bature don su yi aiki tare ya ga yadda ake yi, da haka, har aka fara bari ba}ar fata }aramin jami'in mulki ya yi aiki shi ka}ai.

Musulmi ya tafi daga Sakkwato ya ri}i garin da uban }asarsa ya ci haraji ko ya }i bin umurnin Sarkin Musulmi ko wani hali ya sa aka fitar da shi. Wannan wakilin zai zama kamar Sarkin garin, ya yi iko sosai har sai in an sake na}a wani sarki. Ta haka ne a lokacin Sarkin Musulmi Muhammadu Tambari da aka fitar da Sarkin Fulani Mahe, aka aiko da Marafa Hassan ya ri}i Bungu}u¹¹⁶ wanda aka }auko shi daga Tangaza. Ba a da}e ba, sai aka ce Marafa Hassan ya koma Gusau da zama aka kawo Sarkin Rafi Aliyu a Bungu}u ya zama wakilin Sarkin Musulmi.

Tun a wajejen shekara ta 1928, Majalisar Sarkin Musulmi Sakkwato ta yi ta shawarar raba yankin Sakkwato zuwa gabas da yamma, kamar yadda bayani ya gabata. Da an yi hakan a wannan lokaci, da Marafa Hassan ne za a na}a Sarkin Gabas na farko wanda zai zama wakilin Sarkin Musulmi a sashen gabas na yankin Sakkwato.¹¹⁷

A shekara ta 1931 aka na}a Hassan }an Mu'azu ya zama Sarkin Musulmi, sai shi kuma ya na}a Alhaji Sir Abubakar¹¹⁸ Sardaunan Sakkwato kuma mai duba 'yan doka da gidan yari da rangadin dukkan }asar Sakkwato . Yana kai wa Sarkin Musulmi rahoton abubuwan da ya yi. Shi ne ya zama wakilin Sarkin Musulmi a }asashen Sakkwato Gabas¹¹⁹.

A lokacin da Alhaji Sir Abubakar III ya zama Sarkin Musulmi, sai ya na}a Alhaji Ahmadu Bello sarautar Sardaunan Sakkwato kuma ya turo shi Gusau ya zama kamar wakilin Sarkin Musulmi a yankin Gabas wato }asar Zamfara da Gusau da }asashen da ta ri}a na Katsina al-Gharbi. Kuma aka ha}a shi da {aramin Jami'in Mulki wanda

¹¹⁶Marafa Hassan shi ne babban }an Sarkin Musulmi, Muhammadu Tambari.

¹¹⁷A shekarar 1929, aka tu}e Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Malam Umaru Malam kuma aka }auke shi shekara uku, sai aka turo Majasirdi, yaron Sarkin Musulmi, ya ri}i Gusau har zuwa lokacin da aka kawo Muhammadu Mai'akwai wanda yake sarautar Majidadin arkin Musulmi ya zama Sarkin Katsinan Gusau (Hirar A.A.G.S. da D.W.J. a Sakkwato, 1979; Hirarmu da D.W.A a Gusau, 1979).

¹¹⁸Wato Sarkin Musulmi, Alhaji Abubakar III.

¹¹⁹Wannan wakilci ne wanda za a sa ido a harkokin }asashe da yawa a madadin Sarkin Musulmi da majalisar. Ba wakilci ne wanda ya shafi gari }aya kawai ba inda za a turo a duba wuri kafin a na}a wani sabon sarki.

suke aiki tare. Da rikici ya shiga na haraji a Isa, sai aka Jauke Sardauna aka kawo Shehu Silame, Madawaki, amma bai zauna sosai ba, daga nan ya koma Sakkwato , aka turo Sarkin Rafi Umaru don yin aikin hanyoyin rani, sai ya haɓe da aikin mulki sai aka mai da shi Sakkwato , sai dai ya zo kan aikinsa in ya ɓare ya koma Sakkwato . Bayan Sarkin Rafi Umaru sai aka turo [angaladiman Waziri Malam Attahiru a watan Fabrairu, 1949 don ya yi aiki tare da Karamin Jami'in mulki (Hirar A.A.D.S. da Hirarmu da D.W.A., 1979).

4.3.3 Hukumar Gudanar da Aikace-Aikacen Yanki (1971-1976)

Bayan haka, sai aka samu Hukumar Gudanar da Aikace-Aikacen Yanki ta canji Hukuma {arama.

A wannan lokaci ne aka fara samun Karamin Jami'in Mulki baɓar fata da yawa, sai aka naɓa Kananan Jami'an Mulki da yawa a Jihar Sakkwato har zuwa goma sha tara (19). A cikin yankin Sakkwato an samu Karamin Jami'in Mulki guda goma sha biyu (12). Daga cikinsu a ɓasashen Sakkwato Gabas an sami kananan jami'an mulki a Mafara da Anka da {aura Namoda da Shinkafi da Gusau kuma duk aikin da suka yi suna kai shi Sakkwato. Karamin Jami'in mulki da ke zaune a Gusau a da kawai, an rage masa aiki saboda ya samu mataimaka.

Suna nan a haka komai suka yi ko suka aikata a cikin Gusau da kuma rangadin da suka yi na sauran ɓasashen Hukumar Gudanar da Aikace-Aikacen Yanki ta Gusau sai su kai shi Sakkwato (Hirar da muka yi da D.W.A. a Gusau, 1979).

4.3.4 Gusau a Tsarin {ananan Hukumomi, 1976

Jihar Sakkwato wadda ta ɓunshi Sakkwato da Argungu da Yawuri da Birnin Kebbi da Zuru an rarraba ta zuwa ɓananan hukumomi guda goma sha tara (19). A cikin yankin Sakkwato an sami ɓananan hukumomi (12) waɓanda suka haɓa da Sakkwato da {auran Namoda da Isa da Mafara da Anka da Yabo da Gummi da Boɓinga da Silame da Gwadabawa da Wurno da Gusau.

{aramar Hukumar Gusau¹²⁰ ta farko ta 1976 ta haɗa da Bunguɗu da Tsafe da Kwatarkwashi da kuma Gusau kanta. Daga baya cikin shekarar 1981 aka sake }ir}iro wasu }ananan hukumomi. Daga cikinsu ne Tsafe da Kwatarkwashi suka zama }aramar hukuma guda }aya mai hedikwata a Tsafe. Amma bayan da sojoji suka sake kar~e mulki a watan Disamba 1983 sai suka sake mayar da yawan }ananan hukumomi guda (19) kamar na da wato aka kashe }aramar hukumar Tsafe ta sake komawa cikin ta Gusau.

Har wa yau shekarar 1989 da shekara ta 1991 da 1994 an daɗa }ir}iro sababbin ananan hukumomi. A waɗannan lokuta ne aka yi wa Tsafe da Bunbuɗu da Kwatarkwashi nasu }ananan hukumomi na kansu, aka kuma ware su daga }aramar Hukuma ta Gusau. Ayyukan }aramar hukumar Gusau a sassanta guda shida:

ɗangaren Tsarin Mulki

Sashen tsarin mulki ya }unshi ba da labaru da kula da al'adu da yanayin }asa da safiyo.

ɗangaren Kuɗi

ɗangaren kuɗi ya }unshi kuɗin haraji da kuɗin tasha da na kasuwa da na lasisi da na masu sana'o'i daban-daban.

Ilimi

Sashen ilimi ya shafi kula da }akin karatu da ilimin ya}i da jahilci da kuma gudanar da harkokin ilimin firamare.

Tsabta

¹²⁰ Tun a lokacin da aka rushe tsari na Hukuma }arama, aka kir}iro }ananan hukumomi a Nijeriya aka daina kai rahoton aiki na hukuma }arama zuwa Sakkwato. An ba kowace }aramar hukuma ikon tafiyar da harkokinta na mulki, ta haka kuma aka tsantsame sarakuna a harkokin mulki na hukuma ko gwamnati, aka mayar da su masu ba da shawarwari da yin sulhu a tsakanin al'umma.

Wannan ~angare na tsabta ya shafi kula da lafiyar birni da }auye da kula da lafiyar musakai da kutare da kula da harkokin jama'a da kuma ba magunguna daban-daban.

Albarkar }asa

Wannan sashe na albarkatun }asa ya }unshi kula da gonaki da dabbobi da daji da kantunan ha}a kai.

Ayyuka

Sashen ayyuka ya }unshi kula da }ananan hanyoyi da suka ha}u da manya da kashe gobara da duba tsarin gini da kuma ba gari ruwan sha.

4.3.5 Majalisar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau

Majalisar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau ta }unshi Sarkin Kastinan Gusau a matsayin Shugaba da suauran wakilan majalisa sa suka ha}a da:

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau	Shugaba
Galadiman Gari	M/Shugaba
Mayana	Mamba
Madawaki	Mamba
Magajin Sabon Gari	Mamba
Tudun Wada	Mamba
Kogon Wonaka	Mamba
Magajin Mada	Mamba
Magajin Ruwan }aure	Mamba
Marafan 'Yandoto	Mamba
Sarkin Ya}in Rijiya	Mamba
Sarkin Rafin Kwaren Ganuwa	Mamba
Samrin Keta	Mamba
Farimanan Magami	Mamba
Ubandoman Wanke	Mamba
Sakataren Majalisa	Sakatare



Majalisar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau

Waɓannan su ne suke haɓuwa su zartar da doka wadda za a yi a ɓasar Gusau ko kuma wadda aka aiko da umurnin ta daga Sakkwato kafin kafa ɓananan hukumomi. Sarkin Katsinan Gusau yana da fadawa waɓanda suke da sunayensu na gargajiya kamar na kowane sarki. Daga cikinsu akwai: Sarkin Fada da Shamaki da Shantali da Mabuɓi da Shimfiɓa da Makama da Majekira da Garkuwa sannan da Barade (Hirar da muka yi da S.K.A.S., Gusau, 1979).

4.3.6 Shari'a

A lokacin mulkin daular Fulani mafi yawan ɓararraki ana kai su ne wurin sarkin gari ko da yake akwai alɓalai amma suna tare da sarki ne a majalisarsa suna taimakonsa kan yanke shari'o'i.

Bayan zuwan Turawa sai aka samu canji dangane da karɓar ɓararraki, saboda an ba alɓalai cikakken iko na yanke hukunci ko ba tare da sarki ba. Sai ya kasance aikin sarki shi ne yin sulhu tsakanin jama'a, idan kuma ya buwaya sai ya tura wa alɓali.

Daga nan kuma aka samu kotuna. A wannan lokaci, ɓaramar hukumar Gusau tana da kotuna har guda shida:

- {aramar Kotun Yanki Gusau
- {aramar Kotun Yanki Bungu]u
- {aramar Kotun Yanki Tsafe
- {aramar Kotun Yanki Mada
- Babbar Kotun Yanki Gusau
- Kotun Majistare Gusau.

{aramar Kotun Yanki

Kananan Kotunan Yanki su ne na farko da aka fara kafawa a kowane babban gari. Kotunan suna kar~ar }ararraki wa]anda suka shafi sha'anin aure da rabon gado da kuma sulhu a tsakanin jama'ar gari da }auye¹²¹.

Babbar Kotun Yanki

An kafa wannan babbar kotu don]aukaka }ararraki zuwa gare ta, tana kuma kar~ar wasu }ararraki da suka shafi sata da fa]a da sauransu¹²².

Bayan haka Al}alin-Al}alai na Babbar Kotun Shari'a ta Jihar Sakkwato yakan zo Gusau don sauraren wasu }ararraki da aka]aukaka su zuwa gare shi wato }ararraki da suka wuce Al}alin Babban Kotun Yanki na {aramar Hukumar Gusau.

Kotun Majistare

Kotun Majistare ita ce kotu babba mai sauraren wasu }ararraki na yankin }aramar hukumar Gusau a baki]aya.

Wannan kotu ta fi sauraron }ararraki wa]anda suka shafi kisan kai da sata da satar 'yan fashi da makamai da shan ganye¹²³ da sauransu ¹²⁴ wato manyan }ararraki.

Tsarin Kotuna a yau

¹²¹ Wato *Civil Cases*.

¹²² Wato *Criminal Cases*.

¹²³ Wato Indian Hemp.

¹²⁴ Wato *Criminal Cases*

Amma zuwa yau, tsarin kotunan shari'a a Gusau¹²⁵
ya zamana kamar haka:

Kotun Yanki
Kotun Yanki mai daraja ta]aya, Gusau
Kotun Yanki mai daraja ta biyu a, Gusau da Bungu]u
da Kwatarkwashi da Tsafe da Mada da Magami
Kotun [aukaka {ara ta Shari'ar Musulunci a Gusau.
Babbar Kotun [aukaka {ara ta [aya da ta Biyu a
Gusau
Kotunan Majastare
Babbar Kotun Majistare
Kotun Majistare ta Biyu
da sauran manyan kotuna na shari'a da kuma
]aukaka }ara¹²⁶

Kamar yadda bayanai suka gabata, a wannan babi
an yi magana ne a kan yanayi da tsarin gudanar da mulki a
]asar Gusau. An yi nazarin yadda aka tafiyar da mulki a
Gusau a lokacin daular Sakkwato ta masu jihadi wato
daular Usmaniyya da kuma a lokacin mulkin Turawa da a
sauran lokuta na hukumomin mulki da aka kakkafa kamar
hukuma }arama da hukumar Aikace-Aikacen mulki da
}aramar hukuma ta 1976 da sauransu. An kuma yi bayani
game da Majalisar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau da ikonta da
}arfin ayyukan a wa]annan lokuta mabambanta da suka
gabata.

¹²⁵ Musamman ganin Gusau ta zama babbar birnin Jihar Zamfara tun daga
shekara ta 1996 lokacin da aka kirkiro Jihar ta Zamfara.

¹²⁶ Ban da waɗannan kotuna, akwai kuma wasu kotuna waɗanda ake gudanar
da shari'ar zaɓubbuka da sauransu.



Baitul-Mali na Jihar Zamfara a Gusau

BABI NA BIYAR

5.0 GUSAU A JIHAR ZAMFARA

Wannan babi zai kalli Gusau ne dangane da yadda tarihin Zamfara ya shafe ta tun daga kafuwar daular Zamfara har zuwa lokacin da aka kirkiro Jihar Zamfara da masarautun yanka da sha'anin siyasa da mulkin siyasa da kuma yadda Gusau ta zama babban birnin jiha da kuma matsayinta na 'amir' ko sarki mai sanda.

5.1 Daular Zamfara

Wani sashe na tarihi (Dogo, 1982: 20-22) ya nuna daular Zamfara ta wanzu tun kafin karni na goma sha biyar (K15). Daular Zamfara ta mallaki fadin kasa wanda ya kama tun daga Kogin Rima a shiyar arewa zuwa gulbin Zamfara a bangaren kudu. A bangaren gabas kuma ta yi iyaka da Dajin Rugu zuwa Dutsin Disau a sashen yamma. Wannan farfajiya ta Zamfara tana sashen yamma na kasar Hausa kuma ta sami matsayi babba na jaruntaka kamar yadda sauran dauloli na wannan lokaci suka samu waɗanda suka haɗa da Katsina da Kano da Daura da Kabi. Augi (Barkindo (ed), 1989: 188) ya tabbatar da akwai mutane a kasar Zamfara tun a karni na 15. Kasar Zamfara tana da muhimman garuruwa waɗanda suka haɗa da Dutsi da Birnin Zamfara da Kiyawa da Jata da Banga da Tumfafi da Alkalawa da sauransu. Baya ga waɗannan garuruwa akwai kuma tungage da kauyuka da unguwanni da suka yi tasiri a daular ta Zamfara¹²⁷.

Garin Dutsi¹²⁸ yana daga cikin wurare na farko-farko da aka fara kafa mazaunin mulki na daular Zamfara. Daga nan saboda daɗaɗaukar matakan tsaro da samun dausayi da wurin noma ingantacce sai aka taso da mazaunin sarauta da mulki daga Dutsi zuwa Birnin Zamfara¹²⁹.

¹²⁷ Bayan da daular Zamfara ta faɗa a hannun Gobirawa a karshen karni na 18, sai Zamfarawa suka yi ta kakkafa wasu sababbin garuruwa kamar Anka da Zurmi da Mafara da Bakura da Gummi da Kagara da Zoma da sauransu (Dogo, 1982:68).

¹²⁸ Yanzu garin Dutsi yana cikin gundumar Zurmi. Kuma an nuna Dakka shi ne shugaban Zamfarawa na farko a Dutsi (Dangusau, 1998:1).

¹²⁹ Akwai matuƙar wuya a iya tantance lokacin da Zamfarawa suka fara assasa mulkinsu a waɗannan garuruwa na Dutsi da Birnin Zamfara. Haka kuma shi kansa sunan 'Zamfara', Tarihin Zamfara ya nuna an samo shi ne daga sunan

A Daular Zamfara, Sarkin Zamfara, shi ne jagaba wanda yake da wuka da nama a wajen zartar da harkokin al'ummar Zamfara. Shi yake da iko mai cin gashin kansa a gudanar da mulkin jama'a, amma duk da haka, Sarkin Zamfara yakan nafa wasu mutane wadanda suke taimaka masa a sha'anin mulki da ake kira masu sarauta. Daga cikin masu sarauta akwai sarakunan karaga, kamar:

Danau	Sarkin Bazai
Basace	Sarkin Rafi
Magajin Gari	Sarkin Tudu
Ubandawaki	Sarkin Kaya
Galadima	

Baya ga sarakunan karaga, Sarkin Zamfara yana da fadawa da baraden yaƙi da 'yan lifidda da 'yan sulke da zagaigai da sauran mayaƙa da dakarun yaƙi. Bayan zuwan addinin Musulunci kuma kasar Zamfara ta samu malamai da limamai da alƙalai. Ga kuma jami'ai mata masu sarauta kamar Asarki da Inna wato uwa. Har wa yau, akwai wasu mukaman sarauta da suka haɗa da Dangaladima da Barayar- Zaki da Marafa da Sardauna da Durumbu da Bunu da Yarinci da sauransu, kuma duka waɗannan sarautu 'ya'yan sarki ne kawai ake naɗawa su. Sannan kuma akan nafa 'ya'yan sarki bisa wasu sarautu na kauyuka a matsayi na iyayen ƙasa.

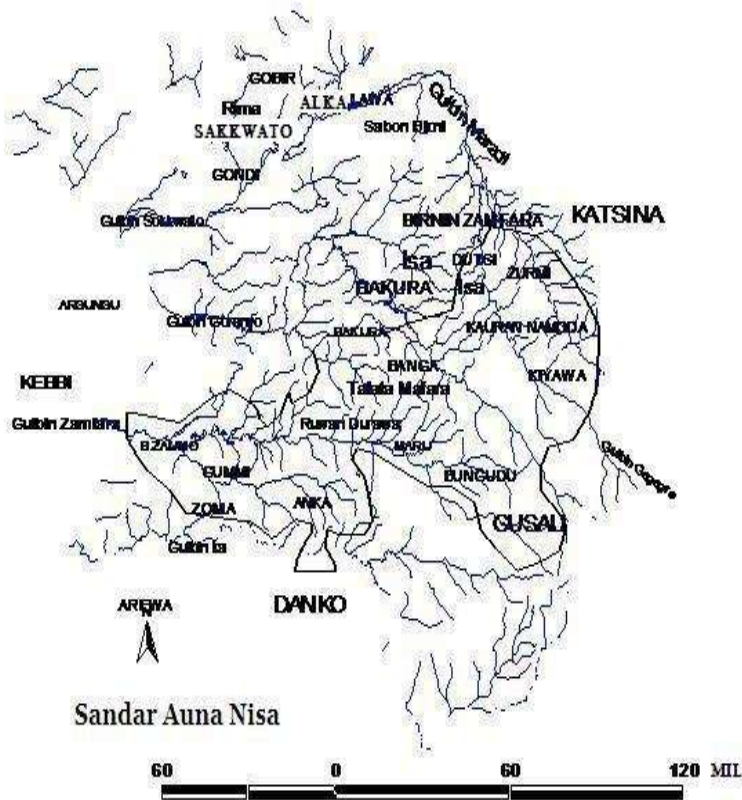
Kasar Zamfara tana da shugabanni na sana'o'i waɗanda ake gudanarwa na yau da gobe. Daga cikinsu akwai Ajiya da Sarkin Noma da Sarkin Magori da Sarkin Maƙera wato Mazuga da Sarkin Fawa da Sarkin Aska da Marina da sauransu. Sarki shi yake nafa waɗannan masu sarauta, sannan suna da nasu ƙananan faɗoji waɗanda suke gudanar da ayyukansu na mulki (Dogo, 1982: 69-72).

Tarihi ya tabbatar da Zamfarawa, mutane ne ƙarfafa, masu yaƙi, jarumai kuma zaratan manoma. Manyan dakaru ne a fagagen yaƙi, sukan iya tunkarar kowace runduna ta mayaƙa ba tare da fargaba ko razana ba. Mayaƙa ne waɗanda suka

'yar Sarkin Gobir Ari da ake kira 'Mata Fara (Dangusau, 1998:2 & Nalado, 1999: ba lambar shafi). Amma idan aka kwatanta lokacin da aka kafa Birnin Zamfara da sunan 'yar Sarkin Gobir za a ga akwai tazarar lokaci mai yawa a tsakaninsu.

faɗaɗa kai hari zuwa kasashen Zabarma da Katsina da Kano da Yawuri da Kabi da kuma Adar. Ta haka Zamfarawa suka sha gwabzawa da wasu dauloli maƙwabtansu tun ma ba Katsina da Kabi da Kwanni ba (Augi, 1984:113-135).

Ta fuskar addinin Musulunci kuwa tun a karni na 17 Musulunci ya barbazu a cikin daular Zamfara. Sarkin Zamfara Aliyu¹³⁰ ya gina babban masallaci a birnin Zamfara tare da wasu garuruwa na cikin Zamfara.



Taswirar Daular Zamfara

5.1.1 Faɗuwar Daular Zamfara

¹³⁰ Ana ganin shi ne Sarkin Zamfara na farko wanda ya fara musulunta (Tarihin Zamfara: Nalado, 1999: Ba lambar Shafi).

Daga cikin mutanen da suka shiga Zamfara da niyyar ziyara a farkon al'amari akwai Gobirawa wadanda ake jin sun fara zuwa ne a lokacin Sarkin Zamfara Babba (1734)¹³¹. Gobirawa sun ci gaba da isowa Zamfara rukuni-rukuni da ake ganin sun fito ne daga arewa wajejen Azbin har zuwa lokacin Sarkin Zamfara Yakubu dan Faskare (1734-1739) wadanda yawancinsu suka sauka a unguwar Alkalawa¹³². Mai sarauta na unguwar Alkalawa wato Alkali ya nemi amincewar Sarkin Zamfara na a ba wa Gobirawa izinin zama. Bayan karakainar takardu na Alkali da shawarwarin Sarki, aka ba Gobirawa damar su zauna a Alkalawa¹³³.

A farkon al'amari Gobirawa sun zauna lafiya da Zamfarawa har ma aka yi ta samun auratayya a tsakaninsu. Ta haka ne Gobirawa suka yi daffo a Alkalawa da wasu garuruwa na Zamfara¹³⁴. *Tarihin Zamfara* ya nuna Gobirawa sun fara ta da husuma ta hanyar karɓar shara¹³⁵ a zamanin mulkin Sarkin Zamfara Malo dan Yakubu (1741-1748). Daga nan fada ya surmuke tsakanin Zamfarawa da Gobirawa a Alkalawa da kuma a wasu garuruwa na Zamfara jefi-jefi.

Gobirawa sun ci gaba da tayar da yake-yake a wurare daban-daban kamar yakinsu da kasar Adar. Rasuwar Sarkin Zamfara Malo a 1748 da jinkirin da aka samu wajen nafa

¹³¹ A Jerin Sunayen Sarakuna da littafin *Tarihin Zamfara* ya ba da, Sarkin Zamfara Babba shi ne Sarkin na 33.

¹³² Alkalawa shiyya ce wadda Alkalin Zamfara yake kulawa da ita. Unguwa ce ta malamai da masu neman ilmi.

¹³³ Makadin Sarkin Gobir, Sabon Birni, Makada Musa Dandada Sabon Birni da kansa ya fadi haka a cikin wakar da ya yi wa Sarkin Gobir Salihu. Yana cewa:

Jagora : Dab Birnin Lalle Kunka zo,
 'Y/Amshi : Alkalawa ba garinsu ta ba,
 : Alkalawa Anka kunka ishe,
 : Da kunka kashe shi,
 : kunka gaji birni,
 : Jangwarzo ubangijin Acale,
 : Baciri dan Mayaki ci maraya.

¹³⁴ Wani sashe na masu tarihi yana ganin Ibrahim Babari, daya daga cikin manyan Gobirawa ya taɓa zama shugaban wani sashe na Gobirawa a Alkalawa a 1737 (Dangusau, 1998: 600).

¹³⁵ Wato kudɓin da ake karɓa daga 10 ga watan Muharram (watan cika-ciki) a tsakanin abokan wasa na 'ya'yan 'yan'uwa, shakikai ko Li'abbai, inda 'ya'yan mata suke karɓa daga 'ya'yan maza. Domin karin bayani a duba CNHN, 2006: 408.

sabon Sarkin Zamfara sun taimaka wajen dafa ba Gobirawa damar su shiga cikin Zamfara har ma suka yi tawaye inda suka cire kansu daga rikon Sarkin Zamfara. Ko da aka nafa Gado dan Gigama Sarkin Zamfara, Gobirawa sun yi kafi. Bayan nafa shi kuma da shekara biyu, Gobirawa suka yi nasara kan kasar Kabi a farkasin jagorancin Ibrahim Babari. An yi ta hare-hare tsakanin Sarkin Zamfara Gado da Gobirawa har zuwa lokacin da ya rasu. Yaƙi ya dore tsakanin Gobirawa da Sarkin Zamfara Maroƙi dan Malo (1754-1764) har zuwa lokacin da Gobirawa¹³⁶ suka yi galaba a kan Zamfara inda Sarkin Zamfara Maroƙi dan Malo ya sargafe kansa ya mutu a daidai 1764.

Bayan wannan yaƙi ne, Zamfara¹³⁷ suka bar Birnin Zamfara suka fantsama zuwa wasu garuruwa kamar Katsina, wasu kuma suka je suka kakkafa wasu garuruwa kamar Kuryar Madora da Anka da Mafara da Gummi da Zoma da Zurmi da Kagara da Bakura da Sado da sauransu.

5.1.2 Sarakunan Zamfara

Tarihin Zamfara wanda Krieger ya fassara zuwa Jamusanci, aka buga a 1959 mai suna *Geschiechte Bon Zamfara* da *Tarihin Zamfara* da *Asalin Zamfara* wanda Nalado (1999) ya kara kididdige su, sun kawo sunayen sarakunan Zamfara hamsin da huɗu (54) tun daga Bakurukuru (1300) zuwa Ahmadu Barmu (1946-1967). Daga nan, kundayen tarihin na Zamfara suka ayyana bayan mutuwar Sarkin Zamfara Maroƙi dan Malo (1754-1764) an sami shekaru arba'in ba a yi Sarkin Zamfara ba saboda warwatsuwar da Zamfara suka yi zuwa wasu wurare da kofarin da suke ta yi na sake harhaduwa waje daga domin su tsayar da mulki.

¹³⁶ Daga wannan lokaci ne daular Gobir ta bayyana a zahiri, amma ana ganin Daular Gobir ta fara tsayuwu ne tun a Birnin Lalle a tsakanin K15-K16. Bayan nan, Gobirawa suka raya Birnin Magale a K17 wanda ba shi da nisa da Birnin Zamfara, suka mayar da Alkalawa ta zama mazaunin mulkinsu a tsakiyar K18 daga 1764.

¹³⁷ Ana jin daga wannan tarwatsewa da Zamfara suka yi sai da aka shekara arba'in ba a yi Sarkin Zamfara ba. Bayan wannan lokaci wanda ya sake tara Zamfara a waje daga shi ne Danbawa dan Gado wanda ya je ya kafa Kuryar Madaro cikin kasar Kauran Namoda a yau (*Tarihin Zamfara*; Nalado, 1999: ba lambar shafi).

Domin haka, a duk lokacin da wani rukuni na Zamfarawa ya sake haɗuwa ya kafa wani gari sai su samar da nasu jerin sunaye na sarakuna. Ta haka ne a yau ake da jerin sarakuna na Zamfarawa a Kuryar Madaro da Anka da Talatar Mafara da Gummi da Bakura da sauransu.

*Tarihin Zamfara da Asalin Zamfara*¹³⁸ sun zo da jerin Sarakunan Zamfara kamar haka:

Bakurukuru	(1300)
Bakara	
Gimshiki	
Argoje	
Karafau	
Gatama	
Kudandan	
Bardau	
Gwabrau	
Taskarin Burum	
Durkushi	
Mawashi	
Kigaya Tabarau	
Daudu Fanau	
Burun-Burun	(1536)
Fati-fati	
Taritu	(1550)
Zartai	
Daka	
Tasau	
Zaudai	(1625)
Aliyu	
Hamitu	
Abdu na Bawanka	(1660)
Sulaimanu	(1674)
Muhammadu na Makake	
Abdu	
Usman	
Babba	(1715)

¹³⁸ Kamar yadda Nalado (1999) ya nuna waɗannan kundaye na tarihi suna ajiye a Anka wato Gidan Hassan da Gidan Muhammadu Farin Gani da Gidan Sarkin Zamfara Ahmadu Barmu da Muhammadu Mainasara.

Yakubu dan Babba	
Jirau dan Babba	
Faskare dan Yakubu	
Babba	(1734)
Yakubu dan Faskare	(1734-1739)
Gigama dan Yakubu	(1739-1741)
Malo dan Yakubu	(1741-1748)
Gado dan Gigama	(1748-1754)
Maroki dan Malo	(1754-1764)
(Gibi) = shekaru 40	
Danbawa dan Gado	(1804-1805)
Abarshi dan Moriki	(1805-1815)
Fari dan Moriki	(1815)
Danbako dan Abarshi	(1815-1824)
Dangado dan Abarshi	(1824)
Abdu Tukuđu dan Fari	(1825)
Abdu Fari dan Abarshi	(1825-1829)
Abubakar Bawan Adam	
dan Danbako	(1829-1853)
Muhammadu dan Gigala	(1853-1877)
Hassan dan Muhammadu	
dan Gigama	(1877-1896)
Muhammadu Farin Gani	
dan Abubakar	(1896-1899)
Gado dan Muhammadu	
dan Gigala	(1899-1904)
Abubakar Caccafi	
dan Muhammadu dan Gigala	(1904-1916)
Muhammadu Katar dan Hassan	(1916-1928)
Muhammadu Fari dan Abubakar	(1928-1946)
Ahmadu Barmo	
dan Muhammadu Katar	(1946-1957)
Muhammadu Lawal	(1957-1993)
Attahiru Muhammad Ahmad	(1993 -)
(Anka DNB/ 2: Ref No 93/1/2)	

5.1.3 Share Fage ga Dawo da Mulkin Zamfara

Kamar yadda bayanai suka gabata, akwai wasu abubuwa waɗanda suka yi ta gudana lokaci bayan lokaci da suka zama tamkar share fage ta fuskar dawo da mulki da

shugabanci wanda ya suɓule wa mutanen Zamfara tun a wajejen 1764 ko 1779. Alalmisali, a lokacin jihadi akwai wasu garuruwa na kasar Zamfara, tun ma ba waɗanda suka wanzu daga baya ba, waɗanda aka ba su tutocin gudanar da jihadi na cikin gida. An kawo misalan malamai irin su Malam Abu Hamid da Malam Dadi da Malam Namoda waɗanda suke zazzaune a kasar Zamfara kuma suka sami silalen shugabanci daga jihadin Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo.

Sannan kuma a shekara ta 1931, an dora wa Sarkin Musulmi, Alhaji Sir Abubakar III, lokacin yana riƙe da muƙamin Sardaunan Sakkwato, mai kula da ‘yan doka da gidan yari, tare da rangadin garuruwan Sakkwato har gami da garuruwan Zamfara da Katsinar Laka yana kai rahoto a Sakkwato.

Haka kuma tun shekara ta 1928 aka yi ta shawarar raba Yankin Sakkwato zuwa kashi biyu manya inda za a samar da Sakkwato Gabas a yi babban gari a Gusau da Sakkwato Yamma inda za a bar Sakkwato ta ci gaba da zama hedikwatarsu¹³⁹.

Wannan kuduri bai cika ba sai a shekarar 1938 lokacin da aka haɗa wasu sababbin garuruwa na Zamfara¹⁴⁰ da wasu garuruwa na Katsinar Laka wato Katsina al-Gharbi¹⁴¹, aka tayar da manyan gundumomi goma sha huɗu (14), aka kuma kira su Sakkwato Gabas, aka buɗe masu ofishin En’e a Gusau a matsayin babban birninsu, kuma aka ajiye Karamin Jami’in Mulki¹⁴² yana rangadin waɗannan garuruwa, yana kai rahoto Sakkwato. Waɗannan garuruwan Sakkwato Gabas sun kunshi Gusau da Tsafe da Kwatarkwashi da Dansadau da Bunguɗu da Maru da Maradun da Anka da Mafara da Zurmi da Kauran Namoda da Moriki da Isa da kuma Sabon Birni¹⁴³.

¹³⁹ An yi zaton ma a lokacin Marafa Hassan ne za a naɗa Sarkin Gabas na farko (Hira da AAGS, 1979).

¹⁴⁰ Kamar garin Anka da Mafara da Zurmi da Moriki da Kauran Namoda.

¹⁴¹ Kamar garin Gusau da Tsafe da Kwatarkwashi da Bunguɗu da Maru da Dansadau.

¹⁴² Wato Assistant District Officer (A.D.O).

¹⁴³ Wannan ofishin Karamin yanki na En’e a Gusau yana tafiyar da al’amura na garuruwan Sakkwato Gabas yana aika rahotanninsa zuwa babbar En’e ta Yankin Sakkwato a Sakkwato.

Haka kuma a shekara ta 1938 aka tura Sardaunan Sakkwato, Alhaji Ahmadu Bello¹⁴⁴ ya zama Wakilin Sarkin Musulmi a bangaren Sakkwato Gabas, ya dinga aiki tare da Karamin Jami'in Mulki. Madawaki, Alhaji Shehu Silame da Sarkin Rafi Umaru duk sun yi aiki irin wannan. A watan Fabrairu, 1949 kuma aka turo Dangaladiman Waziri, Malam Attahiru a matsayin wakilin Sarkin Musulmi kuma ya yi aiki tare da zaunannen Karamin Jami'in Mulki na Gusau. Shi ma sai ya zama wakilin Majalisar Sarkin Musulmi ta Sakkwato, yana rangadin garuruwan Sakkwato Gabas, yana tura wa Majalisar Sarkin Musulmi, Sakkwato.

A shekarar 1971 aka sami kananan jami'an mulki bakar fata da yawa, kuma a shekarar ne aka kirkiro Hukumar Aikace- Aikacen Yanki¹⁴⁵. A wannan lokaci aka buɗe wa wasu garuruwa na karamin yankin Sakkwato Gabas ofisoshin karamin yanki da suka haɗa da Anka da Mafara da Kauran Namoda da Shinkafi, kari a kan ofishin En'e na Gusau.

Haka kuma a shekara ta 1976 aka kirkiro kananan hukumomi a Nijeriya, a wannan lokacin a bangaren Sakkwato Gabas an sami kananan hukumomi a Gusau da Anka da Mafara da Isa da Kauran Namoda.

A kuma shekara ta 1994 yankin Sakkwato Gabas ya sake sunan kananan hukumomi a Gusau da Anka da Mafara da Isa da Kauran Namoda da Bakura da Bungudu da Bukkuyum da Maradun da Sabon Birni da Tsafe da Zurmi.

Har wa yau kuma wasu garuruwan Sakkwato Gabas sun taɓa zama wakilan Majalisar Sarkin Musulmi a Sakkwato¹⁴⁶ waɗanda suka haɗa da Zurmi da Tsafe da Isa da Anka.

Waɗannan garuruwan da aka fi sani da Sakkwato Gabas sun sha gwagwarmaya domin samun mulkin kai nasu kuma kamar yadda aka gani sun fara samun 'yanci na zama irin wanda aka yo a farkashin daular Zamfara na gwagwarmaya da kare kai da kuma tsiwirwiri.

5.2 Yaƙin Neman Jihar Zamfara

¹⁴⁴ Wanda kuma ya zama Firimiyan Jihar Arewa ta da.

¹⁴⁵ Wato Area Development Office (A.D.O).

¹⁴⁶ Wato Sokoto Emirate Council.

Mutanen Zamfara sun jima suna neman hurriyarsu kamar yadda yanayin gudanar da al'amura ya nuna, ba domin wata jayayya ba. Daga cikin yunkuri na farko-farko da aka fara yi a shekarar 1962, wasu dattawa a Zamfara, masu kishin kasarsu, suka yi wata hobɓasa domin neman majalisar yankin Zamfara na garuruwan Sakkwato Gabas.

A shekara ta 1981, mutanen Zamfara¹⁴⁷ sun daɗa wani yunkuri inda suka fara gabatar da neman jiha, kamar yadda sashe na 8 na kundin *Tsarin Mulkin* kasa na 1979 ya ba da damar yin haka (*Tsarin Mulki*, 1979: Section 8 (a) (i)).

An tura wannan buƙata a majalisar kasa ta dattijai, kuma tana ɗaya daga cikin buƙatu na kirkiro jihohi goma sha shida (16) da majalisar ta amince da su. Amma cikin ikon Allah, kafin a cika wannan buri sai jamhuriya ta biyu ta mulkin siyasa ta shugaban kasa, Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari ta faɗi a 1983. Ta haka aka bisne wannan magana.

Kazalika, a shekarar 1991, zamanin mulkin Shugaban Kasa, Janar Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, Zamfarawa sun fito, sun ci gaba da neman Jihar Zamfara. A wannan lokaci an sami damar kirkiro wasu sababbin jihohi har guda tara waɗanda suka haɗa har da Jihar Katsina da Jihar Jigawa da kuma Jihar Kabi, amma Allah bai kaddara aka yi Jihar Zamfara a wannan lokaci ba.

Mai nema yana tare da samu, bisa wannan aƙida ce, mutanen Zamfara, suka sake daidaita tsayi, suka daɗa gabatar da buƙatarsu ta neman a basu cin gajiyyar kansu domin ba za su yanke ƙauna daga samun rahamar Allah ba (*Alkur'ani*, Surar Yusuf: aya ta 87).

Kasar Zamfara na da yawan jama'a da ta cancanci a yi mata jiha da ya kai milyan biyu da rabi, sannan tana da gwargwadon tattalin arziki da sha'anin ilimi da sauran hulɗoɗin zamantakewa. Zamfarawa suna neman jiha ne don a daɗa ƙaruwa ta fuskar albarkatun kasa da kyautatuwar jama'a da jin daɗinsu da bunƙasa ayyukan noma da haɓaka masana'antu da kasuwanci da wadatuwa da isassun ma'aikata da samar da mahallai wadatattu da samun zaman lafiya da ƙara kulla zumunci da makamantan waɗannan abubuwa.

¹⁴⁷ A ƙarƙashin Kwamitin Neman Kirkiro Jihar Zamfara wanda Alhaji M.B. Jaɓbi Bunguɗu ya shugabanta a 1981 (Request for the Creation of Zamfara State, 1981).

A karo na lokacin Shugaban Kasa, Janar Sani Abacha, an sake ba da damar a nemi izinin kirkiro sababbin jihohi tare kuma da ba da damar tattaunawa game da makomar Nijeriya. A lokacin kaddamar da taron na makomar kasa na sake duba tsare-tsaren mulki da gudanar da shugabancin Nijeriya da aka yi ranar 27/06/1994, Janar Sani Abacha, ya yi jawabi inda yake ganin akwai yiwuwar kirkiro sabuwar jiha muddin dai jihar nan ko farfajiyar nan na da tsayayyen tattalin arziki, sannan akwai kwanciyar hankali da zaman lafiya tsakanin mutanen wurin.

A wannan yunkuri na neman Jihar Zamfara, a shekara ta 1995 aka kafa babban kwamiti na neman Jihar Zamfara¹⁴⁸ a farkashin jagorancin Malam Yahaya Gusau, Shatiman Sakkwato¹⁴⁹. Wannan kwamitin ne ya gabatar da bukaton neman jihar Zamfara a gaban Kwamitin Kirkiro Sababbin Jihohi da kuma tuntuɓar ‘yan majalisar taron makomar kasa da sauran mutanen da suka cancanci a yi magana da su (Committee on the Movement for the Creation of Zamfara; 1996. *A Case for the Creation of Zamfara State out of the Present Sokoto State*. Kaduna: Street Typographic Press).

5.3 Kirkiro Jihar Zamfara

Ranar Alhamis 1 ga watan Oktoba, 1996 aka tabbatar da an yi Jihar Zamfara tare da wasu jihohi sababbi guda biyar waɗanda suka haɗa har da Jihar Gombe a lokacin mulkin

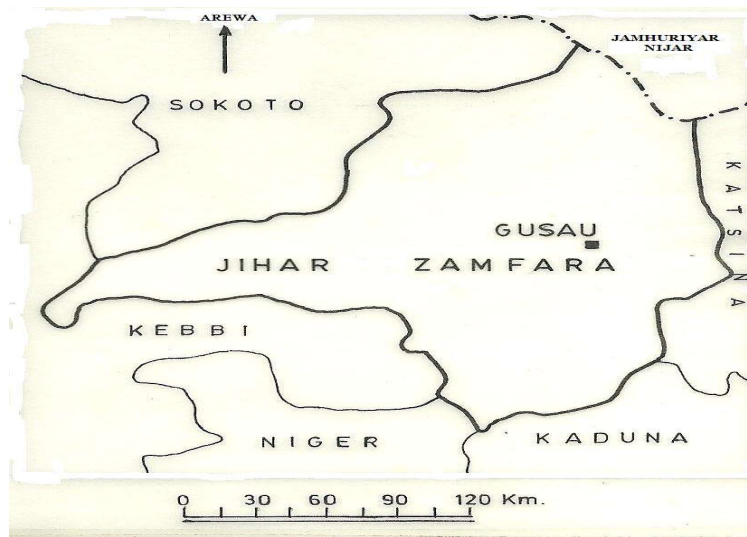
¹⁴⁸ Wato “ The Movement for the Creation of Zamfara State”.

¹⁴⁹ Akwai mutane da yawa waɗanda suka taimaka wajen neman Jihar Zamfara kamar Malam Yahaya Gusau, Shatiman Sakkwato da Alhaji Yusha’u Mohammed Anka da Alhaji Abdu Gusau, Garkuwan Sakkwato da Alhaji Abubakar Dakin Gari da Alhaji Umaru Dangaladima da Alhaji Aliyu Abara Gummi, Sarkin Mafaran Gummi kuma Sarkin Yaƙin Neman Jihar Zamfara da Alhaji Abubakar Tunau, Kayayen Sardauna da Alhaji Dr. Garba Nadama da Alhaji Aliyu Nakura da Alhaji Sa’idu Muhammad Dansadau da Alhaji Attahiru Dalhatu Bafarawa da Engr. Dama Abdullahi Gusau da Alhaji Abdulkadir Abubakar Kaura da Alhaji Usman Dangwaggo Bungudu da Alhaji Yusufu Danhausa da Alhaji Abubakar Anka II da Alhaji Shu’aibu Shinkafi da Alhaji Abubakar Zahra da Alhaji Abdullahi Ja’o da Alhaji Muhammadu Lawal Mande, Matawallen Gusau da Alhaji M.Z. Anka da Alhaji Aliyu Ibrahim Shinkafi da Alhaji Danyadodo Shinkafi da Alhaji Musa Jangebe da Sarkin Fawa Malami da sauransu da yawa (Dangusau, 1998:9-10).

Shugaban Kasa, Janar Sani Abacha. Gwamnatin Tarayya ta ayyana garin Gusau ya zama babban birnin jihar ta Zamfara. Sannan kuma an yi wa Jihar Zamfara kananan hukumomi goma sha huɗu (14) da suka kunshi Karamar Hukumar Anka da Bakura da Birnin Magaji da Bunguɗu da Bukkuyum da Gummi da Gusau da Kauran Namoda da Maradun da Maru da Shinkafi da Talatar Mafara da Tsafe da kuma Zurmi.

Farfajiyar Jihar Zamfara sabuwa an tsago ta ne daga tsohuwar Jihar Sakkwato. Jihar Zamfara ta yi iyaka da sabuwar Jihar Sakkwato daga arewa. Daga gabas kuma ta yi iyaka a Jihar Katsina. Sannan ta yi iyaka da jihohin Kebbi da Niger daga yamma, ta kudu kuwa ta yi iyaka da Jihar Kaduna. Akwai manyan gulabe waɗanda suka ratsa ta cikin Jihar Zamfara da suka haɗa da gulbin Ka da gulbin Bunsuru da gulbin Gagare da kuma gulbin Zamfara. Akwai kuma foramu manya waɗanda suke tara ruwa ba tare da saurin kafewa ba kamar Kakele a garin Dangulbi da Natu a Bakura da Saru a Gummi, sannan da Jena a Zurmi.

Gwamnatin Tarayya ta Janar Sani Abacha ta naɗa kanar Jibril Bala Yakubu a matsayin Kantoma na Jihar Zamfara kuma ya yi mulki daga 1996 zuwa 28/05/1999.



Taswirar Sabuwar Jihar Zamfara daga 1996

5.4 Gusau a Matsayin Babban

Birnin Jihar Zamfara

Garin Gusau wanda ya zama babban birnin Jihar Zamfara yana da murabba'in fadi na kilomata 3,469 (Dangusau, 1998: 29). Gusau babban gari ne, mai albarkatu nau'i-nau'i, Kamar kuma yadda aka yi bayani a baya, garin Gusau ya yi zama hedikwatar kasashe na Sakkwato Gabas kuma a garin Gusau ne wakilin Sarkin Musulmi ya zauna.

Haka kuma garin Gusau yana da hanyoyin sadarwa da hanyoyin sufuri na gargajiya da na zamani tun da jimawa. Gari ne na sana'o'in gargajiya da hulfodin kasuwanci na cikin gida da na waje tare da manya kuma yalwatattun masana'antu da kamfanoni. Garin ya yi fice wajen daukar gabata a harkokin noma na gargajiya da na zamani, tun ma ba a hukumomi na ayyukan gona ba. An riga an yi bayani, a garin Gusau akwai jinsunan mutane da suke zaune a ciki da suka haɗa da Fulani da Hausawa da Yoruba da Igbo da Nufawa da Barebari da Gara da Dakarkari da sauran kabilu da ake da su a Nijeriya. Gari ne wanda yake karɓar baƙi na cikin gida da na waje kamar Larabawa da Turawa da Kwarori da Indiyawa da sauran mutanen duniya daban-daban.



Mashigar Birnin Gusau daga Tsafe

Bayan da aka kirkiro Jihar zamfara kuma garin Gusau ya zama babban birninsa, garin na Gusau ya daɗa

samun faɗaɗuwa da yalwata ta hanyar gine-gine da hanyoyi da ma'aikatu na gwamnati da hukumomi iri-iri da ma'aikata da 'yan siyasa da 'yan kasuwa da malamai nau'i-nau'i da sauransu. Daga cikin muhimman wurare da birnin Gusau ya karu da su akwai:

- Gidajen Gwamnati wato gidan Gwamna da na mataimakin gwamna da na kwamishinoni;
- Gidajen manyan ma'aikata da na matsakaitan ma'aikata;
- Sakatariya ta wasu ma'aikatun gwamnati;
- Gidajen baƙi kamar masaukin shugaban kasa da na sauran manyan ma'aikata masu kawo ziyara Zamfara;

-Wasu ma'aikatun Gwamnati da suka haɗa da:

Ma'aikatar Ilimi
Ma'aikatar Ayyukan Gona
Ma'aikatar Kananan Hukumomi da kuma Al'amuran Masarautu
Ma'aikatar Filaye da Gidaje
Ma'aikatar Yada Labarai
Ma'aikatar Al'amuran Addini
Ma'aikatar Kare Muhalli
Ma'aikatar Albarkatun Ruwa
Ma'aikatar Wasanni da Yawon Bude Ido
Ma'aikatar Kimiyya da Kere-Kere

Akwai kuma hukumomi da aka kakkafa a sanadiyyar mulkin siyasa da kuma daɗaƙaddamar da shari'a¹⁵⁰ da aka yi a wannan mulki waɗanda suka haɗa da:

Hukumar Ilimin Larabci da Addinin Musulunci
Hukumar Bunkasa Ayyukan Gona ta Zamfara¹⁵¹
Cibiyar Binciken Ayyukan Shari'a¹⁵²
Hukumar Hisba

¹⁵⁰ A wannan lokaci na kaddamar da shari'a a zamanin mulkin Gwamnan Jihar Zamfara, Alhaji Ahmed Sani, Yariman Bakura, Gusau ta kara samun daukaka da bubuta a Nijeriya da kuma a duniya baki daya.

¹⁵¹ Wato Zamfara Agricultural Development Project (Z A D P).

¹⁵² Shari'a Research and Development Centre, Gusau.

Hukumar Kula da Noman Zamani ta Zamfara¹⁵³
Hukumar Horar da Matasa Sana'o'in Hannu
Hukumar Kawar da Fatara¹⁵⁴
Hukumar Hana cin Hanci da Rashawa
Hukumar Kula da Wa'azi da Kakkafa Masallatan Juma'a da
na Idi¹⁵⁵
Hukumar Zakka da Wa'kafi
Kwamitin Kula da Dubon Sabon Wata¹⁵⁶
Kwamitin Kula da Lokutan Salla¹⁵⁷
Hukumar Kula da Koke-Koken Jama'a¹⁵⁸
Hukumar Kula da Kungiyoyin Musulunci da Makarantun
Allo¹⁵⁹ (Direct. for Islamic Orgs. & Kuranic Schs Welfere)

¹⁵³ Zamfara Comprehensive Agricultural Revolution Programme (ZACREP).

¹⁵⁴ Zamfara Agency for Poverty Alleviation (ZAPA).

¹⁵⁵ Zamfara State Commission. for Religious Preaching and Establishment of Juma'at Mosques and Praying Ground.

¹⁵⁶ Moon Sighting Committee.

¹⁵⁷ Prayers Time Committee.

¹⁵⁸ Public Complaints Commission.

¹⁵⁹ Wasu Kungiyoyin addini da aka kakkafa a wannan lokaci sun hada da Joint Islamic Organisation, Ansaruddeen Society of Nigeria, Islahuddin of Islam, Islamic Salvation Front, Jama'atul Ta'awanu Alal-birri wat- takwa, Nuwair-ud-deen Society, Young Muslim Congress, Jama'atul Tajdidil Islamiyya, National Council of Muslim Youth Organisation, Foundation for Muslim Welfare, Sisters Da'awa Group, Federation of Muslim Women's Association in Nigeria, Cibiyar Ihasan, Muslim Students' Society of Nigeria, Council of Ulama Yoruba Chapter, Muslim Sisters Organization, Organization of Islamic Women Teachers, Muslim Corpers Association of Nigeria da sauransu.



Mashigar Birnin Gusau Daga Sakkwato



Gidan Gwamnan Jihar Zamfara a Gusau



Wani Sashe na Gidan Gwamnatin Jihar Zamfara



Sabon Masallacin Juma'a na Cikin Garin Gusau



Sabon Masallacin Juma'a na Cikin Garin Gusau

5.5 Kirkiro Masarautun Yanka da Ikonsu

Daga cikin ayyuka na farko waɗanda Kantoman Jihar Zamfara, Kanar Jibril Bala Yakubu ya gabatar akwai kirkiro Masarautun Yanka guda biyar (5) waɗanda ya sa wa hannu a ranar Alhamis 17 ga watan Yuli, 1997. Masarautun Yankan guda biyar sun haɗa da:

- Masarautar Anka, mai daraja ta ɗaya
An ɗaga Sarkin Zamfaran Anka daga sarautar hakinci zuwa sarki mai daraja ta ɗaya
- Masarautar Gusau, mai daraja ta biyu
An ɗaga Sarkin Katsinan Gusau daga matsayin uban ƙasa (hakimi) zuwa sarki mai daraja ta biyu
- Masarautar Kauran Namoda, mai daraja ta biyu
An naɗa Sarkin Kiyawa na Kauran Namoda a matsayin Sarkin yanka mai daraja ta biyu
- Masatautar Gummi, mai daraja ta biyu
Sarkin Mafaran Gummi an ɗaga shi daga hakimi (uban ƙasa) zuwa Sarki mai daraja ta biyu
- Masarautar Mafara, mai daraja ta biyu
Sarkin Mafara shi ma an ɗaga shi daga uban ƙasa zuwa sarkin yanka mai daraja ta biyu

Har wa yau kuma Kantoman Jihar Zamfara, Kanar Jibril Bala Yakubu ya ɗaga masarautun Bungudu da Kwatarkwashi da Maradun da Tsafe da Zurmi daga matsayi na iyayen ƙasa zuwa sarakuna masu daraja ta uku.

Kantoman Jihar Zamfara ya yi waɗannan naɗe-naɗe a 1997 bisa dama wadda *Tsarin Mulki* (1992) na ƙasa ya ba shi a sashe na 8: lamba 1-3.

Kunshiyar Sashe na 8 (i-iii) na Tsarin Mulkin Tarayyar Jamhuriyar Nijeriya (1992) ta nuna:

- *Ta la'akari da yanayin jiha, majalisar dokoki ta Jiha na iya aiwatar da doka domin kirkiro majalisar masarautar yanka a karamar hukuma ko a haɗakar wasu kananan hukumomi.*
- *A kowace majalisar masarauta dole a naɗa mata sarkin yanka kamar yadda aka bayyana a doka (Tsarin Mulki, 1992: 8).*

Har wa yau kuma, *Tsarin Mulki* (1992: 144) ya ayyana matsayin sarakunan yanka da huruminsu a sha'anin mulki kamar haka:

- i) *Yin ayyukan da za a umurce su da su yi daga shugabannin kananan hukumomi.*
- ii) *Babu wani abu daga cikin wannan kaso da ya danganci gudanarwa da wakilci da kuma shari'a da za a dora wa sarakuna domin aiwatarwa.*
(*Tsarin Mulki, 1992; Sashe II:144*)

Daga nan sai *Tsarin Mulki*, sashe na 8 (1992) ya bayyana ikon sarakunan yanka da kuma ayyukan da za su iya gudanarwa kamar haka:

- a) *Ba da muhimman shawarwari ga kananan hukumominsu.*
- b) *Bayar da shawara dangane da shirye-shairye na tsarin ayyukan ci gaban kananan hukumomi.*
- c) *Taimakawa wajen karɓar kudaden shiga da za a iya nema daga al'umma.*
- d) *Ba da shawara a kan al'amuran addini.*
- e) *Ingantawa da kuma ba da shawarwari a kan kyautata al'adu da sana'o'in hannu, masamman na fasahar kere-kere.*
- f) *Ba da shawarwari a kan abubuwa da suka jibinci sarauta da kuma masu riƙe da mukaman sarautun gargajiya¹⁶⁰.*
- g) *Tattaunawa da kuma bayar da ra'ayoyinsu ga al'amura na yankinsu; ko nusar da gwamnati ko sauran kungiyoyi ga abubuwa muhimmai na raya ƙasa.*
- h) *Taimakawa domin zaburar da jama'a kan dogara da kai da kuma kyautata abubuwan da ake da su da kawo ci gaba, da ya shafi walwala da jin dadin jama'a.*
(*Tsarin Mulki, 1992, Sashe na 8: 144*)

¹⁶⁰Musamman ta fuskar wafanda ake so a nafa da gudanar da hidimomin nafa su da kuma tantance ayyukansu.

Haka kuma *Tsarin Mulki* na 1999 (1999; Chapter 1, Part II: Section 7 No 2 (ii) (6) ya nuna:

Mutumen da doka ta dora wa nauyin kula da hurumi na karamar hukuma na da ikon

(i) *ya tsare alfarma da bukatun al'umma na wannan yanki*
(ii) *Sannan ya kula da kungiyoyi da hukumomin gargajiya*
(iii) *tare da yin mulki wanda ya dace.*

A ranar Alhamis 7 ga watan Yuli, 2005, Gwamnan Jihar Zamfara¹⁶¹, Alhaji Ahmed Sani, Yariman Bakura ya sawa dokar nadawa da sauke sarakuna da aka yi wa gyara hannu, ya amince da ita, mai suna: “Zamfara State Chief Appointment and Deposition Edict No. 8 of 1997 (Amendment) Law No. 3 of 2005: Section 4&5”.

A wannan doka, an amince da waɗannan sarakunan yanka a matsayin na daraja ta ɗaya da ta biyu, kamar haka:

- Sarakunan Yanka Masu Daraja ta Daya
 - Sarkin Zamfaran Anka daga 22/3/1998
 - Sarkin Katsinan Gusau daga 7/7/2000
 - Sarkin Kiyawan Kaura daga 7/7/2000
 - Sarkin Bakura daga 22/4/2001
 - Sarkin Mafaran Gummi daga 22/7/2003
 - Sarkin Mafara T/Mafara daga 22/7/2003
 - Sarkin Zamfaran Bukkuyum daga 22/7/2003
 - Sarkin Fulanin Bungudu daga 22/7/2003
 - Sarkin Kayan Maradun daga 22/7/2003
 - ‘Yandoton Tsafe daga 22/7/2003
 - Sarkin Zamfaran Zurmi daga 22/7/2003
- Sarakunan Yanka Masu Daraja ta Biyu
 - Dangaladiman Birnin Magaji daga 22/7/2003
 - Sarkin Kudun Dansadau daga 22/7/2003
 - Banagan Maru daga 22/7/2003

¹⁶¹ Zamfara State Council Chiefs.

Sarkin Zamfaran Moriki	daga 22/7/2003
Sarkin Kwatarkwashi	daga 22/7/2003
Sarkin Shinkafi	daga 22/7/2003

5.5.1 Majalisar Sarakuna ta Jihar Zamfara

A shekara ta 1997, Kantoman Jihar Zamfara, Kanar Jibril Bala Yakubu ya kirkiro Majalisar Sarakuna ta Jihar Zamfara¹⁶² kuma ya nada Sarkin Zamfaran Anka, Alhaji Attahiru Muhammad Ahmad ya zama shugabanta.

Shugaba da mambobi na Majalisar Sarakuna ta Jihar Zamfara ta farko su ne:

Alhaji Attahiru Muhammad Ahmad, Sarkin Zamfara, Anka	- Shugaba
Alhaji Muhammad Kabir Danbaba, Sarkin Katsinan Gusau	- Mamba
Alhaji Ahmad Muhammad Asha, Sarkin Kiyawan Kauran Namoda	- Mamba
Alhaji Aliyu Isa, Sarkin Mafaran Gummi	- Mamba
Alhaji Bello Muhammad Barmo, Sarkin Mafara, Talatar Mafara	- Mamba

Bayan Majalisar Sarakunan Jihar Zamfara ta sami wani lokaci tana gudanar da ayyukanta sai kuma a zamanin Mulki na Gwamna, Alhaji Ahmed Sani, Yariman Bakura ya sake tsara ta, ya shigo da wasu sarakuna waɗanda aka daga masarautunsu zuwa na yanka, masu daraja ta ɗaya da ta biyu. Daga nan, Majalisar Sarakunan ta kunshi:

Alhaji Attahiru Muhammad Ahmad, Anka	Shugaba
Alhaji Muhammad Kabir Danbaba, Gusau	Mamba
Alhaji Ahmad Muhammad Asha, Kaura ¹⁶³	Mamba
Alhaji Bello Muhammad Sani, Bakura	Mamba

¹⁶² Majalisar Sarakuna takan ba sarakuna damar su dinga haɗuwa suna tattauna al'amuran kasashensu ta yadda za su dinga ba gwamnati shawarwari da murya ɗaya. Majalisar tana ba sarakuna damar gudanar da ayyukan da Tsarin Mulki ya ɗora masu cikin sauƙi.

¹⁶³ A shekara ta 2004, Allah ya yi wa Sarkin Kiyawan Kauran Namoda rasuwa, sai aka nada ɗansa Alhaji Muhammad Ahmad Asha ya zama Sarkin Kiyawa na Kauran Namoda mai daraja ta ɗaya ya gaje shi. Allah ya yi masa rahama, amin.

Alhaji Aliyu Isa, Gummi ¹⁶⁴	Mamba
Alhaji Muhammad Bello Barmo	Mamba
Alhaji Muhammad Usman, Bukkuyum,	Mamba
Alhaji Ibrahim Muhammad, Bungudu	Mamba
Alhaji Garba Muhammad Tambari, Maradun	Mamba
Alhaji Habibu Aliyu ‘Yandoto, Tsafe	Mamba
Alhaji Abubakar Atiku, Zurmi	Mamba
Alhaji Muhammad Mode Usman, B/Magaji ¹⁶⁵	Mamba
Alhaji Husaini Umar, Dansadau	Mamba
Alhaji Ibrahim Na’umma, Maru	Mamba
Alhaji Isma’il Muhammad Ari II, Moriki	Mamba
Alhaji Ahmed Umar, Kwatarkwashi	Mamba
Alhaji Muhammad Makwashe, Shinkafi	Mamba
Alhaji Ibrahim Muhammad, Kaura	Sakatare

5.6 Gusau a Matsayin Masarautar Yanka

Kamar yadda muka yi bayani a babobin da suka gabata, garin Gusau ya ci gaba da zama a matsayi na uban kasa wato hakimi a karkashin Masarautar Sarkin Musulmi a Sakkwato har zuwa shekara ta 1996 lokacin da aka kirkiro Jihar Zamfara. Haka kuma an nuna a baya kafan, a shekara ta 1997, Kantoman Jihar Zamfara, Kanar Jibril Bala Yakubu ya yi amfani da karfin iko wanda *Tsarin Mulki* (1992: Sashe na 8) ya ba shi, ya kafa dokar nadawa da sauke sarakuna ta Jihar Zamfara¹⁶⁶. A wannan lokaci aka daga sarautar Gusau ta Sarkin Katsinan Gusau daga matsayi na uban kasa¹⁶⁷ zuwa Sarkin Yanka¹⁶⁸ mai daraja ta biyu.

Bayan da soja¹⁶⁹ suka mayar da mulki a hannun ‘yan siyasa wato mulkin farar hula sai Alhaji Ahmed Sani, Yariman Bakura ya zama Gwamnan Mulkin Siyasa na farko a Jihar Zamfara a ranar Asabar 29 ga watan Mayu, 1999.

¹⁶⁴ Yanzu Alhaji Aliyu Abara Gummi shi ne Sarkin Mafaran Gummi wanda aka nada a watan Nuwamba na 2011.

¹⁶⁵ Alhaji Ahmed Umar Birnin Magaji shi ne Dangaladiman Birnin Magaji a yau wanda aka nada ranar Asabar 1/10/2011.

¹⁶⁶ Wato Chiefs Appointment and Deposition Edict No. 8 of 1997.

¹⁶⁷ Wato Senior District Head.

¹⁶⁸ Wato Second Class Emir.

¹⁶⁹ A lokacin Janar Abdussalami Abubakar (1996-1999) shi ne Shugaban Kasa na Mulkin Soja wanda ya hannunta wa Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, zaɓaɓɓen Shugaban Kasa na farar hula mulki, a ranar Asabar 29/5/1999.

Gwamna, Alhaji Ahmed Sani, Yariman Bakura shi kuma ya dada ciyar da masarautar Gusau a gaba, ya mayar da ita ta zama Sarkin Yanka mai daraja ta ɗaya¹⁷⁰ tun daga 7 ga watan Yuli, 2000. Ta haka ne Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba ya zama Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, sannan kuma Sarkin Yanka ko Amir mai daraja ta ɗaya.

Masarautar Gusau¹⁷¹ ta kunshi majalisa da hakimai da sarakunan karaga, masu zaɓen sabon sarki da sauran masu sarauta na fada. Ga bayaninsu daki-daki kamar haka:

5.6.1 Majalisar Masarautar Gusau¹⁷²

Kantoman Mulki na Jihar Zamfara, Kanar Jibril Bala Yakubu ya amince da kafa Majalisar Masarautar Gusau ranar Juma'a 18 ga watan Yuli, 1997 a karkashin dokar kafa masarautu ta Jihar Zamfara. A wannan lokoci Majalisar ta kunshi:

Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba,	
Sarkin Katsinan Gusau	- Shugaba
Alhaji Ibrahim Ahmad III,	
Sarkin Fulanin Bungudu	- M/Shugaba
Alhaji Habibu Aliyu 'Yandoto,	
'Yandoton Tsafe	- Mamba
Alhaji Ahmed Umar,	
Sarkin Kwatarkwashi	- Mamba
Alhaji Aliyu Marafa,	
Marafan 'Yandoton Daji	- Mamba
Alhaji Usuman Abdulkadir,	
Kogon Wonaka	- Mamba
Alhaji Adamu Muhammad,	
Farimanan Magani	- Mamba
Alhaji Muhammad Nadabo,	
Galadiman Gusau	- Mamba

¹⁷⁰ Wato First Class Emir.

¹⁷¹ Sarakunan Karaga wato masu zaɓen sabon Sarkin Katsinan Gusau sun haɗa da Dangaladiman Gusau da Limamin cikin gari da Alhaji Muhammadu Na'umma da Alhaji Abdullahi Tela da Sarkin Noman Gusau, Alhaji Hassan Muhammad Kwazo da Ubandawakin Gusau, Alhaji Ibrahim Maishanu da Sarkin Maƙeran Gusau sai kuma Sakataren Majalisar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Alhaji Nurudden Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba.

¹⁷² Wato Gusau Emirate Council.

Alhaji Dr. Garba Nakama	- Mamba
Alhaji Sule Tsafe	- Mamba
Alhaji B.M. Audu	- Mamba
Alhaji Ibrahim Kofa	- Mamba
Alhaji Sani Y.S.	
Sarkin Gabas Gusau	- Mamba
Alhaji Abdulkadir Idris Wakili	- Sakatare

Sannu a hankali, masarautar Gusau ta ci gaba da bunkasa, har wa yau kuma wasu masarautun kamar Bungudu da Tsafe da Kwatarkwashi wadanda suke a cikin Majalisar Masarautar Gusau aka dada daga matsayinsu da darajarsu. Domin haka, Gwamnan Jihar Zamfara, Alhaji Ahmed Sani, Yariman Bakura ya tabbatar da sake tsara wannan majalisa ta Masarautar Gusau a shekara ta 2003 kamar haka:

Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba,	
Sarkin Katsinan Gusau	- Shugaba
Alhaji Muhammad Sani Y.S.	
Sarkin Gabas na Gusau	- M/Shugaba
Alhaji Muhammad Nakabo,	
Galadiman Gusau	- Mamba
Alhaji Muhammad Dan'alhaji Sambo,	
Babban Limamin Gusau	- Mamba
Alhaji Makwashe ¹⁷³ ,	
Sarkin Fadan Gusau	- Mamba
Alhaji Shehu Umaru Sambo,	
Danmasanin Gusau	- Mamba
Alhaji Adamu Magami,	
Farimanan Magami	- Mamba
Alhaji Abdulkadir Usman,	
Ubandoman Wanke	- Mamba
Alhaji Buhari Ibrahim,	
Dangaladiman Gusau	- Mamba
Alhaji Umaru Ibrahim,	
Sarkin Yakin Rijiya	- Mamba
Alhaji Mande Abdulkadir,	

¹⁷³ Allah ya yi wa wannan kansila rasuwa kuma har zuwa lokacin da ake sake sabon tsari na wannan littafi ba a nafa wani ba.

Magajin Ruwan Baure	- Mamba
Alhaji Isa Mayana	- Mamba
Alhaji Muhammadu Basharu	
Dangidan	- Mamba
Alhaji Ahmadu Dogon Koli	- Mamba
Alhaji Kabiru Marafa,	- Mamba
Alhaji Malami,	
Sarkin Fawan Gusau	- Mamba
Alhaji Usman Mayana Rufa'i	- Mamba
Alhaji Abdulkadir Idris Wakili ¹⁷⁴	- Sakatare

5.6.2 Hakimai a Masarautar Gusau

A matsayin Gusau, kasa wadda aka ba Masarautar Yanka wadda ta tashi daga matsayi na hakinci zuwa matsayi na Sarkin Yanka ko Amir, ta sami dama ta mallaki wasu yankuna na hakinci wato iyayen kasa. Hakimi, kamar yadda aka yi bayaninsa, mai sarauta ne na wani rukunin jama'a wanda yake taimaka wa sarki tafiyar da harkokin mulki a wannan wuri, yana yi yana sanar da sarki abubuwan da suke gudana. Hakimai ke nan su ne suke zama idanun sarki a wuraren da aka ba su suna dubawa¹⁷⁵.

A Masarautar Gusau akwai hakimai guda goma sha uku(13) waɗanda suka haɗa da:

Galadiman Gusau,
Alhaji Muhammadu Nakabo
-Shiyar Galadima
Mayanan Gusau,
Alhaji Muhammadu Makya
- Shiyar Mayana
Madawakin Gusau,
Alhaji Yahya
-Shiyar Madawaki

¹⁷⁴ Alhaji Abdulkadir Idris, Wakili Karami na Gusau ya zama magatakardan Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba tun daga shekara ta 1997 har zuwa 2010. A halin yau (2012) Alhaji Nuruddeen Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba, Danruwatan Gusau shi yake riƙe da muƙamin Sakataren Masarautar Gusau.

¹⁷⁵ Irin wannan wuri na hakinci, shi ne wasu suke kira gunduma ko kasa, masu riƙe da shi kuma ana kiran su iyayen kasa (jam'i) uban kasa (tilo).

Magajin Sabon gari,
 Alhaji Muhammad Bashir Magaji
 - Shiyar Magaji(Sabon Gari)
 Baraden Tudun Wada,
 Alhaji Bashir Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba
 - Shiyar Tudun Wada
 Sarkin Kudun Damba,
 Alhaji Usman Nafaruku
 - Garin Damba
 Ubandoman Wanke,
 Alhaji Abdulkadir Usman
 - Garin Wanke
 Farimanan Magami,
 Alhaji Adamu Muhammad
 - Magami
 Sarkin Yaƙin Rijjiya,
 Alhaji Umar Ibrahim
 - Rijjiya
 Magajin Mada,
 Alhaji Sama'ila Magaji
 - Garin Mada
 Kogon Wonaka ta Yamma,
 Alhaji Hamza Kogo Sambo
 - Wonaka ta Yamma
 Kogon Wonaka ta Gabas,
 Alhaji Dan'almu Kogo Abdulkadir,
 - Wonaka ta Gabas
 Magajin Ruwan Baure,
 Alhaji Mande Abdulkadir
 - Ruwan Baure¹⁷⁶

5.7 Siyasa da Jam'iyyu a Gusau

Tun daga wajejen 1946, jim kaɗan bayan gama yaƙin duniya na biyu, mutanen Gusau suka fahimci siyasar kishin kasa da kishin kai kuma suka tsayu a kanta. Haɗuwarsu da baƙin al'ummu na cikin gida da na waje ya daɗa ba su dama sun fahimci siyasar duniya da yadda al'amura na yau da kullum suke tafiya, tsayuwar mutanen Gusau wajen neman

¹⁷⁶ Bayan waɗannan hakimai, Masarautar Gusau tana da aƙalla dagatai 34 da masu unguwanni da yawa waɗanda suke a farkashin hakimai suna gudanar da ayyukansu.

ilimin addinin Musulunci da ilimin Larabci da sanin falsafar rayuwa sun dafa sanya su zama mutane masu hangen nesa a rayuwa wadda take dabaibaye da su. Ta haka ne kuma Turawan Mulkin Mallaka suka yi ma'amala da Gusawan ta lura da nauyin iliminsu da tsinkayarsu da kaifin tunaninsu. Irin wannan wayewa ta mutanen Gusau ta ba su dama su yi hulfa da mutane daban-daban inda suka kara bunkasa ta tsinkaya da basira ta kare mutuncinsu da addininsu da kuma kasarsu.

Gusawa kuma sun ba da gagarumar gudummawa wajen yaƙi da kwato 'yancin Arewa da Nijeriya baki ɗaya, musamman yadda suka taimaka, suka hada karfi da mutane irin su Alhaji Ahmadu Bello, Sardaunan Sakkwato da Malam Aminu Kano da Malam Sa'adu Zungur Bauchi suka tinkari hanyoyin tabbatar da 'yancin Arewa. Mutane irin su Malam Yahaya Gusau da Alhaji Abdu Gusau da Alhaji Ma'azu Sodangi da makamantansu sun yi aiki tukuru domin cim ma wannan manufa har zuwa 1 ga watan Oktoba, 1960, lokacin da aka karɓi 'yancin Nijeriya.

Mutanen Gusau sun nuna sha'awa a lokacin da aka bullo da harkokin siyasa a kasa ta Arewa, musamman ma tun daga shekara ta 1957, lokacin da aka kai gaya wajen gwagwarmayar kwato 'yanci da tsaron martaba da alfarman kasa. Haka kuma, Gusawa, sun yi ruwa har da tsaki tare da sa hannu wajen kafa jam'iyyun siyasa tun a jamhuriya ta farko har zuwa yau. Ga bayanin waɗannan jamhuriyoyi da jerin sunayen mutanen Gusau waɗanda suka yi harkokin siyasa a jam'iyyu daban-daban kamar haka:

5.7.1 Jamhuriya ta Daya (1960- 1966)

Lokacin mulkin siyasa a jamhuriya ta farko a Nijeriya, shi ne lokacin da farar hula suka fara kafa mulki a farkashin Firayim-Minista, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, sannan ne kuma Gwamnatin Ingila ta ba Nijeriya mulkin kanta. An yi zanguna guda biyu a mulkin Jamhuriya ta Daya kamar haka:

i) Zango na Daya (1/10/1964)

A wannan zango an kakkafa jam'iyyun siyasa da yawa, akwai waɗanda suka shafi kasa baki ɗaya da waɗanda suka yi shuhura a yankunansu kawai. Mashahurai daga cikin jam'iyyun sun haɗa da:

NPC: Northern Peoples Congress

Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, Saradunan Sakkwato

NCNC: National Convention of Nigerian Citizens

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

AG: Action Group

Cif Obafemi Awolowo

NEPU: Nigerian Element Progressive Union

Malam Aminu Kano

Bayan an kakkafa jam'iyyu, aka yi zaɓe, Jam'iyyar NPC tare da haɗin gwiwar Jam'iyyar NCNC ta kafa mulki daga 1/10/1960 zuwa 1964. An kafa Gwamnati wadda ta kunshi waɗannan shugabanni:

Firayin-Ministan Nijeriya:

Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa

Shugaban Kasa Je-Ka-Na-Yi-Ka:

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

Firimiyan Jihar Arewa:

Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, Saradunan Sakkwato

Firimiyan Jihar Yamma:

Da Fako: Cif Obafemi Awolowo

Daga baya: Cif Samuel Ladoke Akintola

Firimiyan Jihar Gabas:

Dr. Micheal Okpara

ii) Zango na Biyu (1964-1966)

A zango na biyu an gudanar da zaɓe a tsakanin waɗannan jam'iyyu:

NPC

NNDP

NPA = Nigerian National Alliance

NEPU

UMBC
UPGA= United Progressive Grand Alliance
AG
NCNC

Da aka kammala zaɓe, kawancen NPC da NNDP su ne suka yi nasara, suka ci gaba da mulki. Saboda rikice-rikice na gudanarwa, sojoji a karkashin jagorancin Chukuma Nzeogu Kaduna suka yi juyin mulki ranar 15/1/1966.

Mutanen Gusau da suka yi hidimar siyasa da mulkinta a wannan Jamhuriya ta Farko (1960-1966) sun haɗa da:

Jam'iyyar NPC

Alhaji Mu'azu Sodangi
Madawaki Alhaji Shehu
Alhaji Garba Sarkin Fada
Alhaji Yusufu Danhausa
Alhaji Sa'idu Dan'agwai
Alhaji Sayyadi Gusau
Mr. Abdallah Akkari
Alhaji Buba Maigoro
da sauransu

Jam'iyyar NEPU

Alhaji Muhammad Nalado
Alhaji Babaye
Alhaji Isa Di'o
Alhaji Dantanin Gusau
Alhaji Mamman Kandami
Alhaji Yahaya Sidi
Alhaji Hassan Soso
Alhaji A.A. Ladan
Malam Sule Muhammad
Malam Aliyu Liman
Alhaji Danbala
Alhaji Ammani Damba
Alhaji Isiya Damba
Alhaji Buhari Maitumatur
Alhaji Haruna Gusau

da sauransu

5.7.2 Jamhuriya ta Biyu (1979-1983)

A Jamhuriyya ta Biyu ma an yi zanguna guda biyu ne wadanda suka hada da :

a)Zango na Farko (1/10/1979-1/10/1983)

A mulkin soja na Murtala/ Obasanjo aka yi kudurin dawo da mulki ga farar hula. Daga nan, aka ba da damar a kafa jam'iyyu. Gwamnatin mulkin soja ta ba jam'iyyu biyar damar su tsayar da 'yan takara da suka kunshi:

NPN: National Party of Nigeria
Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari
UPN: Unity Party of Nigeria
Cif Obafemi Awolowo
NPP: Nigerian Peoples Party
Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
PRP: Peoples Redemption Party
Malam Aminu Kano
GNPP: Great Nigerians Peoples Party
Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim

An yi zaɓe a tsakanin waɗannan jam'iyyu biyar, kuma Hukumar Zaɓe ta FEDECO ta tabbatar da Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari, ɗan takarar Jam'iyyar NPN ne ya lashe zaɓen wanda aka rantsar ya zama Shugaban Kasa. Zaɓen gwamnoni kuwa ya zama kamar haka:

NPN = Jihohi 7 (Bauchi, Benue, Cross Riber, Kwara, Niger, Rivers & Sakkwato)
UPN = Jihohi 5 (Bendel, Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Ondo)
NPP = Jihohi 3 (Anambra, Imo, Plateau)
PRP = Jihohi 2 (Kaduna, Kano)
GNPP = Jihohi 2 (Borno, Gongola)

b)Zango na Biyu (1983)

An sake gudanar da zaɓe a zango na biyu ta ba jam'iyyu shida damar tsayar da 'yan takara da suka hada da NPN da NPP da PRP da GNPP da kuma NAP ta Mr. Tunji

Brathwaite. Har wa yau dai Jam'iyyar NPN ita ce ta sake cinye zaɓe tare da Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari a matsayin Shugaban Kasa.

Ba a jima da gama wannan zaɓe ba, sojoji suka yi juyin mulki, Janar Muhammadu Buhari ya zama Shugaban Kasa a ranar 31/12/1983.

Da yawa daga cikin mutanen Gusau sun taka muhimmiyar rawa a wannan siyasa ta Jamhuriya ta Biyu kamar haka:

Jam'iyyar NPN

Alhaji Dr. Garba Nadama
Alhaji Isa Mayana
Alhaji Labbo Ciyaman
Alhaji Bala Waiman
Alhaji Yusufu Danhausa
Alhaji Umaru Sambo
Alhaji Acha Maikwai
Alhaji Mainasara Muhammadiyya
Alhaji Umaru Mailittafai
Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir
Alhaji Abubakar Bisu
Alhaji Ibrahim Dangata
Alhaji Aliyu Lugga
Alhaji Ibrahim Jinjiri
Sarkin Fawa, Alhaji Malami
Alhaji Kado Yahaya
Alhaji Umaru Maikudfi
Alhaji Ali Haido
Alhaji Ibrahim Garacci
Alhaji Sule Danturai
Alhaji Idris Danlami
Alhaji Bello Danmadubi
Alhaji A.A. Ladan
Alhaji Musa Dan'aba
Alhaji Mamman Rikiji
Alhaji Musa Kaka
Alhaji Malami Dannana
Alhaji Danbaba Gwamna
Alhaji Buhari Yahayan Dango

Alhaji Dandi'o Gusau
Alhaji Mamman Dan'acida
Alhaji Wakkala Maishanu
Alhaji Inuwa Dannajona
Alhaji Bala Yaro
da sauransu

Jam'iyyar GNPP

Alhaji Abdullahi Tela
Alhaji Bawa Sarkin Fawa
Alhaji Marafa Dangadaje
Alhaji Umar Agip
Alhaji Abdullahi Dagaji
Alhaji Abbas Maijega
Alhaji Shehu Bangaje
Alhaji Namadi Ango
Alhaji Labaran Tijjani
Alhaji Sharu
Alhaji Mamman Dandaudu,
Magajin Sabon Gari
Alhaji Sambo Wonaka
Alhaji Na'alla Wanke
Alhaji Bala Keffi
Alhaji Audu Black
da sauransu

Jam'iyyar PRP

Alhaji Yusuf Labbo
Alhaji Baba Audu Unguwar Toka

Alhaji Ibrahim Ammani
Alhaji Bala PRP
da sauransu

Jam'iyyar UPN

Alhaji Basharu Dangidan
Alhaji Ali Nakura
Alhaji Hali Yallila
da sauransu

5.7.3 Jamhuriya ta Uku (29/ 05/1999)

Sojoji masu mulki a lokuta daban-daban sun ta hasashen sake mika wa farar hula mulki, musamman a lokacin da duniya take ta koma wa mulki na siyasa. Tun daga shekara ta 1987, sojoji suke ta yunkure-yunkure na mika mulki ga farar hula har tare da ba da damar kafa jam'iyyun siyasa da kuma ayyana hukumar zaɓe. Daga cikin muhimman yunkure-yunkure waɗanda suka yi wani tasiri wajen kofarin kafa jamhuriya ta uku akwai:

i)Yunkuri na Farko (1993)

Shugaban Kasa na Mulkin Soja, Janar Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida ya share fage na kafa jam'iyyu da dawo da mulki ga masu siyasa. A wannan lokaci an kakkafa jam'iyyu da suka hada da:

PFN = People's Front Nigeria
PSP = Peoples Solidarity Party
NLC = Nigeria Labour Congress
NNC = Nigeria National Congress
ANPP = All Nigeria Peoples' Party
IDP = Ideal Peoples' Party
NPWP = Nigerian Peoples' Welfare Party
NUP = Nigerian Union Party
PPP = Peoples' Patriotic Party
PNP = Patriotic Nigeria Party
RPN = Republican Party of Nigeria
UNDP = United National Democratic Party
LC = Liberal Conbention

Bayan an gama kakkafa waɗannan jam'iyyu sai gwamnati ba ta yi masu rijista ba, daga nan, ta rusa su, ta kirkiro wa 'yan siyasa wasu jam'iyyu guda biyu, ta nemi a yi takara a inuwarsu. Jam'iyyun su ne NRC da kuma SDP. Hukumar Zaɓe (NEC) ta gudanar da zaɓe ranar 12 ga watan Yuni, 1993, shi ma sai gwamnati ta soke shi. A kan haka wannan yunkuri ya tsaya.

ii)Yunkuri na Biyu (1998)

A ranar 17/11/1993 aka yi wani juyin mulki inda sojoji suka dakatar da gwamnatin riko ta Cif Earnest Shonekan, sannan Janar Sani Abacha ya zama shugaban kasa na mulkin soja. A shekara ta 1994, Janar Sani Abacha ya shirya taron makomar Nijeriya, ya kafa hukumar zaɓe ta NECON a 1995 da zimmarr ya mayar da mulki ga farar hula a 1998. An kafa jam'iyyun siyasa guda biyar waɗanda kuma aka yi wa rijista, su ne:

NNPC = United Nigeria Congress Party
NCPN = National Centre Party of Nigeria
CNC = Congress for National Consensus
GDM = Grassroots' Democratic Movement
DPN = Democratic Party of Nigeria

Ana a kan wannan matsayi kafin a yi zaɓe, sai Shugaban Kasa Janar Sani Abacha ya rasu a 1998. Daga nan wannan yunkure ya dakushe, ba a kai gacinsa ba.

iii)Yunkuri na Uku (29/5/1999)

A wannan yunkuri na uku aka sami kafa Jamhuriya ta Uku wadda ta fara daga ranar 29/5/1999. A Jamhuriya ta uku an yi zangunan mulki da yawa waɗanda suka haɗa da:

a)Zango na Daya (29/5/1999-28/5/2003)

Janar Abdussalami Abubakar, Shugaban Kasa na Mulkin Soja wanda ya gaji Janar Sani Abacha ya yi alkawarin ba farar hula mulki a ranar 29/5/1999. Daga nan aka kafa hukumar zaɓe ta INEC kuma aka yi wa jam'iyyu uku rijista, su ne:

PDP = Peoples Democratic Party
APP = All Peoples' Party
AD = Advanced Party

An yi zaɓuɓɓuka na duka matakai a cikin watan Junairu, 1999, an kuma rantsar da zaɓaɓɓen Shugaban Kasa, Cif Olusegun Obasanjo a ranar 29/5/1999. Daga wannan

lokaci ne aka sami kafa mulkin siyasa daidai-wa-daida wanda ya tabbatar da mulkin farar hula a Jamhuriya ta Uku.

b)Zango na Biyu (29/5/2003-28/5/2007)

A lokacin zaɓe na zango na biyu a farkon shekara ta 2003 an sami wasu sababbin jam'iyyu waɗanda Hukumar Zaɓe ta INEC ta yi wa rijista a ranar 22/06/2002 kari a kan na da waɗanda ake da su da suka haɗa da:

NDP = National Democratic Party
UNPP = United Nigeria Peoples' Party
APGA = All Peoples' Grand Alliance

Har ila yau, Jam'iyyar PDP ita ce ta lashe wannan zaɓe, Shugaban Kasa, Cif Olusegun Obasanjo ya ci gaba da mulki har zuwa 28/5/2007.

c)Zango na Uku (29/5/2007-28/5/2011)

A zango na uku na jamhuriya ta Uku an yi taƙaddama da kai-kawo game da zanguna da shugaban kasa zai iya yi a mulki, sabanin zanguna biyu da *Tsarin Mulki* ya kayyade. Da al'amari ya tsananta sai Shugaban Kasa, Cif Olusegun Obasanjo, ya ayyana sunan Gwamnan Jihar Katsina, Alhaji Umaru Musa 'Yar'adua wanda zai gaje shi, ya yi takarar zama shugaban kasa tare da Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan wanda za zama ɗan takarar mataimakin shugaban kasa a Jam'iyyar PDP.

Haka aka yi wannan zaɓe, kuma Jam'iyyar PDP ta cinye zaɓen, Alhaji Umaru Musa 'Yar'adua ya zama shugaban kasa ranar 29/5/2007.

Allah ya yi wa Shugaban Kasa, Alhaji Umaru Musa 'Yar'adua rasuwa ranar Laraba 05/05/2010. Daga nan, bisa dokar tsarin mulki sai aka naɗa mataimakinsa, Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, ya zama Shugaban Kasa, ya karasa wannan zango na mulki zuwa 28/5/2011.

d)Zango na Huɗu (29/05/2011 -)

Zuwa wannan zango na huɗu na Jamhuriya ta Uku Hukumar Zaɓe ta INEC ta yi wa jam'iyyun siyasa da yawa

rijista har kimanin jam'iyyu ashirin (20). Amma fitattu daga cikinsu a Arewa da Jihar Zamfara, su ne:

PDP
AD
ANPP
ACN
APGA
PRP
DPP
da sauransu

A wannan zango ma jam'iyyar PDP ita ce ta sami rinjaye ta kara kafa gwamnati inda Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan ya zama shugaban kasa kuma Engr. (Alhaji) Arc. Muhammad Namadi Sambo ya kasance mataimakin Shugaban Kasa. An rantsar da su a ranar Lahadi 29/05/2011. Wannan gwamnati ta mulkin siyasa ita ce take mulki a Nijeriya a halin yau.

Wasu daga cikin 'yan siyasa na wannan lokaci a Gusau sun hada da:

PDP

Janar Aliyu Muhammad
Alhaji Dr. Garba Nadama
Alhaji Bello Usman, Tafidan Gusau.
Alhaji Isma'il Muhammad, Garkuwan Maradun
Alhaji Abdulkadir Kado Mayana
Alhaji Namadi Ango
Alhaji Nura Musa
Alhaji Bala Yahaya Dogara
Alhaji Tukur Sarkin Fada

Alhaji Mani Maibuhu
Alhaji Umaru Gwamna
Alhaji Sule Bello
Alhaji Bashir Yuguda
Alhaji Garba Bisu
Alhaji Muhammadu Kwaccido

Alhaji Danlami Idris
Alhaji Garba Kwaccido
Alhaji Dalhatu Yahuza
Malam Rabi'u Tudun Wada
Alhaji Shehu Garba Black, Gusau
Alhaji Mustapha Labaran
Alhaji Umaru Yabani
Alhaji Mukhtari Zakari
Alhaji Sanusi Dangata
Alhaji Ibrahim Gwamnati
Alhaji Yusufu dinawa
Alhaji Namadi Abubakar
Alhaji Yusufu Maihatsi
Alhaji Buhari garban Yandi
Alhaji Ibrahim Ma'aji
Alhaji Ibrahim Dan'allura
Alhaji Sani Nuhu Ma'aji
Alhaji Umaru Abdullahi (Da'indo)
da sauransu

ANPP = PDP

Alhaji Muhammadu Bawa
Alhaji Sani Mallaha
Alhaji Ibrahim Mallaha
Alhaji Musa Mallaha
Alhaji Bature Umaru Sambo
Alhaji Amadun Dogon Koli
Alhaji Aminu Aliyu, Modibbon Gusau
Alhaji Muhammadu Nagoggo
Sarkin Fawa Malami
Alhaji Isan Mayana
Alhaji Umaru Sani, Katukan Gusau
Alhaji Halliru Andi

Alhaji A.A. Master
Alhaji Hassan Nasiha
Alhaji Aminu Makaranta
Alhaji Ali Haido
Alhaji Mainasara Maigari
Alhaji Ibrahim Isan Mayana

Alhaji Mustafa Mayana
 Mal. Sirajo Rabi'u
 Mal. Bashir Sirajo
 Mal. Abubakar Fari
 Alhaji Ahmad Muhammad Bagu
 Alhaji Baba Abu
 Alhaji Abdulkadir (Gaula), Ubandoman Gusau
 Alhaji Sani Dandango
 Alhaji Iliyasu Maijega
 Alhaji Abdussalam Magami
 Alhaji Isma'ila Zakariya'u
 Alhaji Ali Sarkin Noma
 Alhaji Aminu Matawalle
 Alhaji Nura Marafa
 Alhaji Sirajo Usman Haske
 Alhaji Muhammad Iliyasu Maitattasai
 Alhaji Jamilu Maradona
 da sauransu

ANPP

Alhaji Ibrahim Wakkala
 Dr. Muhammad Na'allah Isa
 Alhaji Garba Rikiji
 Alhaji Sanusi Garba Rikiji
 Alhaji Lawali Bala Yabakako
 Alhaji Shehu Mohammed J.
 Alhaji Sani Garba, General
 Alhaji Ma'azu Nalado
 Alhaji A.A. Gusau
 Alhaji Sani Bursar
 da sauransu da yawa

Kamar yadda aka gani a wannan babi, an yi magana ne game da matsayin da Gusau ta sami kanta bayan da aka kirkiro Jihar Zamfara. Da farko an fara kawo tarihin daular Zamfara tun daga kafuwarta da bunkasarta da sarakunanta da wasu daga cikin yaƙe-yaƙen da ta yi. Sai kuma aka yi bayani game da faɗuwarta a hannun Gobirawa, sannan da yadda wasu sassa na Zamfarawa suka dinga sake kafa wasu sababbin garuruwa

kamar Anka da Zurmi da Kuryar Madaro da Mafara da Bukkuyum da sauransu. Haka kuma an yi magana dangane da yadda aka kafa karamin yanki na Sakkwato wanda aka harhadā wasu sababbin garuruwa na Zamfara da wasu garuruwa na Katsinar Laka guda 14 aka samar da shi kuma aka sanya Gusau ta zama babban birninsa.

Daga nan kuma aka gutsuro bayanai game da wasu mata kai da aka yi amfani da su domin neman kirkiro Jihar Zamfara. An nuna an yi Jihar ta Zamfara a shekara ta 1996. Bayan an sami sabuwar Jihar Zamfara aka kirkiro Masarautun Yanka inda aka ba Gusau masarauta ta Sarkin Yanka wadda da farko aka ba ta matsayi mai daraja ta biyu a 1997, sannan aka dafa daga ta zuwa matsayi mai daraja ta daya a 2000. Masarautar Gusau ta sami Majalisar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau da hakimai goma sha uku (13) tare da dagatai da masu unguwanni masu dimbin yawa.

A wannan babi har wa yau, an yi magana game da sha'anin siyasa da jam'iyyun mulkin siyasa a Masarautar Gusau tare da fito da misalai na gwarazan Gusau waɗanda suka yi fice a harkokin siyasa da kuma mulkin siyasa.

\BABI NA SHIDA

6.0 TSARIN ILIMI A GUSAU

Wannan babi zai duba sha'anin ilimi a Gusau dangane da tsare-tsarensa da yadda ake gudanar da shi da ire-iren ilimi da ake nema a Gusau wato ilimin addinin Musulunci da ilimin zamani na Boko tare da bayyana mutanen Gusau waɗanda suka yi ruwa da tsaki a harkokin ilimi na Gusau.

6.1 Ilimin Addinin Musulunci

Kalmar addini tana iya haɗa duk wani abu da ya shafi ibada da hukunce-hukuncen shari'a (Sa'id, 1980) da ma'amala da sauran abubuwa waɗanda suka shafi rayuwar ɗan'adam. Addinin Musulunci shi ne addini wanda Allah, mai ɗaukaka da buwaya, ya aiko Annabi Muhammadu, tsira da amincin Allah su tabbata a gare shi, da shi domin ya shirya da mutane zuwa ga kyakkyawar hanyar bauta masa. Wannan addini shi ne ya biyo bayan addinin Kirista wanda Allah ya aiko Annabi Isa, alaihis salam, da shi (Ibrahim, 1982: 63). Hukuncin addinin Kirista ya ƙare da zuwan addinin Musulunci. An shigar da addinin Kirista da sauran addinai na Annabawa da Manzanni da suka rigayi Annabi Muhammadu, tsira da amincin Allah su tabbata a gare shi, cikin addinin Musulunci.

Addini na Musulunci ya sami bunkasa da faɗaɗa tun daga zamanin Annabi Muhammadu, tsira da amincin Allah su tabbata a gare shi zuwa bayan lokuta na halifofinsa. Daga nan ya ɗaɗa yaɗuwa ya shiga ƙasashen Afirka ta Arewa da ta yamma. A wajejen ƙarni na goma sha uku (K13) zuwa na sha huɗu (K14) Musulunci ya fara yin ƙarfi a ƙasashen Hausa, musamman ma Katsina da Kano (Ibrahim, 1982: 53- 82.)

Musulunci ya watsu a ƙasashen Hausa, kuma baƙi Larabawa da Fulani da wasu Musulmi 'yan Afirka ta Yamma suka yi ta shigowa suna zama a wasu garuruwan Hausa, kamar Kano da Katsina wasu daga cikinsu Fatake ne masu cin kasuwa wasu kuma masu niyyar zarcewa zuwa aikin hajji. Wasu daga cikin rukunonin jama'a waɗanda suka yaɗa addinin Musulunci a ƙasar Hausa sun haɗa da fatake ('yan kasuwa) da mayaƙa da sufaye da kuma wasu daulolin Afirka ta Yamma (Gusau, 1984: 3).

Tun lokacin da addinin Musulunci ya zo kasar nan ta Hausa aka fara kokarin koyon karatu da rubutu cikin harshen Larabci don a san yadda za a kyautata addinin Musulunci. Ana ganin Wangarawa su ne malamai na farko waɗanda suka yaɗa addinin Musulunci a kasar Hausa, daga su kuma sai Fulani waɗanda suka zo kasar Hausa cikin karni na goma sha biyar (K15), sai kuma Larabawa irin su Al-Maghili, sannan sai Buzaye wato Berber (Ibrahim, 1982: 82).

Tsarin karatun addinin Musulunci a kasar Hausa shi ne yaro mai koyo a kan fara tura shi makarantar allo ne don ya fara sanin karatun *Alkur'ani*, mai *tsarki*, daga nan bayan ya sauki *Alkur'ani* dukkansu, sannan ya shiga koyon littattafai na addinin Musulunci kamar *Arshada* da *Kawa'idi* da *Kurɗabi* da *Ahlari* da *Ishimawi* da *Iziyya* da *Risala* da *Askari* da sauran littattafai na addinin Musulunci waɗanda suka shafi fiɗhu. Bayan waɗannan littattafai na fiɗhu kuma a kan koyi littattafan lugga da na nahawu da ilimin hisabi da tasrifa da sauransu. Misalin littattafan waɗannan fannoni su ne kamar *Ajaruma* da *Mulha* da *Alfiyya* da *Shu'ara* da *Mukama* da *Ishiriniya* da *Witiriya* da sauransu (Ibrahim, 1982: 82-97).

Wannan shi ne tsarin da aka samu ana yin sa tun farkon zuwan addinin Musulunci a kasar Hausa. Mun dai bayyana tun kafin a kafa garin Gusau mutanenta tsaye suke da neman ilimi. Wasu ma daga cikinsu har sukan yi tafiye-tafiye zuwa wasu garuruwa don neman ilimi, kuma wasu mutanen sukan zo 'Yandoto su yi karatu a wajen malamanta. Ilimin da ake nema kafin zuwan Turawa a Gusau da sauran wurare shi ne ilimin addinin Musulunci da na Larabci, kamar koyon karatun *Alkur'ani* mai girma da hadisai da fiɗhu da nahawu da lugga da kuma wasu malaman masu koyon ilimin taurari da hisabi da labarun kasa da sauransu. Dangane da neman ilimi na addini za mu kasa makarantun ilimi zuwa kashi biyu kamar yadda muka faɗa a baya, su ne Makarantun Allo da Makarantun Littattafai, kamar haka:

6.1.1 Makarantun Allo

Waɗannan makarantu su ne makarantun farko da ake fara koyon karatu a cikinsu, su ne kuma aka fara kafawa tun farkon

zuwan addinin Musulunci a kasar nan. Aikin wadannan makarantu koyar da rubutu da karatu na *Alkur'ani* mai girma, kawai. Ana fara karatu ne bayan kare sallar Asuba har zuwa hantsi.¹⁷⁷ Daga nan kuma sai da yamma a dawo, bayan sallar la'asar kafin rana ta fadi. bayan sallar Magariba kuma a kan hasa¹⁷⁸ wuta da kara wadanda almajirai suke daukowa daga gonar mahaifansu su kawo makaranta domin samar da haske na karatu. Da wannan wutar da suka hasa suke karatu har zuwa wajen karfe tara da rabi na dare. Sannan kowa ya tafi ya kwanta.

Dangane da wannan zamani an samu canji a tsarin makarantu na allo, saboda a cikinsu ana koyar da *Alkur'ani* mai grima, da kuma sha'anin ilimi da kananan littattafan addinin Musulunci, maimakon a da da *Alkur'ani* ake koyarwa tsintsarsa kawai. Bayan haka kuma akwai makarantu na Islamiyya wadanda aka gina irin na zamani wadanda ake karantar da *Alkur'ani* a cikinsu da kuma koyon sha'anin ilimi na addini da ilimin harshen Larabci.

Makarantun allo da na ilimi wato Littattafai suna da yawa a Gusau, ga wasu daga cikinsu:

- Makaranta ta farko wadda aka fara kafawa a Gusau ita ce wadda aka faro ta tun daga lokacin Alhaji Umaru dan Alhaji Mustafa. Ta rayu a farkashin su Malam Muhammadu Liman Babba da Dangaladima Usamatu da Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa. Sai kuma Malam Muhammadu Modibbo dan Malam Muhammadu Sambo ya ci gaba da koyarwa a cikinta. Bayansa kuma sai Malam Muhammadu Tukur dan Malam Muhammadu Ammani dan Dangaladima Usamatu dan Alhaji Umaru ya karbi gabata a cikinta. Daga nan, ta koma a hannun Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Malam Muhammadu Tukur shi kuma dansa Malam Muhammadu Dankullum ya gaje shi. Yanzu Malam Muhammadu Tukur

¹⁷⁷ Kila kamar misalin karfe bakwai (7:00) zuwa takwas (8:00) na safe. Amma a yau, bayan wannan lokaci, yaran da suke kwana a gidajensu sukan shiga makarantar allo da safe ne daga kimanin bakwai (7:00) zuwa sha daya (11:00), sannan a tashi, sai kuma da yamma. Masu hadda kuma sukan kai har zuwa sha biyu (12:00) kafin a gama biyawa.

¹⁷⁸ Wato kunna.

(Tsoho) ɗan Malam Muhammadu Dankullum yake jagorancin koyarwa a cikinta;

-Makarantar Malam Sule ɗan Malam Umaru Rijiyar Sarki, mai karantarwa cikinta shi ne Malam Zangina na Malam Sule;

-Makarantar Malam Dango na Malam Muhammdu, yanzu Malam Salisu yake karantarwa a cikinta;

-Makarantar Malam Muhammadu Lawal Ango na Malam Abdullahi yanzu Malam Muhammadu Aminu da Malam Muhammadu Salisu yake karantarwa a cikinta;

-Makarantar Malam Hamisu yanzu Malam Yahaya yake jagorantarta;

-Makarantar Malam Yahaya har yanzu shi ne yake koyarwa a cikinta;

-Makarantar Shehu Muhammadu Balarabe ɗan Malam Abdulkadir Zawiyya. Yanzu ɗansa Malam Ibrahim Balarabe wato Halifa yake shugabantarta.

-Makarantar Malam Balarabe Bungudu, yanzu almajirinsa yake koyarwa a cikinta;

-Makarantar Malam Musa Madugu yanzu Malam Yahaya yake koyarwa a cikinta;

-Makarantar Malam Isma, yanzu Malam Almusdafa yake koyarwa a cikinta;

-Makarantar Malam Alhassan Tudun Wada wadda ɗansa Malam Sa'idu Alhassan yake koyarwa a cikinta;

-Makarantar Liman Dara, yanzu mai jagorantar wannan makaranta shi ne Liman Malam Muhammadu 'Dan' alhaji ɗan Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Liman Dara ɗan Galadima Yahaya ɗan Malam Muhammadu Dikko ɗan Malam Muhammadu Ashafa;

-Makarantar Malam Muhammadu Sani¹⁷⁹ wanda yake riƙe da Makarantar a yanzu shi ne Malam Maude tare da mataimakinsa Malam Mu'azu;

-Makarantar Malam Yahuza. Manyan shugabanninta su ne Malam Nasidi Yahuza da Malam Usman Yahuza;

-Makarantar Malam Ibrahim Nagangare;

-Makarantar Malam Isa Limamin Tudun Wada;

-Makarantar Malam Muhammadu Hafizi a bayan tsohuwar Tashar Mota.

Wasu Makarantun Islamiyyoyi

-Makarantar Hizburrahim ta Shehu Muhammadu Balarabe Gusau;

-Makarantar Isƙi-Lahuddin;

-Makarantar Mish'alu-Nurul-Islam ta Malam Muhammadu Dankullum Gusau;

-Makarantar Ma'adu-Ilm ta Shehu Aliyu Maikanti;

-Makarantar Nizamiyya¹⁸⁰ ta Dangaladiman Waziri, Alhaji Attahiru;

-Makarantar Nuru al-Auladi Malam Muhammadu Bashir;

-Makarantar Izzu-al-Islamiyya, jami'inta shi ne Malam Ibrahim Umar;

¹⁷⁹ Malam Muhammadu sani, shahararren malami ne, masani, faƙihi, mai yawan ibada, mai tsoron Allah. Ya kuma yi zama na yin tafsiri a babban masallacin juma'a na Gusau da ake yi a watan Azumi na Ramalana.

¹⁸⁰ A halin yau, makarantar ta koma ƙarƙashin Hukumar Ilimi ta Gusau.

-Makarantun Islamiyya waɗanda Kungiyar Raya Addinin Musulunci ta kafa;

-Makarantar Fityanul Islam;

-Makarantar Hizbullahi ta Malam Muhammadu Wakkala Liman;

-da sauransu.



Wani sashe na makarantar farko ta Gusau wadda Alhaji Umaru da Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa suka kafa. Yanzu Malam Muhammadu Tukur (Tsoho) ɗan Malam Muhammadu Dankullum ɗan Malam Muhammadu Buhari ɗan Malam Muhammadu Tukur ɗan Malam Muhammadu Ammani ɗan Dangaladima Usamatu ɗan Alhaji Umaru yake jagorantarta

6.1.2 Makarantun Littattafai

Makarantun littattafai, makarantu ne da ake karantar da littattafai na sha'anin ibada da hukunce-hukunce (fikhu) sannan kuma ana koyar da harshen Larabci kamar karatun lugga da nahawu da sauransu. Malamai masu koyar da wannan karatu su ne manyan malaman gari, kuma mafi yawansu suna koyar da almajiransu ne da harshen Hausa. Waɗannan makarantu na manyan mutane ne waɗanda suka sauke karatun *Alkur'ani*, kuma mafi yawansu suna da gidaje da iyali.

Kafin mutum ya yi 'shimfida' wato ya aza koyar da littattafai, sai ya yi zurfi cikin ilimi ya zama babu littafin da ba zai iya

fassarawa da kansa ba don almajiransa su fahimta. A irin waɗannan makarantu babu wani kayyadadden lokaci na zuwan mai karatu, sai dai ya san lokacin zaman malminsa da kuma masu karanta littattafan da yake yi (Hirar da muka yi da M.M.D. Gusau, 1978).¹⁸¹ Wannan shi ne zai sa ya shirya lokacin zuwansa da zamansa a makarantar. Kuma ko yausha ya dauki nasa karatu yana iya tafiyarsa wurin lalursarsa.

Wannan karatu ana fara shi da safe kamar ƙarfe takwas (8:00) zuwa kusan azahar wato ɗaya na rana. Wasu suna zuwa bayan Azahar zuwa La'asar, ƙalilan ke tsayawa bayan la'asar zuwa Magariba wato har ƙarfe shida na yamma. Ranakun zuwa waɗannan makarantu su ne Asabar zuwa Laraba, safe da marece, amma Alhamis da Juma'a hutu ne.¹⁸²

Wasu daga cikin waɗanda suka mayar da himma wajen koyar da ilimi na littattafan Musulunci a Gusau da sassanta sun haɗa da:

Alhaji Mustafa
 Alhaji Umaru
 Malam Muhammadu Ashafa
 Malam Ishaka
 Malam Abdurrahman ɗan Malam Ishaka
 Malam zangi
 Malam Dawuda
 Malam Zakariya
 Malam Zangina
 Malam Salihu
 Malam Muhammadu Sambo
 Malam Muhammadu, Liman Babba
 Malam Usamatu
 Malam Abdulkadir
 Malam Muhammadu Modibbo

¹⁸¹ Amma an fi zaman karatun ne da safe da ƙarfe takwas (8:00) zuwa sha biyu (12:00), sai kuma da yamma da ƙarfe biyu da rabi (2:30) zuwa ƙarfe biyar da rabi (5:30) sai dai ana tashi a yi sallar la'asar. Wasu kuma sukan aza shimfiɗa da dare daga bayan sallar Isha'i zuwa kimanin goma (10:00) na dare.

¹⁸² Kafin nan, mun kawo tsarin wasu daga cikin makarantun da ake koyar da ilimi zuzzurfa (littattafai) a cikinsu, kana iya komawa baya kaɗan idan ana son ganin su.

Malam Muhammadu Ammani
 Malam Muhammadu Tukur
 Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Malam Muhammadu Tukur
 Malam Muhammadu Buhari Dogo
 Malam Aliyu
 Malam Karfe
 Malam Umaru
 Malam Sule na Malam Karfe
 Malam Zangina
 Malam Muhammadu Auwal Ango
 Alkali Muhammadu Sani
 Malam Alhassan Tudun Wada
 Malam Muhammadu Dankullum
 Malam Muhammadu Yahuza, Filin Nayawo, Gusau
 Malam Abubakar Najabo
 Malam Yalli
 Malam Nasidi Yahuza
 Malam Usman Yahuza
 Malam Sa'idu Yahuza
 Malam Muhammadu Bello na Malam Ango
 Alkali Malam Abdulkadir Gusau
 Malam Muhammadu Salisu na Malam Ango
 Malam Muhammadu Balarabe zawiyya
 Malam Abdullahi na Boko
 Liman Isa Shuraihu, Tudun Wada, Gusau
 Malam Muhammadu Maikanti
 Malam Muhammadu Zangina
 Malam Muhammadu Dango
 Malam Ibrahim Nagangare
 Malam Muhammadu Bawa Nazaure
 Malam Ibrahim Marinar Talikai
 Malam Jibril Maihikima
 Malam Yakubu Marinar talikai
 Malam Muhammadu Murtala Zawiyya
 Malam Muhammadu Mainasara Zawiyya
 Liman Muhammadu Dan'alhaji Sambo
 Liman Dalhatu Tudun Wada Gusau
 Liman Abdullahi Saketa
 Malam Abdullahi Fari
 Malam Muhammadu Nakarime

Malam Ibrahim Sahihi
Malam Muhammadu Khamisu
Malam Muhammadu Lawali, Unguwar Toka
Malam Muhammadu Hafizi
Malam Umar Ahmad Kanoma
Malam Aminu Aliyu, Modibbon Gusau
Malam Muhammadu Tukur Jangebe
Malam Muhammadu Son'allah
Malam Ka-Sha-Rana
Malam Muhammadu 'Danta'annabi
da sauransu



Masallacin Juma'a na Tudun Wada

6.2 Tsarin Ilimi na Boko

Ilimin zamani na boko shi ne wanda Turawa suka zo da shi a kasar Hausa. Lokacin da Turawa suka shigo kasar Hausa har suka cinye ta a tsakanin 1900 zuwa 1903, sun karkasa kasar Arewacin Nijeriya kashi goma sha biyu wadanda suka kira

larduna, kamar yadda muka bayyana a baya. Sakkwato tana daga cikin lardunan da aka yi. A kowane lardi Turawa sun kafa makarantu don karantar da iliminsu.¹⁸³

Akwai makaranta wadda aka kafa a 1905 wadda su Malam Jibril da Mutawalle Ahmadu da Ma'aji Namalam da sauran wasu daga garuruwa da dama suka shiga.

A cikin 1913 aka dauke makarantar daga bariki aka kawo ta Kofar Tarauniya har daga baya aka mayar da ita makarantar Midil kuma su Malam Sufuyanun da Malam Abubakar Sakkwato I, Madawakin Sakkwato da Malam Mamman Gusau, Wakilin Doka suna daga cikin malaman farko na makarantar (Hira da A.A.G.S. a Sakkwato, 1979).

Daga nan kuma sai aka ci gaba da gina makarantu a garuruwan iyayen fasa, kamar a:

-Tambuwal 1921, da

-Dogon Daji da Gwadabawa da Yabo 1925, da

-Gusau da Talatar Mafara, da Kauran Namoda, da

Bungudu da sauransu 1925 zuwa 1926¹⁸⁴

(Hira da A.A.G.S., a Sakkwato, 1979)

An gina babbar makaranta a Katsina¹⁸⁵ a 1922. Daga cikin dalibanta na farko daga Sakkwato akwai Malam Abubakar Kebbi da Malam Aliyu Maradun da Malam Abubakar I. Daga baya ne su Malam Mamman Gusau da Malam Sule Isa da Malam Sani Dangyadi suka bi. Su wadannan sun fito daga kwalejin ne suka koma Sakkwato suka zama malamai tsakanin 1927 zuwa 1930. A duk tsawon wannan lokaci, harkar makarantu da 'yan makarantar Sakkwato yana hannun Waziri ne. Bayan makarantu sun yadu sai aka raba gudanar da kananan makarantu aka sa su a hannun Sarkin Malamai Malam Sule Isa.¹⁸⁶ A farkashinsa akwai Babban Mai duba

¹⁸³ Mun ji labarin (Hira da muka yi da A.A.G.S. a Sakkwato, 1979) Malam Umaru Nagwamatse yana daga cikin mutanen Sakkwato na farko da aka fara koya masu karatun boko.

¹⁸⁴ Daga wadannan garuruwa ne, a hankali aka dinga giggina makarantu lokaci bayan lokaci.

¹⁸⁵ Wato Kwalejin Katsina

¹⁸⁶ Wato Sarkin Kudun Gusau mai rasuwa a 1984.

Malami,¹⁸⁷ Malam Muhammadu Bankanu da masu duba malamai¹⁸⁸ guda biyu. Babbar makkarantar ko aka ba Malam Sani Dangyadi, Makaman Sakkwato wanda aka yi wa sarautar Wakilin Makaranta. An yi haka ne a 1932 lokacin da Malam Ahmadu Raba¹⁸⁹ ya fito daga Kwalejin Katsina.

A cikin 1954 aka kafa Babbar Makarantar Firamare a Sakkwato wadda ta fara aiki kusa da Makarantar Midil kafin ta koma Farfaru, aka kuma kafa guda a Kwatarkwashi. A sannan tsawon zaman makaranta ya zama shekara huɗu a Elementare, biyu a babbar makarantar Firamare, biyar kuma a Sakandare. Da aka kashe Elementare da babbar makarantar Firamre an mayar da tsawon zaman Firamare shekara shida, sakandare kuwa shekara biyar (Yankin Sakkwato: 95-96; Hirar A.A.G.S. da kungiyar mutane, 1979).

Cikin wannan lokacin ne saboda bunƙasar ilimi, Gwamnatin Jihar Arewa ta shirya dokokin ilimi a 1954 inda aka tilasta kowace hukumar En'e ta kafa hukumar ilimi wato Karamar Hukumar Ilimi.¹⁹⁰ Aka kuma sa ɗan majalisa a kowace Hukumar En'e don kula da harkokin Ilimi.

‘Yan Gusau da suka yi karatu a Makarantar Midil ko babbar makarantar Firamare ta Sakkwato da Kwatarkwashi su ne:

- Malam Mamman Gusau, Wakilin Doka na da
- Malam Abdu Gusau, Magajin Sabon Garin Gusau na da
- Malam Abdu Gusau (Arɗo)
- Alhaji Yahaya Gusau, Shatiman Sakkwato
- Alhaji Abdu Gusau, Garkuwan Sakkwato
- Malam Mamman Mayana, Mayanan Gusau na da
- Alhaji Garba Gusau, Sarkin Fadan Sakkwato
- Alhaji Balarabe Dandodo
- Alhaji Umaru na Kogo Gusau
- Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, Sarkin Malamai¹⁹¹
- Dr. Garba Nadama, Gwamnan Jihar Sakkwato a da

¹⁸⁷ Wato Senior Bisiting Officer (S.B.O).

¹⁸⁸ Wato Bisiting Officer (B.O.)

¹⁸⁹ Wato Sardaunan Sakkwato kuma Firimiyan Jihar Arewa ta da.

¹⁹⁰ Wato local Education Authority.

¹⁹¹ Kuma Ministan Ayyukan Gona ta Nijeriya a da.

- Alhaji Umaru Liman, Shugaban Hukumar Tafiyar da Harkokin Asibti na da
- Janar Aliyu Muhammad na Sojojin Nijeriya
- Alhaji Abubakar Tunau, Janaral Manaja na Hukumar Auduga ta Nijeriya a da
- da sauransu
- (Hira da A.A.G.S. a Sakkwato, 1984)

6.2.1 Hukumar Ilimi Karama, 1964

Daga nan sai aka kafa Karamar Hukumar Ilimi a shekarar 1964. Bayan kafa wannan hukuma ta Ilimi, sai aka naɗa wani kwamiti wanda zai kula da harkokin Ilimi na wannan hukuma. Wannan kwamiti ana kiran sa da Kwamitin Ilimi, sai ya kasance Hukumar En'e ita ce uwar hukuma karama ta Ilimi. An ba Hukumar Ilimi Karama karfin aikata wasu abubuwa a farkashin kwamitin ilimi har wannan hukuma ta zama tana da karfin daukar ma'aikata kanana, amma manyan ma'aikata sai kwamitin ya aika wa hukumar En'e don tabbatarwa. Duk wani wanda ya yi kwas din malanta, albashinsa yana fitowa ne ya biyo ta farkashin Hukumar Ilimi Karama. Malaman Arabiyya waɗanda ba su da kwas din zamani na karantarwa, hukumar ce take biyan su albashi. Ma'aikatar Ilimi ta Sakkwato ita ke ba Hukumar Ilimi Karama waɗannan abubuwa:

- Albashin duk wani malami wanda yake da wani ilimi, ko kwas na karantarwa.
- Ma'aikatar ke ba da kuɗin gina makarantu da karin azuzuwa.

Ma'aikatar Ilimi ke ba Hukumar Ilimi Karama kuɗin yin wasu abubuwa da kuma biyan albashin wasu ma'aikata ta hannun Hukumar En'e. Hukumar Ilimi Karama tana da ofishi ne a Sakkwato kawai har zuwa watan Yuni 1971. Bayan haka sai aka kafa ofisoshin yankuna a wasu kasashen yanki na Gusau da Gwadabawa da Dogondaji. Amma dukkansu na farkashin Hukumar Ilimi Karama ta Sakkwato saboda haka Sakkwato ce hedikwatarsu. Duk wani abu da ofisoshin yankunan suka yi ko kuma suke son su aikata, sai sun kai shi Sakkwato a Hukumar Ilimi Karama don tabbatarwa. Hukumar Ilimi

Ƙarama ta Sakkwato na da waɗannan ‘yan majalisar Zartarwa kamar haka:

- Babban Jami’in Ilimi – Shugaba
- Babban Mataimakin Babban Jami’in Ilimi
- Jami’in Ilimi Babba, shi ne mai kula da
Ma’aikata da kuma horarwa
- Jami’in Ilimi mai kula da kuɗi da wasu harkokin da
suka shafi kuɗi wato kayan aiki kamar littattafai da
sauransu
- Mai duba makarantu¹⁹²

Hukumar Ilimi Ƙarama ta Sakkwato ita ke jagorancin ayyukan waɗannan ma’aikatu a wajen gudanar da harkokin ilimi na waɗannan yankuna. Daga nan kuma a shekarar 1975 aka fara kafa wasu ofisohin yankuna a garuruwan Anka da Gummi da Isa da Silame da Bodinga.

Ayyukan waɗannan ofisoshi ɗaya ne da sauran ofisoshi na yankuna da aka kafa tun farko. Da haka aka sami ofisoshin yankuna guda goma sha biyu (12) a yankin Sakkwato . Hedikwatarsu ita ce Ƙaramar Hukumar Ilimi ta Sakkwato (Hira da muka yi da A.D.D., Gusau 1976).

6.2.2 Ƙaramar Hukumar Ilimi ta Gusau

Ana nan a kan haka, sai aka kirkiro Kananan Hukumomin Ilimi ranar 1/10/1976, sai aka watse hukumar ilimi ƙarama ta koma farkashin hukumomi waɗanda aka kafa sababbi. Sai kuma aka canza wa ma’aikatan Hukumar Ilimi Ƙarama suna zuwa waɗannan muƙamai:

Sakataren Ilimi¹⁹³

Mataimakin Sakataren Ilimi

Jami’in Ilimi Babba

Jami’an Ilimi (guda ɗaya ko biyu)

Masu duba Malamai na Larabci

Masu duba Malamai na Turanci

Masu duba Malamai na sabuwar hanyar karantarwa

Ma’ajin Kayayyaki

¹⁹² An fara wannan ofishi ne a Shekara ta 1971.

¹⁹³ Wanda shi ne Shugaba.

Akawun Kudɓi
Masinjoji

Har wa yau kuɗin albashin ma'ikata da kuɗin yin ayyukan ilimi na karamar hukumar ilimi na fitowa ne daga aljihun Ma'aikatar Ilimi, ya biyo ta Ma'aikatar Kananan Hukumomi zuwa Kananan Hukumomin Ilimi.

Hukumar Dɔukar Ma'aikata ta Kananan Hukumomi ita ce ke dɔukar ma'aikata da malamai da duk wani ma'aikaci wanda ya wuce matakin albashi na uku na faɗin Jihar Sakkwato, sannan ta watsa su zuwa kananan hukumomi. Kananan Hukumomin ilimi su suke dɔukar ma'aikata waɗanda ba su shige matakin albashi na uku ba.

Kananan Hukumomin Ilimi suna karɓar umurnin aikata wasu abubuwa ko barinsu ta hanyoyi biyu:

-Hanya ta farko ita ce: Ma'aikatar Kananan Hukumomi ko kuma hukumar dɔukar Ma'akatan Kananan Hukumomi ta aiko da wani umurni zuwa kananan hukumomi, sannan ya zarce zuwa kananan hukumomin ilimi.

-Hanya ta biyu ita ce: Ma'aikatar Ilimi ta aiko da wani umurni kai tsaye zuwa Kananan Hukumomi na Ilimi ba tare da ya tsaya ko'ina ba.

-Kuma a kananan hukumomin an kafa wasu ofisoshin yankuna a wasu garuruwa don samun sauƙin gudanar da wasu ayukan ilimi. A waɗannan ofisoshin ana aje jami'in Ilimi ne shi yake kula da duk wasu harkokin ilimi na wannan yanki (Hirar da muka yi da A.D.D. Gusau, (1978- 1979).

Karamar Hukumar Ilimi ta Gusau ita ke kula da duk harkokin ilimi na firamaren kasar karamar hukuma ta Gusau. Kuma take rarraba malamai zuwa ofisoshin yankuna na cikin karamar hukumar Gusau. A cikin Karamar Hukumar Ilimi ta Gusau akwai ofisoshin yankuna guda uku:

Gusau da
Bungudu da
Tsafe

A kowane ofishin yanki akwai jami'in ilimi guda daya wanda yake zaune a garin, shi ke kula da komi na wannan yankin kamar biyan malamai albashinsu da yi masu canje-canje da kai masu kayan aiki da kuma yi masu sulhu tsakaninsu idan sun nemi haka.

Akwai kuma mai duba malamai na Turanci da na Larabci a kowane ofishin yanki. Sannan da mai buga takardu da ma'ajin kaya da masinja. Har wa yau, a karamar hukumar akwai kwamitin ilimi wanda aka kafa don tattaunawa a kan harkokin ilimi. Komi suka tattauna a wajen taron wannan kwamiti na ilimi ana kai shi ne zuwa majalisar karamar hukumar Gusau don tabbatarwa.

Ana kai waɗannan abubuwa ta hannun ɗan majalisa mai kula da ilimi na karamar hukumar Gusau. Kwamitin Ilimi ya kunshi:

- Danmajalisa mai kula da ilimi na karamar hukumar Gusau
- Shugaba
- Sakataren Ilimi
- Mataimakin Sakataren Ilimi wanda yake zama Sakatare na wannan kwamiti
- Wakilin Ma'aikatar Ilimi wanda yake zuwa daga ofishin ilimi na yanki
- Wakilin Kungiyar Malaman Makaranta,
- Sai kuma zaɓaɓɓun 'yan wannan kwamiti waɗanda ake zaɓo su daga wurare daban-daban. Ana kuma zaɓar waɗanda suke da sha'awar harkar ilimi, kamar guda biyar (5) (Hirar da muka yi da A.D.A., Gusau, 1978 & 1979).

6.2.3 Makarantun Firamare

A cikin garin Gusau da kauyukanta akwai makarantun Firamare da dama waɗanda ake karantar da yara a cikinsu. Duk wani kauye mai mutane da ɗan yawa a cikinsa an gina masa makarantar firamare. Kuma kowace shekara ana gina makarantu sababbi ko kuma ƙarin azuzuwan karatu inda aka ga ya kamata a yi haka. Bayan waɗannan makarantun firamare akwai makarantun da Mishan suka gina, amma yanzu duk sun koma ƙarƙashin Hukumar Ilimi.

6.2.4 Makarantar Firamare ta “Township”¹⁹⁴

Makarantar Firamare ta farko da aka fara ginawa a Gusau ita ce Makarantar Elementare wadda aka gina a wajen gari, wato wajen Kofar Jange. An kafa wannan makaranta a 1925 (Littafin Yankin Sakkwato: 61).



Wani sashe na Makarantar Firamare ta Farko a
Gusau (1925) wato Makarantar
Township Model Primary School

Daga nan, sai aka mayar da ita cikin gari wato inda take yanzu, sai dai aka koma ana kiran ta da sunan Makarantar Firamare ta cikin gari. Wannan ita ce makaranta ta farko wadda ta fara yaye ‘yan makaranta na boko a Gusau. Kuma makarantar, har zuwa a yau, ta fitar da ‘yan makaranta da dama waɗanda suke su ne manyan ma’aikata da ‘yan kasuwa yanzu. Daga cikin waɗanda suka yi karatu a wannan makaranta akwai:

Alhaji Yahaya Gusau, Shatiman Sakkwato
Alhaji Abdu Gusau, Garkuwan Sakkwato

¹⁹⁴ Wato Township Model Primary School, Gusau.

Alhaji Garba Gusau, Sarkin Fada
 Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba¹⁹⁵
 Alhaji Bellon Audi
 Alhaji Idi (Kada) na Alkali
 Alhaji Isan Yari
 Alhaji Umaru Sambo¹⁹⁶
 Alhaji Ummaru Dandikko Mufuti
 Alhaji Mamman Mayana
 Alhaji Mamman Ala Galadima
 Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, Ministan Noma
 Alhaji Janar Aliyu Muhammad Gusau
 Marigayi Ali Akilu Tsafe
 Alhaji Mamman Dantanka
 Sarkin Kotorkoshi, Alhaji Aliyu P.I. na da
 Dr. Garba Nadama, Gwamnan Jihar Sakkwato na da
 Alhaji Alhaji Abubakar Tunau
 da sauransu

Daga nan sai aka yi ta kafa makarantu na firamare a unguwa-
 unugwa da kuma kauyuka, daga cikinsu akwai:

Abdulsalam Abubakar Model Primary School
 Agama Lafiya Primary School
 Ahmad Sani Pilot Primary School
 Alheri Nursery & Primary School
 Army Children Primary School Morning
 Army Children Primary School Afternoon
 Bargada Primary School
 Bawo Primary School
 Birnin Ruwa Primary School Magami
 Birnin Ruwa Model Primary School Gusau
 Birnin Ruwa special Model Primary School
 Blessing Nursery & Primary school
 Dallatun Zamfara Primary School Gusau
 Damba Model Primary School
 Dangaladima Waziri Primary School
 Danturai Model Primary School
 Diamond Wisdom Nursery & Primary School
 Dr. Karima Nursery Primary School

¹⁹⁵ Wato Sarkin Katsinan Gusau na yanzu (1984-).

¹⁹⁶ Shahararren dan Kasuwa ne a Gusau.

Edcel Nursery / Primary School
 Fatima Nursery/ Primary School
 Fremar Nursery & Primary School
 Gada Biyu Model Primary School
 Galadiman Ala Girls Model Primary School
 Gidan Dawa Primary School
 Gidan Rabo Model Primary School
 Girls Focal Primary School Gusau
 Hauwa Internationam School Gusau
 Ibrahim Gusau Special Primary School
 Ibrahim Islamiya Primary School
 ICE Nursery and Primary School
 Ideal Nursery/ Primary School
 Idris Islamic Nursery and Primary School
 Janyau Fulani Primary School
 Janyau Model Primary School
 Jauri Dan Giwa Primary School
 Jeri Primary School
 Karal Primary School
 Lafiya Primary School
 Lawali Korama Boko Model Primary School
 Mareri Model Primary School Gusau
 Mayana Model Primary School
 Muslim Foundation Nursery and Primary School
 Nasarawar Wanke Primary School
 Nizamiyya Primary School
 Nurul Islam School Compled
 Nusaiba Primary School
 Prince International Primary School
 Pribidence Primary School
 Progress Nursery and Primary School
 Rijiyar Gabas Hausing Estate Primary school
 Samaru Primary School
 Sarkin Katsina Model Primary School
 Sarkin Kudu Sulaiman Primary School
 Science Special Model Primary School
 Shettima Model Primary School
 Staff Nursery/ Primary School
 Staff Primary school Fed. College Education
 Township 11 Special Model Primary School

Tudun Wada Model Primary School
Ube Primary School Low Cost
Unguwar Shado Namoda School
Unguwar Zabarma Model Primary School
Usmaniya Islamic Primary School

6.2.5 Makarantun Yaki da Jahilci

An fara buɗe makarantar yaki da jahilci a Gusau cikin shekara ta 1951. Wannan makaranta ana karantar da mutane da suka girma ba tare da sun shiga makaranta ta Arbiyya ko ta Boko tun suna yara ba. Saboda haka wannan makaranta tana karantar da mutane iya rubutu da karatu da kuma fahimtar da su dabaru na sana’o’i iri-iri da maganganun hikima da sauransu.

6.2.6 Makarantun Sakandare a Gusau

Wasu daga cikin makarantun sakandare da ake da su a cikin garin Gusau sun haɗa da:

Makarantar Horon Malamai ta Gwamnati¹⁹⁷

Wannan makaranta an kafa ta a cikin shekarar 1969, tana ɗaya daga cikin makarantun gaba da Firamare na farko da aka kafawa a Gusau. Sai dai daga baya an juya wa wannan makaranta suna, aka mayar da ita makarantar Sakandaren Gwamnatin Gusau.¹⁹⁸

Makarantar Sakandaren Sana’o’i ta Gwamnati

Ƙungiyar addini ta Kirista¹⁹⁹ su ne suka fara buɗe wannan makaranta a cikin watan Janairu, 1969 da sunan Makarantar Sakandare ta Gusau.²⁰⁰ A cikin watan Yuli 1969 suka sake mata suna zuwa Kwalejin Aƙuinas.²⁰¹

¹⁹⁷ Wato Government Teachers College, Gusau.

¹⁹⁸ Makarantar tana Unguwar G.R.A. kan hanyar zuwa Sakkwato kafin a kai gada biyu. Yanzu kuma ana kiran ta ‘Government Secondary School, Gusau.

¹⁹⁹ Wato R.C.M.

²⁰⁰ Wato Gusau Government Secondary School, Gusau.

²⁰¹ Wato “Aƙuinas Collage, Gusau”.

Ana nan a kan haka har zuwa 1 ga watan Janairu, 1973 lokacin da Gwamnatin Jihar Sakkwato ta karbe ta daga wannan kungiya ta addininn Kirista ta kuma juya mata suna zuwa Cibiyar Koyar da Sana'o'i.²⁰² Daga baya Gwamnatin Jiha ta canza wa wannan makaranta suna, aka maishe ta, Makarantar Sakandaren Sana'o'i ta Gwamnati²⁰³ a shekarar 1978. Makarantar ta zauna Tudun Wada kan hanyar zuwa Kauran Namoda gaba kadan da Tashar Labin-Labin. Amma daga baya aka juya makarantar aka koma da ita Kauran Namoda.

Makarantar Sakandaren Kimiyya ta Gwamnati²⁰⁴

Gwamnati ta fara kafa wannan makaranta ne da sunan makarantar Sakandare Gwamnati a Kwatarkwashi. Kuma an buɗe ta ran 15/5/1967. Daga baya an ɗauke ta zuwa Gusau a shekarar 1970 da sunanta bai canza ba da wasu alamomin bajenta. Tana a kan haka, har zuwa lokacin da gwamnatin Jihar Sakkwato ta kirkiro wata Ma'aikatar Kimiyya da Ilimin Sana'o'i daga cikin Ma'aikatar Ilimi. Don haka, sai aka mayar da wannan makaranta a farkashin wannan sabuwar Ma'aikatar Kimiyya. Wannan ya sa sunanta ya koma Makarantar Sakandaren Kimiyya Ta Gwamnati a shekarar 1979.

Makarantar tana a Rasahawus²⁰⁵ ne a kan hanyar zuwa Sakkwato kafin a kai gada biyu.

Makarantar Horon Malamai Mata ta Arabiyya²⁰⁶ ta Gwamnati

Gwamnati ta gina wannan makaranta a watan Janairu 1973 da dalibai mata ashirin da tara.²⁰⁷

Gwamnati ta gina wannan makaranta da manufar bunkasa ilimin mata na addinin Musulunci da harshen Larabci da kuma fannonin Turanci. Amma an fi bayar da karfi wajen koya masu

²⁰² Wato Vocational Training Centre, Gusau.

²⁰³ Wato Government Science Technical Secondary School, Gusau.

²⁰⁴ Wato Government Science Secondary School, Gusau.

²⁰⁵ Wato 'Government Rest House,' Gusau.

²⁰⁶ Wato 'Women Arabic Teachers College,' sai kuma ta koma "Government Girls Arabic Secondary School," Gusau.

²⁰⁷ A halin yau, makarantar tana ɗauke da dalibai mata fiyu da dubu biyu.

addini da harshen Larabci don haka ne ma aka sa mata sunan Makarantar Horon Malamai Mata ta Arbiyya ta Gwamnati. Amma daga baya an juya mata suna zuwa Makarantar Sakandaren Gwamnati ta Arabiyya ta Mata, Gusau. Makarantar tana a Tudun Wada, hanyar Kauran Namoda kafin a kai unguwar Maharazu.

Makarantar Sambo Sakandare ta Gwamnati²⁰⁸

An buɗe Makaranta Sambo Sakandare a watan Oktoba shekarar 1979. Ana kiran ta Makarantar Sakandare ta Yini.²⁰⁹ Saboda tunawa da Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa wanda ya kafa garin Gusau da kuma gagarumin aikin da ya yi don ganin ci gaban jama'arsa sai aka sanya mata sunansa. Sai aka koma ana kiran ta da sunan Malam Sambo. Makarantar ta zauna unguwar Samaru ne kan hanyar Zariya. Amma yanzu tana kan hanyar Kauran Namoda a Tudun Wada wato ta maye gurbin GSTS ne wadda aka mayar Kauran Namoda.

Kwalejin Mata ta Gwamnatin Tarayya²¹⁰

An fara buɗe wannan makaranta a watan Oktoba 1979. Gwamnatin Tarayya ta gina wannan makaranta ne saboda cikasa manufofinta na faɗaɗa ilimin mata duk faɗin Nijeriya. Amma ba a fara karatu cikinta ba, sai 21 ga watan Janairu, 1980. Makarantar tana a kan hanyar Sakkwato a unguwar Mahuta gaba kaɗan da Gidan Ajiye Man Fetur na NNPC. Suaran makarantun gaba da Firamare waɗanda ake da su a Gusau da kewayenta sun haɗa da:

Manyan Makarantun Sakandare

Government Technical College Gusau
 Gobernmane Day Secondary School Gusau
 Government Girls Day Secondary School Sarkin Kudu
 Government Day Secondary School Janyau
 Government Day Secondary School Birnin Ruwa
 Government Day Secondary School Danɓa

²⁰⁸ Wato "Sambo Secondary School," Gusau.

²⁰⁹ Wato "Day Secondary School," Gusau.

²¹⁰ Wato "Federal Government Girls Secondary School," Gusau.

Government Girls Day Secondary School Tudun Wada

Kananan Makarantun Sakandare

Government Junior Science Secondary School, Gusau

Sambo Junior Secondary School Gusau

Danturai Junior Day Secondary School Gusau

Government Girls Junior Secondary School Gusau

Government Girls Junior Secondary School Sarkin Kudu

Government Girls Junior Arabic Secondary School Gusau

Government Day Junior Secondary School Birnin Ruwa

Junior Secondary School Unguwar Gwaza

Junior Secondary School Millenium Kuarters

Government Girls Junior Secondary School Gada Biyu

Government Girls Junior Secondary School Galadima

Junior Secondary School Sabon Gari

Junior Secondary School Samaru Gusau



Wani Sashe na Makarantar Ibrahim Gusau

Makarantun Sakandare Masu Zaman Kansu

Prince International Collage Gusau

Dominican College Gusau

ECWA Bishara Secondary School Gusau

Hauwa International Secondary School Gusau

Diamond Wisdom Secondary School Gusau
M.S.S. Academy Gusau
Al'umma Secondary School Gusau
Gusau Business Scchool, Gusau
Oasis Secondary School Gusau
Geneba College Gusau
I.C.E Secondary School, Gusau
H.B.K Secondary School Gusau
Muslim Foundation Secondary School Gusau
Alheri Royal Secondary School Gusau
College of Islamic Sciences Gusau
Frema Secondary School Gusau

6.2.7 Manyan Makarantun Ilimin Boko a Gusau

Bayan da aka kirkiro Jihar Zamfara a Shekara ta 1996 sai Gwamnatin Jiha ta yi ta fofarin samar da manyan makarantu na fadada ilimi a ko'ina a cikin Jihar ta Zamfara. Gusau a matsayinta na babbar birnin Jihar Zamfara an gina mata manyan makarantu na kara ilimi da bunkasa shi kamar haka:

Kwalejin Fasaha da Kimiya ta Jihar Zamfara, Gusau²¹¹

A wannan makaranta ana koyar da fannoni daban-daban a zangunan karatu na difloma da karatun share fagen shiga jami'a da kuma karatu na sake gyara takardun sakandare.

Makarantun Koyon Jinya da Ayyukan Ungozoma, Gusau²¹²

Wannan makaranta ta koyon dabarun jinya iri-iri ce tare kuma da koyar yadda za a dinga karbar haihuwa da sauran ayyuka na ungozoma. A makarantar ana ba da takardar shaida ta kwarewa a aikin jiya ko aikin ungozoma da makamantan wadannan ayyuka.

Kwalejin Ilimi ta Tarayya da Kere-Kere,

²¹¹ Wato "Zamfara State College of Arts and Science," Gusau

²¹² Wato "School of Nursing and Midwifery," Gusau.

(ta Mata) Gusau²¹³

An kafa Kwalejin Ilimi ta Tarayya da Kere-Kere ta Mata a Gusau a 1989 tun kafin a kirƙiri Jihar Zamfara. Ke nan, wannan babbar kwaleji ta jima a garin Gusau. A kwalejin ana koyar da darussa na horar da malamai mata a zuzzurfan matsayi²¹⁴ da wasu kuma a sauran sassan ilimi.²¹⁵ Kuma kwaleji ce wadda aka tsara ta kawai domin a ba mata ilimin koyarwa a ɓangaren kimiyya da kere-kere²¹⁶ da sauran sassan ilimi, daga cikin manyan sassa da ake da su a kwalejin akwai Sashen Tarbiyya da Sashen Kimiyya da Sashen Kere-Kere da Sashen Koyar da Harsuna da Sashen Koyar da Dabarun Sana'o'in Hannu da suka haɗa da ayyukan gona da kuma tattalin arzikin gida da kuma Sashen Koyar da Dabarun Kasuwanci.

A halin yau, kwalejin tana da dalibai mata da yawa aƙalla dubu uku.

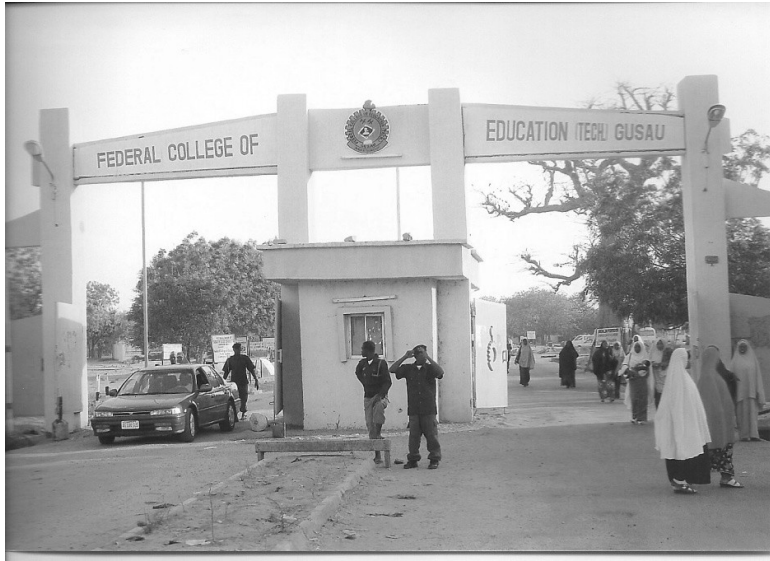
Kamar yadda bayanai suka gabata, a wannan babi an yi bayani ne dangane da sha'anin ilimi na addinin Musulunci da kuma na Boko a Gusau inda aka yi magana a kan yanaye-yanayensa da tsare-tsarensa da sauransu.

²¹³ Wato Federal College of Education Technical (Women), Gusau

²¹⁴ Wato "Takardar Shaidar Malanta mai daraja ta ɗaya," National Certificate of Education (N.C.E)

²¹⁵ Wato fannin diflomomi kamar Difloma ta Larabci da Ilimin Addinin Musulunci da makamantanta.

²¹⁶ Wato "Science and Technical Education".



Wani Sashe na Kwalejin Ilimi ta Tarayya da
Kere-Kere (ta Mata) Gusau

BABI NA BAKWAI

7.0 AL'ADUN MUTANEN GUSAU

A babin da ya shudɛ an yi nazarin harkokin ilimi na addinin Musulunci da na boko a Gusau. Shi kuma wannan babi zai dora magana ne a kan al'adun da mutanen Gusau suke gudanarwa.

7.1 Ma'anar Al'ada

Ibrahim²¹⁷ (1982: BII) ya nuna al'ada tana da ma'anoni daban-daban. Amma al'adar da muke nufi a nan ita ce wadda ta shafi abubuwan da mutum ya saba yi a cikin rayuwarsa ta duniya (Ibrahim, 1982: BII).

Al'ada, ta kunshi hanyoyin zamantakayya na al'umma kamar zaman aure da sana'o'i da tsirface-tsirface da sauran matakan tattalin arziki da dangogin abinci da sutura da nau'o'in wasanni na al'umma da halaye da dabi'u da makamantan wadannan hanyoyi na rayuwar dan'adam da suke gudana tun daga goyon ciki da haihuwa da balaga da aure zuwa bayan mutuwa.

7.2 Wasu Halaye da Dabi'un Gusawa

Mutanen Gusau, gungun jama'a ne wadanda Allah, mai girma da daukaka, ya hada su waje daya, suke zaune a matsayi na uwa daya uba daya. Ta haka suka hadu, suka zamanto masoyan juna, masu kaunar juna, masu yi wa juna jinkai har suka zama turaku kuma dirkoki wadanda suke tallafa wa juna a lokacin da kowace dirka ta sami wani zazzabi. Mutane ne masu son ziyartar juna, masu yi wa juna tarbiyya wadanda kuma suka mayar da hankali wajen neman ilimi da raya shi tun ma ba ilimin addinin Musulunci ba.

Har wa yau kuma, mutanen Gusau, mutane ne masu girmama baki, masu taimakon kai da kai. Da yawa mutum ke raba gidansa ya ba bako ya zauna don girmamawa gare shi da taimakonsa, kuma su zauna zaman lafiya da jin dadi kamar dan'uwansa. Ta haka ne ya sa duk wanda ya zo Gusau ko da da kwana daya ne ba zai so ya bar ta. Idan ma ya bar ta to,

²¹⁷ Malam Muhammadu Sani Ibrahim wani shahararren malami ne a Sashen Koyar da Harsunan Nijeriya, Jami'ar Bayero, Kano. Allah ya gafarta masa, ya jikansa, amin.

Gusau kan zame masa abar so har ko yausha, a duk inda ya tafi sai ya ji yana son ya dawo mata. Har ma sarakuna da ma'aikata da ake kawowa daga Sakkwato idan sun zo ba su son tashi don jin dadin zaman garin ba tare da fitina ko tashin hankali ba. Son bakin da ke gare su ya samo asali ne tun daga magabata, da suka ce, "Gusau baki za su cika ta fal har a rasa wurin da za a zauna" (Hira da kungiyar mutane, 1978).

Don haka mutumen Gusau ba ya gudun bako a ko'ina ya fito yana yi masa maraba. Saboda haka, sai baki suka cika garin kuma Gusau suka ba su dama da rana ta shanya garinsu. Haka kuma Allah ya hore wa mutanen Gusau kwazo na neman ilimi da harkokin safara da saye da sayarwa da dage wa ayyukan gona. Mutane ne wadanda ba su son lalaci da raggwanci da rashin sanin ciwon kai. Sukan yi fada matuka a kan mutum wanda suka lura bai kula da tsiwirwiri ko yin tanadi ko rashin aikin yi da sauransu ba (Hira da M.M.W.N. a Gusau, 1987).

7.3 Bukukuwan Al'ada a Gusau

Daga cikin bukukuwan al'ada da ake aiwatarwa a garin Gusau akwai bikin zanen suna da bikin Salla karama da bikin salla babba da kuma bikin takutaha da sauransu. Ga bayaninsu daki-daki kamar haka:

7.3.1 Bikin Aure

Kamar yadda al'ada ta nuna, iyayen da suke bidar wa dansu mata ba lallai sai ya tafi gidan su yarinya da kansa ba. Akwai wanda ke sanin yarinya da ake nema masa aure kamar a lokacin tsarin ko wasannin gargajiya, wani kuma ba ya sanin ta har a kawo masa ita.

Kafin a daura aure, wani wanda ake bidar wa yarinya sai ya tafi gidan iyayenta ya gaishe su har kuma ya yi masu wani dan aiki kamar gyaran katanga ko darni da sauransu. Wani kuma gayyar samari zai yi a tafi a nome gonar iyayen budurwarsa idan lokacin damina ne. Wani ko huda gyada ko auduga zai yi masu a wata gona ya kuma gyara ta har zuwa lokacin diba. Akan yi shekara guda ko biyu ko fiye ana haka kamin a tabbata an ba mai bida yarinya. Bayan haka sai a kai wa iyayen yarinya dukiyar aure wato kudin neman aure da na raba wa dangi. Sannan kuma za a sa yaron ya tafi ya gai da iyayen

yarinyar maza da mata wasu ko ba a tura su. Da ya gama zuwa gai da iyayen sai a dāura masu aure, a nan ne ake biyan sadaki. Bayan dāura aure da dān lokaci, sai iyayen yarinya su shiga shirye-shiryen kai ta dākinta. Su kuma iyayen mijin za su tanadi kayan lefe²¹⁸ su kai gidan su yarinyar wadda aka tabbatar wa yaronsu.

Iyayen amarya suke yi wa amarya kayan dāki, idan an kai amarya kamar yau da dare sai da safe su shirya kayan dāki wasu har doki suke gamawa da shi, gwargwadon kārfin iyayen, sannan kuma za su kai gara kamar nakiya da alkaki gidan su ango. Iyayen ango su ko sai su shirya wa bāki abinci iri-iri kuma su yanka kaji da yawa ko ‘yan bunsura kamar bakwai ko fiye da haka a dāuka a kai gidan amarya. Idan ‘yan biki suka watse bayan an kwana bakwai sai abokan ango su kai shi dākinsa bayan sun sayi kayan sayen baki, sannan kuma su aza wani kudi saman kayan wato kudīn sayen baki, shi ke nan biki ya kare sai neman zaman lafiya na ango da amarya (Hirar da muka yi da M.M.W.N. da H.N., 1978, Gusau).

Amma al’adar yanzu dangane da neman aure ita ce, wasu iyaye na nema wa dānsu mata sannan su fadā masa, wasu ko sai sun fadā masa yarinyar da za su nema masa ko su neme shi shawarar yarinyar da yake so. Wani kuma da kansa yake ganin yarinya ya ce yana son ta, sannan ya je ya shaida wa iyayensa ya ga yarinyar da yake so da aure. Bayan haka sai a aika da kayan na gani ina so gidan su yarinyar kuma sai ya rika zuwa gidan su yarinyar duk bakwai kamar Litinin ko Juma’a ko ranekun duka idan yana iyawa. Sannan zai rika tafiya yana gai da iyayenta lokaci-lokaci yana kuma yi masu alheri kamar aika masu da kudi ko goro ko kuma turare da sauransu. Idan Salla (babba ko karama) ta ratsa kafin a kai ta gidansa yana sayen kayayyaki ya aika mata da su wato toshin salla.

Kafin a dāura aure za a kai dukiyyar aure wato kudīn neman aure da na raba wa dangi gidan su yarinya, kuma zai rika tafiya gai da ‘yan’uwan mahaifinta da na mahaifiyarta da kakanninta. A lokacin da za a dāura aure a kan kai goro huhu guda dāya ko fiye da haka da kudīn raba wa malamai da taubasai wato abkan wasa da sauransu.

²¹⁸ An samo wannan suna na lefe ne saboda zuba kayan amarya da ake yi cikin lefen da aka safa da kaba.

Sadaki iyayen ango na tafiya da shi wurin daurin aure ko kuma a ba da shi kafin a je daurin auren. Da an daura aure za a kai lefe²¹⁹. Lefe shi ne tufafi da kayan shafe-shafe da sabulun wanka da sauransu wadanda ake zubawa a cikin daro-daro ko kwalloli a kai wa yarinya. Kafin a kai amarya dakinta wasu na daukar wata shida ko shekara wasu ma har shekaru biyu ko gwargwadon lokacin da iyayenta za su shirya. Daga nan sai iyayen biyu na Amarya da na Ango su shiga shirye-shiryen bikin kai amarya, sai su sa ranar kai ta dakinta da ranar sa lalle. Daga gidan su ango ne za a aika da kayan sa amarya lalle kamar shi lallen da wundaye da gero da dawa wasu ma har da shinkafa da tarkacen kayan miya da sauransu. In an sa amarya lalle, wasu na kwana biyar ko fasa da haka kafin ta shiga dakinta. A ranar da za a kai amarya dakin nata da marece ana yi mata wanka da ruwa wanda aka zuba lalle da turare a cikinsa. A al'ada mata biyu tsofaffi su ne suke yi mata wanka da wannan ruwan lalle da dan koko na dibar ruwa, 'yan mata abokanta suna rera wa amarya wakoki iri-iri suna cewa:

Jagora : Baran ango ba da ne ba,
 'Y/Amshi : Ayayeraye manya.
 Jagora : Baran ango ya kwashe fura,
 'Y/Amshi : Ayayeraye manya.
 Jagora : Ya dawo gona shina yi shina kuka,
 'Y/Amshi : Ayayeraye manya.
 Jagora : Don Allah manya ku ba yaro mata tai,
 'Y/Amshi : Ayayeraye manya.
 Ko kuma:

Gindin Waka : Day yau kin zama.
 Jagora : Day yau kin zama matar wani,
 'Y/Amshi : Day yau kin zama ba cikinmu ba,
 Jagora : Day yau kin zama dauko riga,
 'Y/Amshi : Day yau kin zama ba cikinmu ba,
 Jagora : Day yau kin zama dauko wando

²¹⁹Lefen saƙar kaba shi aka fara zuba kaya a cikinsa. Daga nan aka koma ana zubawa a manyan kwanoni. Sai aka juya ga fantimoti, sai kuma aka komo ga kwallaye. Bayansu, aka tsiri sawa a akwatuna masu taya. Duk wadannan abubuwa ana zuba kaya a cikinsu, a kai wa amarya a matsayin suturar da miji zai yi wa matarsa.

‘Y/Amshi : Day yau kin zama ba cikinmu ba,
Jagora : Kada miya maza ba ango,
‘Y/Amshi : Day yau kin zama ba cikinmu ba,

Sai kuma:

Jagora : Lando-Lando dan maciji ya yo dare,
‘Y/Amshi : Lando-Lando dan Maciji ya yo dare.
Jagora : Dan bayi ne shiya halan dan sadaƙa ne shiya,
‘Y/Amshi : Dan bayi ne hala ma dan sadaƙa ne shiya
Jagora : A boka ango sun ci waina sun sha ruwa,
‘Y/Amshi : A boka ango sun ci waina sun sha ruwa.

Akwai kuma:

Jagora : Dare Zaruma dan Sarki
‘Y/Amshi : Dare Zaruma dan Sarki
Jagora : Daren da Zaruma ya yi aure
‘Y/Amshi : Dare Zaruma dan Sarki
Jagora : Da lalle aka cudatai
‘Y/Amshi : Dare Zaruma dan Sarki
Jagora : Da jibda aka wanka nai
‘Y/Amshi : Dare Zaruma dan Sarki

Sai kuma:

Gindin Waka : Ayye mamaye iye
Jagora :Ayye mamaye iye
:Ayye mama labo-labo
‘Y/Amshi : Mama ye iye

Jagora :Turmin mama turmin dakan tama
‘Y/Amshi : Mamaye iye
Jagora: In kin ji dafi zauna,
‘Y/Amshi: Mamaye iye.
Jagora:In ko kin ji zahi daure,
‘Y/Amshi: Mamaye iye.
Jagora: Ayye mama aure ne fa,
‘Y/Amshi: Mamaye iye.
Jagora: To, komi kike yi daure,

‘Y/Amshi: Mamaye iye.

A yau ‘yanmata suna rera waƙar ne kamar haka:

Jagora: Ayye mama aye mama,

‘Y/Amshi: Mamaye iye.

Jagora: Ayye mama labo-labo,

‘Y/Amshi: Mamaye iye.

Jagora: Ayye mama ta tafiyarta,

‘Y/Amshi: Mamaye iye.

Jagora: Bata da inna ba ta da baba,

‘Y/Amshi: Mamaye iye.

Jagora: Ba ta da ɗan ƙanen aikawa,

‘Y/Amshi: Mamaye iye.

Jagora: Sai ɗan kishiya taka aike,

‘Y/Amshi: Mamaye iye.

Idan ya kasance yarinya karsa za ta aura wato ba babane ko saurayi ne ba sukan yi mata waƙa suna cewa:

Jagora: Matar karsa²²⁰ ta bani,

‘Y/Amshi: Ta ga arkane.

Jagora: In kina tuwo,

‘Y/Amshi: Shi karsa na ƙaɗin miya.

Jagora: In daka kikai,

‘Y/Amshi: karsa tankaɗe shi kai.

Jagora: In salla kikai,

‘Y/Amshi: Karsa tazbaha shi kai.

Bayan an gama wanka, sai amarya ta kashe ɗan ƙoƙon da ake mata wankan da shi, tana kuka, sannan a kai ta ɗakin uwar gidan da aka sa ta lallai. Bayan an sa mata tufafin ƙawa da turare sai ‘yanmata da abokan amaryar su jera a kai ta ɗakinta da daddare. Lokacin da za a ɗauki amaryar da daddare mata kan yi waƙoƙi iri-iri, daga cikinsu akwai wadda suke cewa:

Gindin Waƙa: Manya uwayenmu mun yi dare,

Jagora: Ku ba mu matarmu za mu gida,

²²⁰ Karsa, shi ne mutum wanda ya jima bai yi aure ba har ya shige lokaci na samartaka.

‘Y/Amshi: Manya uwayenmu mun yi dare.
 Jagora: Ku dibi dajin da munka biyo,
 ‘Y/Amshi: Manya uwayenmu mun yi dare.
 Jagora: Akwai kura akwai damisa,
 ‘Y/Amshi: Manya uwayenmu mun yi dare.
 Jagora: Abun kasa zai tare hanyar gida,
 ‘Y/Amshi: Manya uwayenmu mun yi dare.

In an kai amarya kamar yau da dare, to da safe sai iyayenta su kai mata kayan daki, sannan a tafi a shirya su wato a dauki yini guda sukutum ana shirya kayan daki kamar su haka gadon karfe da kwaba da kwalloli da sauransu, kamin marecen wannan yini daki ya shiryu, ya tsaru cif gwanin ban sha'awa, kuma za ka ji kanshi ke tashi cikinsa kawai.

Ango ko iyayensa za su yanka wa masu gyaran kayan daki rago kuma a shirya masu abinci iri-iri. Ango ko abokansa suke sayen lemuna da kayan tsotse-tsotse kamar su Coca-Cola da fanta da minti da goro da sabulun wanki da sauransu sai a aika wa ‘yan biki.

Shi kuma ango abokansa ke taruwa su sa masa lalle wato ya tsoma farcensa a cikin lalle. Sukan yi kwana guda daya zuwa huɗu gwargwadon kwanakin da amarya za ta yi cikin lalle. A zaman angwanci ana yin wasanni daban-daban. Kullum kuma, ‘yan matan amarya sukan zo wurin abokan ango su karfi kuɗin zaman amarya kamar na cefane da na nono, su kuma su yiwo fura da abinci su kawo wa abokan ango.

A ranar da aka kai amarya ana yi wa ango ajo da dare.²²¹ Bayan an gama yinin bikin, an kuma shirya dakin amarya, sai da dare kwarai kimanin fare 12:00 akai ango dakinsa tare da kayan sayen baki da abokansa suka saya kamar su kaya shafe-shafe da takalma silifas na wanka da sabulu da turare da minti da biskit da goro da sauransu a saka su cikin dankwali a daure ko a zuba cikin kwali a daure ko a zuba cikin tire ko tawul, sannan za a aza wani dan kuɗi a sama wato kuɗin sayen baki.

7.3.2 Bikin Zanen Suna

²²¹ Ajo shi ne bayan an shirya kujeru a wani wuri, ango da abokansa su fito wurin su zauna, sannan abokan arzikinsa da ‘yan’uwansa, su rika zuwa suna ba shi taimakon kuɗi ana kuma rubutawa, bayan haka ango ya koma inda ake zaman angunci.

Akwai mu da al'adar aikewa da yarinya mai ciki na farko gidan iyayenta idan cikin ya yi wata bakwai don ta haihu gaban uwarta ko wakiliyarta²²². Da matar mutum ta haihu sai mijin ya yi sayayyar kayan barka da haihuwa ko kayan biki kamar itace da kayan yaji da gishiri da buhun gero da na dawa har da na shinkafa da garwar kananzir da fitilar kwai da zannuwan goyo da kayan jariri da sauransu. Idan namiji ne aka haifa bayan kwana uku ake shan magani ko shan kimba, idan ko mace ce sai an kwana huɗu. Ranar shan kimba angon kauri na sayen kauri wato kan sa da kafafuwansa, wani ko har rago yake saya ya aika wa matar mai haihuwa²²³.

Bayan haihuwa ta kwana shida, iyayen mata suna aiko wa miji da walima ko gara wato su masa ko waina da alkaki da 'yan kudi, shi ko zai sayi rago don rada wa abin da aka haifa suna, da goro don rabawa a wurin radin sunan. A ranar sunan wani zai yanka raguna biyu, wani ko rago daya da sa. Idan kuma haihuwar ta biyu ce ko fiye da haka ana sayen rago daya ne a yanka, wani ko har biyu yake saya ya yanka wato gwargwadon karfin kowa. Jama'a sukan taru don rada wa jariri suna a rana ta bakwai da haihuwa. Dangin uba da na uwa ke zabin sunan da za a sa wa yaron, wani lokaci ko dangin uba ne ke zaɓe kawai²²⁴. Har wa yau a ranar sunan mata na taruwa gidan suna saboda haka wanda aka yi wa haihuwa na sayen kayan shaye-shaye irin su Coca-Cola da fanta da minti da biskit da goro da sabulun wankan 'yan biki da sauransu, ya aika wa 'yan biki. Daga nan idan marece ya yi sai 'yan biki su watse wato kowace mace ta nufi gidan mijinta. Asalin wannan taruwa don a yi wa jariri aski a taru ana kaɗe-kaɗe ana ba maroƙa da wanzamai samu don kuma a taya mahaifan jaririn ko jaririyar murna da farin ciki (Hira da M.M.W.N., Gusau, 1978).

7.3.3 Bikin Salla Karama

²²² Amma bayan haihuwar farko babu wata lalurar ta koma gidansu ta haihu sai a gidan mijinta wato cikin farko ake komawa gida, amma saura ana haihuwarsu ne a gidan miji.

²²³ Wannan shi ne dalilin da ya sa idan an yi wa mutum haihuwa ake ce masa angon kauri.

²²⁴ Domin su ne suke da haƙƙin rada wa dansu ko 'yarsu suna.

Ranar salla karama ita ce 1 ga watan Shawwal²²⁵ bayan Masulmi sun kare azumin watan Ramalana. Wannan rana, ranar farin ciki ce ga dukkan Musulmi, babba da yaro, namiji da mace. Kafin zuwan wannan rana da ‘yan kwanaki kafan mutane ke ta shirye-shiryen zuwanta kamar dinka sababbin tufafi na maza da na mata wato na kawar salla. Da safiyar salla kowane mutum zai sanya sababbin tufafinsa da turare da takalma. Manyan mutane kuma za ka gan su da rawuna, dukkansu suna tafiya zuwa fakon idi. Wasu na tafiya kasa ne wasu bisa dawaki ko kekuna ko babura ko motoci. Sarki da hakimansa duka suna hawan dokuna ne zuwa fakon idi, sannan bayan sarki ya sauka daga bisa dokinsa sai liman ya shiga gaba a masallacin Idi a yi salla²²⁶.

Bayan an taso daga idi da marece sai makada, da samari wato ‘yan maza da mata da ‘yan dambe da ‘yan sharu da gardawa masu wasa da maciji da sauransu su taru a kanwuri wato a farfajiyar gaban kofar gidan Sarki, a yi ta shagulgula da wasanni har zuwa kwana bakwai; sannan a bar zuwa, a kuma ci gaba da harkokin duniya sosai da sosai, kamar yadda aka saba.

Lokacin salla karama lokaci ne na murna da taya juna farin ciki da yi wa juna gaisuwa da ziyarce-ziyarce da yin sadakoki da kyautata zumunci da abokantaka da sauran ayyukan na kara kulla zumunci a tsakanin ‘yan’uwa Musulmi.

7.3.4 Bikin Salla Babba

Lokacin salla babba, lokaci ne na tazarar wata biyu da kwana goma daga salla karama²²⁷. Abubuwan da ake yi a babbar salla ba su canza ba da na karamar salla dangane da

²²⁵ Wato na shekarar hijira.

²²⁶ Akwai wani sarki wai shi Sarkin Shaggu wanda yakan sanya rigar keso wato tabarma da hular keso, ya kuma shafa bula a fsukarsa, sannan ya hau jaki tare da yaransa zuwa fakon idi, yara maza da mata suna biye da shi da kuma mai masa kida, su kuma suna yi masa waka suna cewa: “Ga Sarkin Shaggu wanda bai san Allah ba.” Za su dinga maimaita haka har su je idi su dawo, sannan su tafi gidan sarki su yi gaisuwa, bayan haka, ya sallame su, su watse.

²²⁷ Wato ranar 10 ga watan Zulhijjah na shekarar hijira kuma lokaci ne na ayyukan ibada na hajji a kasar Sa’udiyya mai tsarki.

shagulgula da wasanni da waƙe-waƙe da sauransu. Sai dai a ranar babar salla bayan an dawo daga idi mai ikon layya zai yanke ragonsa na layya. Liman shi zai fara yanka ragon layya da zarar an gama salla a faƙon idi. Ba a son mutum ya yanka ragonsa sai bayan na Liman. Layya²²⁸ kuwa ita ce yanka dabbar da Musulunci ya kayyade wa wanda Allah ya ba iko ya yi sadakar da ita.

A Gusau mafi yawa a kan yanka raguna ne, sannan a fefe su a yi masu tareni-tareni, a kawace²²⁹ su. Idan an gama sai kowa ya dauki nasa tarenin na rago ko ragunan da ya yanka ya kai gida ya adana. Da wanshekare kimanin da hantsi, sai a shiga raba wa jama'a kamar yadda Allah ya ce a yi sadaka. Wato ranar Salla babba kayan ciki ne kawai ake soyawa sai kashegari a soya sauran naman bayan wanda aka yi sadaka da shi.

A karamar salla da babbar salla yara maza da mata na zuwa yawo gidajen 'yan'uwansu da abokan arziki suna barka da salla su kuma suna ba su 'yan kudi. Bayan haka, a babba da karamar salla manyan mutane na zuwa gaishe-gaishe don murnar salla da kuma zagayowar shekara ga 'yan'uwa da abokan arziki da sauran masoya. Wannan ya nuna mana sallolin nan biyu wato babba da karama bayan kasancewarsu lokuta ne na nishadi da annashuwa da nuna farin ciki ga Musulmi baki daya, haka kuma lokuta ne da suke bai wa mutane damar sada zumunci da kara karfafa 'yan'uwantaka da son juna.

7.4 Wasannin Gargajiya a Gusau

Akwai wasannin gargajiya nau'i-nau'i waɗanda ake yi a Gusau, sannan a cikinsu akwai waɗanda yara maza suke yi da waɗanda 'yan mata suke gabatarwa kamar haka:

7.4.1 Wasannin Yara Maza

²²⁸Layya sunna ce wadda Manzon Allah, sallallahu alaihi wasallama, ya sunnanta ga dukkan mai iko, sai dai tana faduwa ga wanda bai da kudin sayen dabbar yin ta. Don haka, wanda Layya ta rataya a kansa shi ne wanda bayan ya sayi dabbar da zai yi layyar da ita za a samu ya mallaki abinci da zai ci da iyalinsa har na tsawon shekara daya. Duba littattafan *fikhu* kamar *Iziyya da Risala*.

²²⁹ Kawa ita ce haɗa gwami na itatuwa a gashe shi raɗau a shafa masu gishiri da daudawa da sauran kayan yaji.

Gusau kamar a kowane gari, yara maza sukan yi wasanni iri-iri a filin wasansu. Yara maza suna wasa ne da dare idan sun kare cin abinci, musamman a ranekun da ba a karatun dare, su yi ta wasa har zuwa lokacin sallar Isha'i, sannan kowa ya watse. A ranar Alhamis da Juma'a yara kan yi wasa har da safe saboda ba ranekun karatu ne ba²³⁰.

Yawancin wasannin yara maza suna yin su ne da wakofi. Daga cikin wasannin yara wadanda suka shahara akwai:

Wasan Darjin da Jini

A wajen gudanar da wannan wasa, yara sukan taru a dandalin wasansu sannan su riƙa hannuwansu su kuma yi da'ira, bayan haka sai su riƙa rera waka da tafi, daga cikinsu wani na ba da waka, saura na amsawa idan an kai ƙarshen wakar wato diya biyu na ƙarshe²³¹ sai kowa ya yi shuru, ko kuma a ce, "Babu." Idan wani ya karɓa ya ce *darjin*. Sai a bi shi da duka har sai ya kai wani wuri da aka shirya don sha. Da ya kai wurin sai a dawo a ƙyale shi a ci gaba da wasan. Idan ko kowa ya yi shuru ko duk aka ce "babu" sai a sake komawa farkon wakar. Wakar kuwa ita ce:

Jaroga	‘Y/Amshi
Darjin da jina	darjin
Rago da jini	darjin
Akuya da jini	darjin
Shanu da jini	darjin
Doki da jini	darjin
Zabo da jini	darjin
Kaza da jini	darjin
Ice da jini	babu
Dutse da jini	babu

Wasan ‘Yarɓafillata

²³⁰ A wannan lokaci kuwa wadannan wasanni da suke yi ƙarfinsu na raguwa saboda idon yara ya buɗe da harkokin zamani, kuma suna zuwa makarantar boko da safe kowace rana sai Lahadi.

²³¹ Wato wurin da za a ambaci wasu abubuwa da ba su da jini.

Wannan wasa yara maza ne suke yin sa. Za su yi da'ira,
wani ya dinga ba da waka, saura na amshi. Ga matanin
waƙar kamar haka:

Jagora	‘Y/Amshi
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‘Yar Bafillata	Dorina
An aiko ni sayen nono	Dorina
Da na uban wani ne	Dorina
Da na sha ɓaɓɓata	Dorina
Da na sha zazzaga	Dorina
A ciro kirin gida cas-cas	Dorina

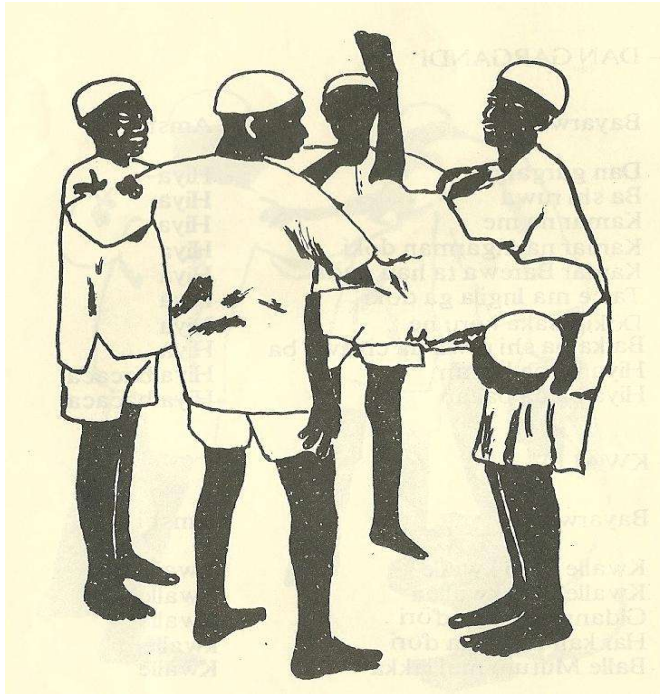
Sauran wasannin yara ‘yan maza sun haɗa da langa da
odiyo-odiyo da ƙir wa ya buge ka da kubeni da ƙwargo da ɗan
ɗuma-ɗumi da bambejiga da ‘yar kujera-kujera da ‘yar rijiyar
nana da a sha ruwan tsunsaye da sha burburwa da birin-bira
kille da oririya da wawagina da ‘yan marna da ɗaɗɗallicci da
kokawa da ƙwado da sauransu.

Wasan Kwalle

Wasan kwalle, shi ma wasa ne na yara maza. A wasan
yara sukan yi da'ira ne, su kama hannuwansu su rife. To, yaro
ɗaya zai shiga a cikin da'irar ya dinga ba da waka ana
karɓawa. A lokacin kuma zai dafa hannuwan yara ya sunkuya
ta yadda kansa zai koma ƙasa, ƙafafuwansa a sama. Idn ya
sauka sai wani ya shiga. Waƙar ita ce:

Jagora	‘Y/Amshi
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Kwalle yaro kwalle	kwalle
Kwalallajin kwalleji	kwalle
Gidanmu an iya ɗori	kwalle
Ko kuje an ɗora	kwalle
Balle mutum mai lakka	kwalle
Kwalle yaro kwalle	kwalle



Wasan Kwalle

7.4.2 Wasannin Yara Mata

Kamar yadda wasanni suka shahara a tsakanin yara maza haka ma ‘yan mata ba a bar su a baya ba. Daga cikin wasannin ‘yan mata akwai:

Wasan ‘Yar Tsohuwa

‘Yan mata suna yin wannan wasa ne a lokacin da suka je gulbi dībar ruwa.²³² Sukan gina rame cikin rairai daidai kamun kirji na yarinya, sai wata yarinya ta shiga ciki a rufe a daddale. Sannan sauran yara mata su koma gefe guda suna rera waka ita ko sai ta yi kōkarin fitowa, idan ta fito duk wadda ta kama ita ce za ta shiga ramen. Waƙar ita ce:

‘Yan Mata : ‘Yar tsohuwa fito daga rame,
: In kin kiya gara ta ciki.

Wasan Namailaye

²³² Wato a lokacin ruwan famfo bai yalwata a garin Gusau ba.

A wannan wasa, ‘yan mata suna kofari ne su nuna amfani da muhimmancin jigida da cinko, musamman a duniyar da lokacin da ake yi wa wadda ba ta da su dariya, ana yi mata gori. Waƙar da ake rerawa a lokacin gudanar da wannan wasa, ita ce :

Gindin Waƙa : Iye ra’ayo namailaye,
: Namailaye namailaye.

Jagora : Mai jigida tana homa,
: Maras jigida tana homa,
: Don jigida mu sai tamu mu rataya,
‘Y/Amshi : Namailaye namailaye.

Jagora : Ga wata tai aron cinko ya bace,
: Tanai muna kukan tsiya,
‘Y/Amshi : Namailaye namailaye.

Jagora : Don cinko ki sai naki ki rataya,
‘Y/Amshi : Namailaye namailaye.

Wasan Dantaralle²³³

A wasan dantaralle ‘yan mata suna taruwa a dandali na wasansu, su yi da’ira, su tsaya daidai wa daida, sai su riƙa rera waƙa kamar haka :

Gindin Waƙa : Dantaralle dantaralle,
: Dantaralle mai duniya da zamani.

Jagora : Ban zuwa Abidjan ban zuwa Chana,
: Tun da garin rogo ka maganin yunwa,
‘Y/Amshi : Dantaralle dantaralle,
: Dantaralle mai duniya da zamani.

Jagora : Inna bar ni in tai makaranta wuri na albarka,
: Na ji labarin malaminsu ɗan albarka,
‘Y/Amshi : Dantaralle dantaralle,

²³³ Dantaralle, wani nau’i ne na yadi wanda mata suka yi yayi nasa a wani zango na rayuwa. A lokacin yana da tsada ba duka mata ke iya ɗaura shi ba. Ga alama, wannan ne ya sa ‘yanmata suka waƙe shi, suna wasa da taɓi suna rawa.

: Dantaralle mai duniya da zamani.

Jagora : Ya karantar da diyan Sarki da Galadima,
'Y/Amshi : Dantaralle dantaralle,
: Dantaralle mai duniya da zamani.

Jagora : Soja wuta soja rawa na gwamna harsashe,
'Y/Amshi : Dantaralle dantaralle,
: Dantaralle mai duniya da zamani.

Jagora : Wa innahu, wa inna-alaina wakana linsanu,
'Y/Amshi : Dantaralle dantaralle,
: Dantaralle mai duniya da zamani.

Jagora : Yara kun ji karatu na dantarallela,
: Dantaralle mai duniya da zamani,
'Y/Amshi : Dantaralle dantaralle,
: Dantaralle mai duniya da zamani.

Jagora : Zamanin ciccicif zamanin yunwa,
: Sai a sai da budurwa a sai tiyar dawa,
'Y/Amshi : Dantaralle dantaralle,
: Dantaralle mai duniya da zamani.

Jagora : Kwano goma-goma sha uku,
'Y/Amshi : Dantaralle dantaralle,
: Dantaralle mai duniya da zamani.

Jagora : Ban ci ban sha ba, ina bidar kwabon naira,
'Y/Amshi : Dantaralle dantaralle,
: Dantaralle mai duniya da zamani.

Jagora : Inna in nai aure ki sai gadon bono,
: Kada ki sai na katako abin gashin nama,
'Y/Amshi : Dantaralle dantaralle,
: Dantaralle mai duniya da zamani.

Jagora : Kyan uba ya sai ma danai mota,
: Kada ya sai mai jaki abin zuwa daji,
'Y/Amshi : Dantaralle dantaralle,

: Dantaralle mai duniya da zamani.

Gindin Waka : Dantaralle dantaralle,
: Dantaralle mai duniya da zamani.

Bayan wannan wasan akwai kuma wasan “Ayye nanaye” wanda yake ‘yan matan yanzu na yin sa ko da yausha, wakar wannan wasa ita ce:

Gindin Waka : Ayye nanaye,
: Ayye riraye nanaye sharmandi.

Jagora : Samarin yanzu,
: Silma ta hana masu wando,
: Silma ta hana masu riga,
: Silma ta hana masu auren ‘yan mata,
‘Y/Amshi : Ayye nanaye,
: Ayye riraye nanaye sharmandi.

Jagora : Gari da masoya,
: Ta ce wai ubanta take so,
: Don Allah ku bar ta ta aura,
‘Y/Amshi : Ayye nanaye,
: Ayye riraye nanaye sharmandi.

Jagora : In ta haihu danta kanenta,
: In ta haihu tai mashi riga,
‘Y/Amshi : Ayye nanaye,
: Ayye riraye nanaye sharmandi.

Jagora : In ta haihu ta sai mashi wando,
: In ta haihu ta sai mashi takalmin tsara,
‘Y/Amshi : Ayye nanaye,
: Ayye riraye nanaye sharmandi.

Jagora : Abukki- abukki,
: Don Allah ki zo mu yi wasa,
: Ko ko ba ki yin wasan nan, nanaye,
‘Y/Amshi : Ayye nanaye,
: Ayye riraye nanaye sharmandi.

Jagora : Dan hilinga ba nau ne ba,
: Hilin kasuwa an nawa,
'Y/Amshi : Ayye nanaye,
: Ayye riraye nanaye sharmandi.

Jagora : In share shi twal-twal,
: In kawo siminti in sa,
'Y/Amshi : Ayye nanaye,
: Ayye riraye nanaye sharmandi.

Jagora : Take sannu take sannu take sannu,
: Take sannu ñan babanena,
: Ko ka faɗi ba ka karewa sai tsara,
'Y/Amshi : Ayye nanaye,
: Ayye riraye nanaye sharmandi.

Wasan Gyallare²³⁴

Haka kuma daga cikin wake-waken gaɗa da 'yan mata suke rerawa a Gusau akwai waƙar gyallare wadda suka shirya a lokacin da aka yi wata yunwa a ƙasar Hausa har ta shigo Gusau. 'Yan mata sukan yi da'ira, su saki hannuwa, su dinga rera wannan waƙa, suna karɓawa kuma kowace yarinya tana faɗin abin da ta sani game da yunwar:

Gindin Waƙa : Alo ma gyallare

Jagora : Gyallare yunwa ce da ta ci kan kare,
: Ke ta makoda,
'Y/Amshi : Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora : Gyallare ta ci kare ta ci kan kare,
'Y/Amshi : Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora : Yunwa na 'Yantumaki na yankan ƙanna,
'Y/Amshi : Alo ma gyallare.

²³⁴ Gyallare wata shahararriyar yunwa ce wadda aka yi a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala (1900-1916). Ana jin yunwar ta faro ne daga 'Yantumaki ta Katsina, daga nan ta watsu zuwa ko'ina har Gusau. Mutane da yawa sun rasa rayukansu. Sai 'yan mata a Gusau suka waƙe yunwar da halayenta.

Jagora : Ba ni zuwa ‘Yantumaki,
 : In ga abin tausai,
‘Y/Amshi : Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora : Uwa da diya na fada saboda kunun dussa,
‘Y/Amshi : Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora : Mai son garar jiki shi tai gun Indo,
‘Y/Amshi : Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora : Duk mai son girkowa shi tai gun Dije,
‘Y/Amshi : Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora : Kyawon buga munduwa ga Dije diyar Makau,
‘Y/Amshi : Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora : Bakin turmi sha kwakkwaniya giwa Dije ,
 : Ta Umaru dan Jatau,
‘Y/Amshi : Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora : Mai mundaye da rambuwa sai a bi Dije,
‘Y/Amshi : Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora : Mundayenta kafadarta ka daukarsu,
‘Y/Amshi : Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora : Don sababi don fada a tai kofar yamma,
‘Y/Amshi : Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora : Inda Hendu akwai Hari,
‘Y/Amshi : Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora : Shin wace, ‘yag gidan autan Hari,
‘Y/Amshi : Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Gyallare ta kori mai gida da iyali nai,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Gyallare ta sa maza gudu ba su shirya ba,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: A shimfida luru, a kwanta luru,

: Sai indo ‘yar lele,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: A mai da ruwa rijiya ba banna ne ba,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: In ji kakan Littagu,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Tai wani shegen kitso kamar gemen gyare,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Ba don kunyar Tukur ba da an kwance shi,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Hanne ban maki zambo ba,
: Hanne ni kiw wa Zambo,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: To, in kin mani gida,
: Ni fage ni ka ramawa,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Zaman ko ba a dafa ni,
: Ba a cin namana,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Ko waz zaka duniya,
: In ya kwan bakwai,
: A yanka mashi rago,
: Ga wata an yanka,
: Malmala an ce Hanne,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Hakiƙan ko da tuwon uwatta tat tukai,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: In karya ni kai a tai gun malamai,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Ta ci kare ta ci kan kare ke ta makoda,

‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Baki mamulo-mamulo,
: Ba haƙora ta makoda,

‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Dibi kafafunta sai ka ce turken jakki,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Akwai kyawo gun Hanne,
: Babu tufan sawa,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Galadima Mamudu tsiya tai mashi zanne,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Ta tare mai ɗaki nai,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Ta ɗaure shi ta hana mashi motsawa,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Akwai meran duniya ga Boya ta ‘Yar ‘inna,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: In sarki yaw wuce tana mere mai baki,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: In alkali yaw wuce tana ja mai baki,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Bakin turmi sha kwakwaniya giwa Dije,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Cediya ba ki ƙaya ta Dada goyon Daddo,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: In kyawo gare ka sai ka bi Korau,
‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.
Jagora: Ga kyau ga tagomashi sai a bi Korau,

‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Tai doro ta zuke garin kallon nonna,

‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Kafadu sun zuke wurin daukar mamma,

‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Narkoko ta narkado kanwar Bafo,

‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Jagora: Ba ki da kyawo ki yanke wa mai kyawo kanna,

‘Y/Amshi: Alo ma gyallare.

Wasannin ‘yan maza da ‘yan mata, yawancinsu, duk sai an gama da waka da rawa da tabi, musamman ma yara mata za ka ga dukkan wasanninsu raye-raye ne da wake-wake kuma suna yi suna taɓa hannuwa. Bayan haka, ‘yan mata duk wani ɗan lokaci kaɗan sukan fito da wata waka sabuwa tare da kuma launin wasanta (Hirar da S.I.G. da M.Y.M., Gusau, 1978).

7.4.3 Wasan Wauwo

Ana yin wannan wasa na wauwo ne a lokacin kamun shara wato daren tara ga watan Muharram na kowace shekara, wato daren cika-ciki. Idan an wayi gari 10 ga watan Muharram sai a yi kamun shara. Yadda ake yin wannan wasa shi ne:

Yara maza za su fita zuwa wajen gari har zuwa kusa da gulbi saboda gulbin Gusau ba shi da nisa kwarai da gari. Za su tafi ne kuma unguwa-unguwa, kowadanne ‘yan unguwa za su daura bunu wato haki a wani dogon kare ko sanda kuma su riƙa ashana. Da an isa bakin daji sai kowa ya kunna wuta a hakin da ya zo da shi ya dinga guda yana waka, idan ya haɗu da wani yaro wanda ba ɗan unguwarsu ne ba sai ya cinna masa wutar ta kona shi. Shi kuma da ya ga haka sai ya yi ƙoƙarin kare kansa da nasa karan. Haka za ka ga wajen gari ya haskake da wutar. Idan an gaji ko kuma dare ya yi kwarai sai kowa ya koma gidansu.

Wakar da ake rerawa ita ce:

Wauwo Wauwo,

Wutar kara mai raɗaɗi mai zafi.

Wutar kara mai yaji.

Ana cikin haka sai wani hali ya shiga cikin wasan ya canza ta daga yadda ake yin ta, ta koma yake-yake da fadace-fadace tsakanin unguwa da unguwa. Kowadanne ‘yan unguwa sai su tafi da makaman yaƙi kamar adda da mashi da kibiya da wuƙa da sauransu maimakon wutar kara da aka saba zuwa da ita. Don haka ne sai hukuma ta hana domin gudun barna. Amma har yanzu yara na Kuwar-wauwo sai dai ba a hasa wuta.

7.5 Tashe a Gusau

Tashe, daɗaɗɗiyar al’ada ce wadda ake yin ta a cikin watan azumi wato Ramalana. Ana farawa ne idan watan azumi ya kwana goma. Yara maza da mata sukan yi yawo kwararo-kwararo, lungu-lungu, suna wasan tashe, kowadanne da nasu irin tashe. Abin da tashe ya fusa a can da shi ne yara na yin kama mai ban dariya, su rika yawo gida-gida suna waƙa da rawa ana ba su dawa ko kaɗa wato auduga ko gero, wasu ma ana ba su har kwabo, su kuma su rika adana waɗannan kayayyaki har zuwa lokacin da aka gama tashe sai su raba.

7.5.1 Tashen Yara Maza

Yara maza suna yin tashe nasu iri-iri, masu ba da sha’awa da dariya. Daga cikinsu akwai:

Tashen Daudu mai Magani

A wannan tashen, samari ne za su sa wani daga cikinsu ya yi shiga irin ta boka, sannan su samu wasu kayayyaki su tafi da su kamar auduga da alli da sungumi da kan dawo²³⁵ da kuma bula, sai su rika shiga gida-gida, Daudu mai magani na rera waƙa saura suna amsawa. Ga waƙar kamar haka:

Gindin Waƙa : Kana da magani,
: Allah ya ba ka magani ba farya ba.

Daudu : Kun ga maganin kato gona, (kalme)
‘Y/Amshi : Kana da magani,
: Allah ya ba ka magani ba farya ba.

Daudu : Kun ga maganin ribidin kura, (sungumi)

²³⁵ Wato fura wadda ba a dama ba

‘Y/Amshi : Kana da magani,
: Allah ya ba ka magani ba karya ba.

Daudu : Ku taimake ni ta cije ni.

‘Y/Amshi : Kana da magani,
: Allah ya ba ka magani ba karya ba.

Daudu : Ku taimake ni ta cinye ni,

‘Y/Amshi : Ta san ka Daudu ba ta yi ma komi.

Daudu : Kun ga maganin kukan yaro, (bulala)

: Kun ga maganin yunwawer safe, (fura)

‘Y/Amshi : Kana da magani,
: Allah ya ba ka magani ba karya ba.

Tashen Danda Dokin Kara

Siffar tashen danda dokin kara, ita ce, za a sami kara a yi siffar doki da su a tsakiyar shi a bar fili inda wani zai shiga, sai a yi masa kan doki, a sanya masa dukan kayan doki kamar sirdi da bargo da linzami da suransu, sannan a rufe dukkansu da bargo. Bayan haka sai wani ya shiga cikin hanyar da aka bari a tsakiya sai ka ga kamar ya hau doki na sosai ya rika juya karan kamar yadda ake juya doki wajen tafiya da shi, sai su rika zuwa gida-gida suna tashe, sannan su rika rera waka suna cewa:

Jagora : Danda dokin kara,

‘Y/Amshi : Ga danda dokin kara.

Jagora : Daga dan Sarkin sai mai uwaye,

‘Y/Amshi : Danda dokin kara.

Jagora : Tun da Sakkwato ya katsikke,

‘Y/Amshi : Ga danda dokin kara.

Jagora : Belle Bungudu za ya ya zarce,

‘Y/Amshi : Ga danda dokin kara.

Tashen Dogo Dogori

A tsarin tashen dogo dogori, akan sami kara ne mai tsawo, daga samansa sai a yi masa kai irin na mutum a sa masa hula

da malfa da kuma riga katuwa wato mai fadi da tsawo. Sannan wani ya shiga cikin rigar, ya rika juya karan ta ko'ina daidai da yadda masu waƙa ke rerawa:

Jagora

‘Y/Amshi

Dogo dogori	Dogo
Duka ka yi salla	Dogo
Bai ya iya yin salla	Dogo
Tsawo ya hana yin salla	Dogo

Tashen Malam Maigyara

Malam Maigyara zai sanya raggan riga wato tsumman riga da raggaɗuɗa²³⁶ rakacam, sannan sauran yara su rika goruna waɗanda aka zuba tsakkuwa a ciki, sai su rika karkadawa, yana kacau-kacau. Sai Malam Maigyara ya rika sa raggaɗuɗɗan yana share gida yana ɗan haɗawa da sassaka, yana kuma rera waƙa sauran yara na amsawa, Waƙar ita ce:

Jagora: Salamu Alaikum,
‘Y/Amshi: Maraba Malam Maigyara.

Jagora: Ga mai gyara gida na Malam ya danno,
‘Y/Amshi: Maraba Malam Maigyara.

Jagora: Arankaci gora na Nana mai shirgin kaya,
‘Y/Amshi: Maraba Malam Maigyara.

Jagora: Shekara ta kawo mu in ji Malam Maigyara,
‘Y/Amshi: Maraba Malam Maigyara.

Jagora: Ga mai gyaran gida na Malam ya danno,
‘Y/Amshi: Maraba Malam Maigyara.

Jagora: Ku ɗauke turmin nan a kai shi ceniya,
‘Y/Amshi: Maraba Malam Maigyara.

Jagora: Ku ɗauke kwaryar nan a aza ta nanniya,

²³⁶ Wato tsumma.

‘Y/Amshi: Maraba Malam Maigyara.

Jagora: A share gida kwal-kwal in ji Malam Maigyara,
‘Y/Amshi: Maraba Malam Maigyara.

Jagora: Yarana kai ku rankaci gora na Nana mai shirgin kaya,
‘Y/Amshi: Maraba Malam Maigyara.

Jagora: Ga mai gyara gida na Malam ya danno,
‘Y/Amshi: Maraba Malam Maigyara.

Sauran tashen samari ya haɗa da Ka yi-rawa-kai-Malam-ka
yi-rawa da Zonai-Zonai da Na-ci-na-gaza-tashi da sauransu da
yawa.

7.5.2 Tashen ‘Yanmata

Daga cikin tashen da ‘yanmata suke yi akwai tashen matar
Nakaro. Sifarsa ita ce, yara mata biyu ne suke yin sa, za su sa
kaya daban-daban guda sai ta samu rigar maza da hula da
malfa da takalmi ta sa, sannan kuma ta riƙa sanda tana
dogarawa, ita ce ake ce wa Nakaro. Yarinya guda ta bar
tufafinta wato matar Nakaro, sai su riƙa zuwa gida-gida suna
wannan waƙa:

Nakaro: Asalamu alaikum mai gidanga,
: Munai maka sallama tashe,
Matar Nakaro: Ni na gaishe ka Nakaro da shawarar tashe.

Nakaro: Ke ar samna jiya kin yi daren tuwo,
: Shekaran jiya kin yi daren tuwo,
: Ni na rabshe ki matar Nakaro ba shawarar tashe,
Matar Nakar: Na bi ka Allah na bi ka Karo,
: Ba shawarar tashe.

Nakaro: Ga zangu ki sai lalle domin Nakaro,
: Ba shawarar tashe,
: Ga zangu ki sai shuni domin Nakaro,
: Ba shawarar tashe,
: Ga zangu ki sai goro domin Nakaro,

: Ba shawara tashe,
Matar Nakaro: Na rena duhun haki,
: Tun da na shiga bai boye ni ba.
: Na rena girman zakara,
: Tun da bai goye ni ba,
: Na rena girman rama,
: Tun da na hauta ta kalle da ni,
Nakaro: Ni ba ni bikon mata da ciki ba nawa ba.

Tashen Hasana mai Magani

Akwai kuma Tashen Hasana mai magani. Siffar wannan tashe ita ce, za a sami wata yarinya daga cikin ‘yan mata masu tashe wadda za ta yi shigar ‘yar mai ganye, ta samu sake-sakin itatuwa da garinsu ta aza bisa faifai sai su rika shiga gida-gida tana rera waƙa sauran ‘yan mata na amasawa. Waƙar ita ce:

Jagora: Kallo na ido uwargida kallo na ido,
: Ku fito ku yi kallo magani,
‘Y/Amshi: Dangajere.

Jagora : Daga Kabi na fito za ni Zamfara dɓɓar magani,
‘Y/Amshi: Dangajere.

Jagora : In ba ku san ni ba ni ce Hasana mai magani,
‘Y/Amshi: Dangajere.

Jagora: In ba ki na maigida,
: Mai gidan ga ba ya ki batunki ba,
‘Y/Amshi: Dangajere.

Jagora :In ba ki na kishiya gobe warhaka kin kore tsiya,
‘Y/Amshi: Dangajere.

Jagora: In ba ki na auduga,
: Gobe war haka kin yi zugu dɓari,
‘Y/Amshi: Dangajere.

Jagora: Ina ba ki na haihuwa,
: Gobe war haka kin haihe dari,
‘Y/Amshi: Dangajere.

Jagora: Kallo na ido uwargida kallo na ido,
: Ku fito ku yi kallon magani,
‘Y/Amshi: Dangajere.

Tashen Kai-Guƙe-Guƙe

Tashen Kai-Guƙe-Guƙe shi ne wanda ake rera wannan waƙa
a lokacin da ake yin sa :

Jagora :	‘Y/Amshi
Kai guƙe-guƙe	Shiga lafiya
In an ba mu dai	Shiga lafiya
In ba a ba mu ba	Shiga lafiya
Ke mai ɗakin nan	Shiga lafiya
In kin ba mu dai	Shiga lafiya
In ba ki da mu ba	Shiga lafiya

Sauran tashen ‘yan mata ya haɗa da tashen goyo da
raha da Baran Madi da tashen sha madara da tashen Malam ga
Kuɗin Toshi da tashen Mairama da kuma tashen Kishiya.
Dangane da tashe za mu rufe maganarmu a kansa da waƙar
Tashe ba roko ba. Waƙar ita ce:

Tashe ba roko ba,
Yawancin rai yak kai mu,
Daga bana sai baɗi war haka,
Yawancin rai yak kai mu.

A jumlace, wannan babi ya yi waiwaye ne game da wasu
muhimman al’adu waɗanda ake aiwatarwa a garin Gusau.
Abubuwan da aka tattauna a babin sun haɗa da wasu halaye
da ɗabi’un Gusawa da bayani kan bikin aure da bikin zanen
suna da bikin salla ƙarama da bikin salla babba da wasannin
yara maza da wasannin yara mata da wasan wauwo da tashen
yara maza da kuma tashen ‘yan mata.

BABI NA TAKWAS

8.0 SANA'O'I A GUSAU

Wannan babi zai duba sana'o'in da mutanen Gusau suke aiwatarwa waɗanda suka shafi gargajiya da kuma waɗanda suka shafi zamani.

8.1 Sana'o'in Gargajiya

Sana'o'in gargajiya su ne sana'o'in da Hausawa suke yi tun kafin saduwarsu da baƙin al'ummu kamar Larabawa da Turawa da sauransu. Hausawa sun tashi tsaye da yin sana'o'in gargajiya daban-daban, kuma kowace ƙasa daga cikin ƙasashen Hausa akwai sana'o'in da suka fi shahara da su. Gusau ta kula ainun tare da ba da himma wajen yin sana'o'in gargajiya iri-iri. Daga cikin sana'o'in da mutanen Gusau suka fi shahara da yin su akwai:

Noma
Saƙa
Rini
Ƙira
Jima
Aski
Dukanci
Kida
Kiwo
Sassaƙa
Gini

Za mu ba da takaitaccen bayanin yadda ake yin wasu daga cikin waɗannan sana'o'i kamar haka:

8.1.1 Noma

Hausawa sukan yi wa wannan sana'a kirari da "Noma tsohon ciniki, kowa ya zo duniya kai ya tarar" da kuma "Noma tushen arziki" da "Noma yanke talauci" da sauransu.

Noma shi ne shuka wani abu ya fito, sannan a dinga bi ana tayar masa da ƙasa, ana cire masa hakukuwa da sauran ciyaye

da za su iya hana shi girma. Daga nan, za a sa wa shukar taki²³⁷ a tara mata kasa domin ta ji dadin bajewa, ta yi kyau. A lokacin da shukar ta nuna sai kuma a cire ta ko a girbe don amfanin jama'a (Alhassan da wasu, 1982:). Kafin mutane su san noma, sukan bi daji ne suna cin 'ya'yan itatuwa da farautar namun daji, saboda haka ba zaune suke wuri guda daya ba suna zaunawa inda abinci yake idan ya kare, su koma wani wuri.

Suna cikin haka ne Allah ya ba su dabarar noma, suka san hanyar da za su shuka wani abu, ya fito sannan su nome shi, su tsunke haki daga gare shi da hannunsa saboda wannan lokaci ba a san wani abu kayan aikin noma ba.

Zamani na kara ci gaba mutane na kara fahimtar abubuwa, da haka ne suka san zama wuri guda, su yi shuka, su nome ta da kayan noma da suka shirya, su saka taki don ta kara kyau, sannan su girbe ta, su sami abinci. Daga nan kuma suka san sana'o'i kamar saka da kira da kwabar yumbu na gina tukwane da sassaka da sauran sana'o'i suka bar fita farauta sai da kaka, da damana ko sai su shiga aikin gona wato noma.²³⁸ Manoma su ne masu aikin noma²³⁹, manomi mutum guda ke nan. Manoma sun kasu kashi uku:

- Manoman abinci: Su ne masu noma abubuwa da dama don su ci kawai ba tare da sun sayar ba;
- Manoman sana'a: Su ne masu noma abubuwa iri-iri don su sayar wa jama'a;
- Manoman da suka hada biyun: Su ne masu noma wasu abubuwa kamar gero da dawa da shinkafa don su ci, sannan su noma wasu abubuwan kamar gyada da auduga don su sayar.

²³⁷ Taki shi ne shara ta dabbobi da ta juji. Kashin dabbobi da sharer juji ake diba ake kaiwa gona don shuka ta yi saurin girma. Wannan shi ne takin gargajiya. Daga nan aka sami takin zamani da ake shiryawa don saka wa shuke-shuke.

²³⁸ Saboda haka, idan an duba asalin sana'o'in gargajiya sai a ga daga noma ne, suka tsiro domin sai mutum ya fara noma, sannan zai bar yawo, ya zauna wuri daya. In ko ba a zauna wuri guda ba, ba za a iya yin sana'o'i ba. Kuma noman ya taimaka wajen cim ma dabaru na aiwatar da wasu sana'o'i kamar saka da jima da dukanci da sauransu.

²³⁹ Daga cikin kayan gona da ake nomawa, akwai gero da dawa da wake da masara da shinkafa da gyada da gujiya wato kwaruru da auduga da dankali da rogo da gwaza da makani da rizga da sauransu.

Daga cikin kayan aikin noma akwai sungumi da hauya wato fartanya da garma da masassabi²⁴⁰ da lauje²⁴¹ da gatari²⁴² da sauransu.

Da farko manoma za su nemi kayan aiki kafin ruwa ya fadɪ, da an ce an yi ruwan tofon geza, sa'annan za su tafi gonakansu, su sassabe tsirrai da suka fito, su toye, su baje tokar don taki, kuma su kara kai mata taki suna zubawa jefi-jefi a cikin gonar. Da an sake yin ruwa shi ke nan sai a yi shuka.

Idan shukar ta fito sai a fara noman huri²⁴³ don a cire mata haki, a kuma rage gindin shuka, a bar ta kwara biyu ko uku. Idan ta kai misalin gaban doki sai a yi maimai, a tula kasa a gindin shuka kamar dawa ko gero don ta saki sayyu, ta ji dafi ta kara yin kyau.

Daga nan sai ta fara yin makururuciya ta soma yin kunshi sai a yi sassarya a kara tula kasa a gindin shuka, maganin iskar kaka idan dawa ce. Idan ta gama kunshi sai ta fitar da kai ta yi bununi, bayan ruwa ya wanke bununin, sai ta fara ido har zuwa lokacin da za ta nuna, sa'anan sai a girbe da masassabi, sannan a tsiba ta jene-jene ko sankace-sankace.

Bayan haka sai a yanke kawunan da lauje, sai kuma a yi kyala²⁴⁴ wato a debe karmami na tare da karan dawar ko zangarkun dawar, sai a dāure dame-dame a dāuka ana kaiwa, ana kimshewa cikin rufewa.²⁴⁵ Daga baya ana dība kaɗan-kaɗan ana sussukawa, ana yin abinci.²⁴⁶

8.1.2Saka

²⁴⁰ Wato kwashe da magirbi.

²⁴¹ Wato kududduri.

²⁴² Wato kurada.

²⁴³ Wato noman farko.

²⁴⁴ Wato 'salba' ko 'cire'

²⁴⁵ Wato rumbu.

²⁴⁶ Sana'ar noma tana da irin nata tsari na shugabanci. Sarkin noma, shi ne jagaban dukkan manoma a kowane gari. A Gusau a yau, Sarkin Noma, shi ne Alhaji Hassan dan Sarkin Noma Muhammadu Kwazo wanda ya gaji Sarkin Noman Gusau Dawa da ya yi shekaru hamsin (50) yana wobuwar noma.

Saka, sana'a ce babba mai muhimmin taimako ga bil'adama kuma, ta hanyar saka ne mutum ya sami sutura, ya daina amfani da ganye ko bawon itace.

Saka ita ce wadda ake jera zaruruwa bisa jakin saka,²⁴⁷ sannan a zuzzura su cikin matsefi. Da farkon farawa abin da masaki yake nema shi ne zare wanda mata ne suke yin sa daga auduga, auduga kuma manoma suke noma ta.

Yadda ake yin Zare

Da zaran auduga ta zo hannun mata, za su haɗe ta, su raba ta da gurya, daga nan su yi suttu, su saɓe ta a masabi tare da kangaluwa.²⁴⁸ Idan ta saɓu ta zama saɓi sosai, sai a nemi mazura a kaɗe saɓin nan duka ya zama zare.²⁴⁹ Bayan haka za a tare zaren nan, a sulunce shi. Yanzu ba abin da ya rage sai saka.

Rabe-Raben Masaka

(a) Masaka Maza: Masaka maza su ne masakan fari da saki da ɗan lele da bakurɗe da keke da ɗan kashe da tallabanni da mai tambari da sawaye da ɗan madukare da ɗan isai da sauransu.

(b) Masaka Mata: Masaka mata kuma, su ne masakan gwado ko luru ko majayi ko saƙaƙke da sauransu.

Kayan Aikin Saka

Da farko kayan aikin saƙar mata, su ne shikashikai²⁵⁰ na itace da ɗan jifa da akwasa da gwangwala da ɗan kore, sannan da igiya ta ɗaura itace.

Sai kuma kayan aikin saƙar maza, su ne ƙoshiya da kunkuru da allera da matsefi. Bayan haka akwai boya,²⁵¹ wurin da igiya ta haɗu da ita daga sama kuwa ake kira mararrafi, tsakanin mararrafi da tsakarkara ga marufi. Daga tsakarkara kuma sai allera da matsefi, sai kalai sai kuma akwasa, tsakanin takara akwai ɗan takalla inda ake naɗe saƙaƙen zani, a hannun dama sai bida, sannan kai-ka-zo wato malalabi.

²⁴⁷ Wato itacen saka.

²⁴⁸ Wato 'makallaciya'.

²⁴⁹ Dunkulen nan na mazari ake kira *tangori*.

²⁵⁰ Wato dirkokin itace masu gwafa.

²⁵¹ Wato dogon itace wanda yake a bayan masaki.

Mata ba su saƙa ta takawa da ƙafa, saƙar su kuma tafi ta maza faɗi, sai dai ta maza ta fi tasu tsayi.

Mafi yawan masaka maza sun yi gadon saƙa ne, amma saƙar mata ta kowa ce, wato kowace mace na iya yi maganin zaman banza a gidanta.

Da yawan a kan yi saƙa da fari, amma idan ana son wata kala, ana kai zaren a rino kalar da ake so a zo a saƙa abin da ake so kamar baƙi ko bulu ko ja.

Yadda ake yin Saka

Masaki zai zuzzura zare²⁵² cikin allera da matsefinsa, ya daɗɗaura, ya ƙuƙkula, ya aza bisa jakin saƙa,²⁵³ sannan ya zarga a kunkuru, ya ja da rata kaɗan don zaren ya yi tsauri a ji daɗin buɗa shi da mataƙai, a kuma harhaɗa shi da zare wanda aka nannada a kwarkwaro, sannan ya sa a ƙoshiya,²⁵⁴ daga nan ya daura mataƙai.²⁵⁵ Idan aka taka matakan, sai allera ta buɗe, a jefa ƙoshiya, a buga da matsefi, don ya dankwafe zaren wato ya danne shi ya matsa. Sai a koma da jifa a sake bugawa. Haka za a yi har a saƙa abin da ake son saƙawa, ko fari ko zabo ko baƙin biri ko baƙin dashi da sauransu.

Bayan masaki ya gama saƙa, aikinsa ya ƙare, sai a kai wa maɗinki ya saya; shi ko ya dinka irin tufafin da ake so.

Manyan masaku da suka fi shahara da saƙa kayayyaki farare a garin Gusau su ne:

Masaƙar Mani

Masaƙar Dalgu

Masaƙar Maikura

Masaƙun da suka fi saƙa kayayyaki baƙaƙe na garin Gusau sun haɗa da:

Maƙasar Nasako

Masaƙar Dumfama

²⁵² Wato zare da ak yi waɗari da shi, aka jera shi yadda ake buƙata saƙa ta fita.

²⁵³ Wato itacen saƙa.

²⁵⁴ Wato itacen da yake sa kwarkwaro ya dinga juyawa.

²⁵⁵ Wato ‘yan sanduna waɗanda suke daɗuke da allera.

Masakar Mai'unguwa²⁵⁶.

8.1.3Rini

Rini shi ne tura wani abu kamar zane ko taguwa ko riga ya koma wata kala, kamar shudfi ko baki da sauransu. Marina su ne masu aikin rini, idan an ce marini mutum guda daya ke nan. Abubuwan da marina suke amfani da su wajen rini sun hada da baba da zarta. Daga baya kuma marina suka dawo suna amfani da shuni, dan gwaggo wato shuni na katare da farar dawa.

Wasu daga cikin kayayyakin da marina suke rinawa su ne zannuwa da riguna da taguwoyi da fuluna da dukan abin da mutane suke son a rina masu in dai na auduga ne, su biya ladar rinin.

Idan marini yana son ya yi amfani da baba wajen rini, shi zai tafi kasuwa ya sawo shi sai fa in ya zama ya noma shi da kansa. Ana noma baba kamar yadda ake noma kowace shuka, wato akan shuka baba²⁵⁷ ne in ya tsiro a yi masa noma sosai har ya girma kwari. Lokacin da ganyen baba ya isa amfani sai mai gona ya yanke shi da lauje ko wuka ya tule shi wuri daya, ya daure shi dame-dame, ya kai kasuwa ya sayar, ko a zo wurinsa a saya, ko ya gyara don rini.

Bayan marina sun sayi baba sai su kai gida, su datsa shi guntuguntu, sannan su tula shi a zaure ko a wani daki inda ba za a taɓa shi ba, su yayyafa masa ruwa, su damfare shi har ya nuku ya rika yin wari.

Daga nan sai su je su wanke karofinsu wato su kwalfe dagwalon da aka yi amfani da shi da, su sanya ruwa mai kyau wanda ba ya da wani gauraye a cikinsa, sai a zuba toka ciki, a kawo nukafken baban nan da katsi a zuba a cikin karofin ko tukunyar baba. Sai a bar shi sai bayan kwana uku, mai karofin ya zo ya tuka don ya hautsina ya garwaya sosai, sai a bari sai bayan kwana bakwai ko goma, sannan sai ya sa hannu ya fara rini.

A Gusau mutane da dama sun tashi tsaye da yin sana'ar rini saboda haka ne ma aka samu marinu da dama waɗanda ake

²⁵⁶ Amma duk da haka, wannan masaka ta Mai'unguwa tana saka kalubba da gwadunna da kuma luruna.

²⁵⁷ Da ganyen baba ake yin rini, 'ya'yan nasa kuwa akan aje su ne sai damina ta dawo a shuka.

rini a cikinsu har zuwa wannan lokaci da kuma waɗanda aka bar amfani da su.

Waɗanan su ne marinun da ke cikin Gusau waɗanda aka yi rini a cikinsu:

-Marinar tsakar gari wato marinar Abdun Hanne wanda ya fi shahara da rini a cikinta shi ne Umaru Dango.

-Marinar Baicinkako wato Marinar Talikkai. Talikkai shi ne ya fi shahara da rini a cikinta don haka daga baya ake kiran ta da sunansa.

-Marinar Gwalli kuma Gwalli ne ya shahara da rini a cikinta.

Ga kuma wasu daga cikin marinu waɗanda da jimawa suka mutu ba a amfani da su:

Marinar Lilo
Marinar Atiku
Marinar Dankwaido

8.1.4 Kira

Kira ita ce ƙera abubuwa iri-iri kamar kayan doki ko kayan noma, kayan yaƙi misalin sulke da takobi da mashi da sauransu.

Maƙera su ne masu aikin kira, maƙeri kuwa mutum ɗaya ke nan, maƙera kuma ana nufin wurin da ake yin ita ƙirar.

Akwai maƙeran fari: waɗanda suke aiki da waɗansu irin ƙarafa kamar farin ƙarfe da azurfa da tagulla da jan ƙarfe da zaiba da goran ruwa da dalma da gaci da taba. Su ke ƙera ƙananan kaya irin na adon mata kamar zobe da munduwa da kayan dawaki da sauransu.

Kuma akwai maƙeran baƙi, waɗanda suke aiki da baƙin ƙarfe kawai.²⁵⁸ Su ke ƙera kayan noma da na yaƙi da na farauta da na fawa da na aski da sauran sana'o'i.

Maƙera masu ƙarfi ne ga kuma jimirin zafin wuta, har ba su kulawa da ita in suna cikin aikinsu.

Wannan sana'a tana da sarki wanda yake shi ne shugaban duk wani maƙeri na wannan nahiyar, ana kiru sa Sarkin Maƙera,

²⁵⁸ Baƙin ƙarfe shi ne ake yi wa kirari da, 'Baƙin ƙarfe bawan mai kunduttu'.

galibi kuma hakimi ko sarkin gari ne yake naɗa shi. Don haka ne kowace kasa ko gari da nata Sarkin Maƙera²⁵⁹.

Maƙera sukan yi kira da ƙarafa daban-daban, kamar zinariya da azurfa da gaci da farin ƙarfe da baƙin ƙarfe da jan ƙarfe da sanholama da dalma da tagulla da zaiba da sauransu.

Daga nan kuma sai kayan aikin maƙera, daga cikinsu akwai zuga-zugan da ake hura wuta da su da gawayi da masaba ta bugun ƙarfe da hama da muntalaga da hantsaki ko awartaki²⁶⁰ da uwar maƙera da sauransu.

Lokacin kira maƙeri zai zauna maƙera, tun da farko zai sa gawayi ya lura da zuga-zugi, sai ya saka ƙarfe cikin wuta, idan ya yi ja, sai ya fitar da shi ya riƙa bugawa da masaba bisa uwar maƙera, ya sarrafa ƙarfen yadda yake so. Tare da taimakawar sauran kayan aikinsa, zai ƙera dukan abin da yake son ƙerawa kamar garma ko fartanya da makamanansu. Idan maƙerar baƙin ƙarfe ce ana amfani da waɗannan kaya domin ƙera kayan ƙawar mata wato azurfa ko tasa ko zinariya ko tagulla ko dalma.

Sana'ar kira ta zauna da gindinta sosai a Gusau saboda an sami mutane da dama da suke yin wannan sana'a. Maƙeran farfaru waɗanda aka sani kuma shahararru ne, su ne:

Maƙerar Dambaba
Maƙerar Masha'awo
Maƙerar Koshe
Maƙerar Bugau
Maƙerar Ali Sarkin Fada
Maƙerar Haido
da sauransu

Maƙeran baƙi su ne:

Maƙerar Masari
Maƙerar Danmagaji
Maƙerar Kofa
Maƙerar Jibo
Maƙerar Dangado

²⁵⁹ A yau, a Gusau, Alhaji Aliyu Gusau shi ne yake riƙe da Muƙamin Sarkin Maƙeran Gusau.

²⁶⁰ Ana yi masa kirari da, 'Awartaki maƙerar zafi.'

Maƙerar Ibrahim Na'indo
Maƙerar Maigero
da sauransu

8.1.5 Jima

Jima ita ce kankare gashin fatar bisashe ko namun daji, sannan a sa mata magani a yi ta amfani da ita.

Majema su ne masu aikin kankarar fata wato masu jimar fata. Majemi kuwa mutum ɗaya ke nan. Majema ita ce wuri ko gidan da ake aikin kankarar fata.

Jima romon masu haƙuri ce, don haka ma ake yi mata kirari da, “*Jima romon Jaba, ga kitse ga wari,*” wato ga samun kuɗi amma fa sai an daure, an kai zuciya nesa.

Har ko da yausha majema na tare da wari da karni, kuma ba majemin da zai iya sa hannunsa cikin abinci mai zafi. Saboda ruɓin nan da ke jeme gashi, yana da lahani a hannuwansu, har akaifunsu kan fita ko hannu ya sale, in sun ci abu da zafi. Gidan majemi kuwa ko da yausha yana warin fata, kuma ga shi kaca-kaca cike da guntayen fatu a ko'ina, sai kuɗaje ke bi. Shi gashin fatu kuwa, ba a maganarsa, don ko'ina ka duba shi ne, ga kwatarnin ruɓi, ga fatu rarrataye an shanya domin su sha iska.

Idan kuwa ka sami majama suna jima, sai ka riƙe baki, don ko za ka ga kowane cikin kirshen tsumma, suna ta kankarar fata. Amma idan sun shiga kayan ado sai ka ce ba masu arziki kamarsu. Har ma in ba ka san yadda sana'ar take ba sai ka ce ba sana'ar da za ka yi sai jima.

Wasu daga cikin kayan aikin jima su ne kwatarniyar ruɓi da kartaji wato makarkari mai bota biyu, ɗaya daga kowane gefe, tsaka kuwa ƙarfe ne mai kaifi da sauransu.

Yadda ake jima shi ne idan majemi ya sayo fata daga kasuwa ko mahauta, sai ya zo ya shanya ta, ta sha iska kaɗan, sai ya danna ta cikin kwatarniyar ruɓi,²⁶¹ ya bar ta kwana biyu ko uku. Sannan ya ɗebe fatan nan ya ɗora ta kan turmi ya zauna a kan rabin turmin ya kankare gashin nan sarai da akarkari.²⁶² Bayan haka, ya wanke ta da ruwa mai kyau, ya shanya ta

²⁶¹ Abubuwan da ake amfani da su wajen haɗa ruwan ruɓi a kwatarniya sun kunshi toka da garin 'ya'yan bagaruwa da wani irin itace mai yaɗo da kaiƙayi wanda ake kira ɗoɗɗori a bar su su tsima.

²⁶² Wato kartaji

bushe. Daga nan sai ya tafi da ita bisa wani falale, ya take rabinta, ya riƙa jan rabin, don ta miƙe, sai kuma ya murza ta da hannu ta yi taushi da laushi, sannan ya goge ta da dutse, ta ƙara yin kyau.

Idan fara majemi yake bukata, sai ya bar ta haka nan, ba tare da wani turi ba. Idan kuma yana bukatar turi, sai ya tura. Sai ya nemi kayan turi, kamar karan dafi ko gangamu ko ɗan kema ko kuwa baƙi ko korino.

Idan ja yake bukata sai ya tura da karan dafi ko jar garura ya jiƙa, ya sanya fatar ciki, yana cudawa, har jan ya garwaye ta ko'ina ta yi jawur. Idan rawaya yake so ya tura da ɗankema ko zaɓiɓa, idan kuma korino yake so ya tura da garurar algasa ko dusa farin ƙarfe idan baƙa yake so sai ya tura da taɓo ko kwaloko.²⁶³

Da haka majema suke gyara fata sosai, su kai wa badukai su yi abin amfani iri-iri. Wani lokaci a kan saya a yi warki da ita, galibin warkuna akan yi su da fata baƙa.

Fatar da majema suka jeme ana amfani da ita kuma wajen yin abubuwa kamar takalma da sirdi da naɗin layu da karfuna da waga da taiki da sukuna da burgamai da gafukka da kayan ɗaki irin su kushin da titimi da matasan kai da sauransu.

Akwai majema da yawa a Gusau waɗanda ake jima cikinsu.

Daga cikinsu akwai:

Majemar Jibir

Majemar Sidi Barau

Majemar Ɗan'adi

Majemar Wawu

da sauransu

Bayan zuwan Turawa ƙasar nan, an samu majemu na zamani, masu aiki da kayan da Turawa suka zo da su. Gusau akwai irin wannan majema ta zamani wadda ake kira 'Gusau Tanning Company' wato Gidan Jima na Gusau.

8.1.6 Dukanci

Dukanci shi ne ɗinkin wani abu kamar layu ko takalma ko yin wani abu kamar zaɓira ko alabobi ko gafukka da fatar da

²⁶³ Kwaloko, ita ce tawada wato taddawa wadda ake jiƙa ta da kashin maƙera da bagaruwa da kuma ƙaro.

majema suka jeme.²⁶⁴ Dukawa su ne masu aikin jima. Badukai sukan dinka abubuwa da yawa ta amfani da fata, kamar takalma²⁶⁵ da kayan doki ko layu da kambuna da karfuna ko zabiru ko gafukka ko tsuttsuki ko allabobi da sauransu.

Idan za a yi takalma, baduku zai shirya wani itace mai kamar kafa don ciko, sannan ya yanki fata daidai shayin itacen nan, sai ya gama da wata fata daidai yadda za a sa malfa²⁶⁶ ko kirgi, sai ya dinke da zare ko kirtani, kuma ya dinke wajen dugadugai, sai ya soke a itacen nan, ya bar fatar ta sha iska yadda in an debe itacen nan ba za ta lotsa ba, daga nan sai ya zaro itacen.

Bayan ya zare itacen sai kuma ya tona malaha daga inda aka turbuɗe ta don ta yi danshi da taushi kuma ta yi laushi, sai ya yi ta bugunta da ɗan kulki a bisa wani dutse mai faɗi don kirgin ya yi taushi. Sannan sai ya yanka ya sanya daga karkashin fatun nan ya dinke, dinkin ciki ko na waje, sai ya kara soka itacen don takalmin ya tashi sosai, wani yakan sa kwaf, wani kuwa sai ya bar shi haka nan.

Badukun layu bai faye amfani da kirgi ba sai fatar akuya ko ta tinkiya. Idan aka kawo masa layu, sai ya yanki fata daidai da faɗin layar, ya shafe ta da tuwon ruwa mai danko, sai ya kawo layr da aka nannade da abawa ya manna ya rufe, sai ya dinke hancin da jijiya, shi ke nan laya ta samu.

8.1.7 Wanzanci

Sana'ar wanzanci tana cikin sana'oin da Hausawa suka fara yi tun zamanin kaka da kakanni. Alal haƙiƙa ba za a iya faɗin lokacin da aka fara yin sana'ar wanzanci ba, amma ita sana'a ce wadda Hasauwa jami'an suke da bukata zuwa gare ta. Akwai wasu abubuwa da dama waɗanda suke in ba da wanzanci ba, ba za a iya yin su a rayuwa ta yau da kullum ba.

²⁶⁴ Dalilin da ya sa ake tura fata launi-launi wato kala iri-iri don dukawa su yi ado da zane a kan abubuwan da suke dinkawa. Wani lokaci sukan dinka kaya da fata mai launi, kamar matashin kai ko jaka ko gafukka da sauransu.

²⁶⁵ Akwai takalma nau'i-nau'i, misali kwaf-da-wutsiyar-shirwa sai sambatsai da fantale da kufutai da sauransu.

²⁶⁶ Wato Malaha.

Wanzamai su ne masu yin aski da sauran abubuwan wanzanci. Wanzami kuwa shi ne mutum guda daya. Wanzamai sun kasu kashi biyu: Wanzamai maza da wanzamai mata.

Yawancin wanzamai sun yi gadon wanzanci ne daga iyayensu ko kakanninsu. Wanzamai mutane ne masu kishi zuwa ga sana'arsu, ba su son shisshigi ko karambani da raina wayo da wulakanta wannan sana'a. saboda haka ne suke yin saddabaru²⁶⁷ don tsare mutuncin sana'arsu.

Wanzamai suna da nasu tsarin shugabanci kamar kowace sana'a. Daga cikinsu akwai Sarkin Aski da Dangaladiman Aski da Madawakin Aski da Majidadin aski da Yari na Aski da Ajjiyan Aski da sauransu.

Daga cikin kayan ayyukan wanzamai, akwai asake da kafoni da 'yar karamar aska mai tsinin kai ta shaushawa da mawashi na fata da dan dutse mai sulbi da almakashi. Dukansu wanzami zai zuba su cikin zabira ko tankolo ya rataya a kafada tare da tasa ta zuba ruwan aski ya makala a zabirar.

Ayyukan wanzamai tsakanin Hausawa su ne aski da kaciya²⁶⁸ da kafo da cire beli da fitar da hakin wuya da tsagar shaushawa.

Idan muka dauki yadda ake yin aski za a ga wanzami zai fara da zuba ruwa a suma ya shafa sabulu, ya murza don dauda ta fita kuma sumar ta yi taushi. Idan ya gama wannan sai ya shafe hannunsa a tsumma, sannan ya aske sumar duka, yana gyara gira, yana matse annakiya, har ya debe kazantar fuska duka, sai ka ga mutum ya koma fes kamar saurayi.

Idan za a yi kafo ne, sai wanzami ya wanke wurin, sai ya aza kafon ya ja, idan ya kumbura, sai ya sa aska mai kaifi ya tsage wurin, sai ka ga yana fitar da jini sare-sare kuma baki kirin.

Idan kuma kaciya za a yi ne, kamar yadda al'ada ta Hausawa take, ana yin kugunu ne daga shekara bakwai har zuwa goma, amma in a da ne har zuwa shekara goma sha biyu. Za a yi rami

²⁶⁷ Misalin saddabarun da suke yi, akwai lokacin da suke sa kugunun mutum ya lalace. Ko kuma idan an yi kugunu ba tare da fada wa sarkinsu ba, zai sa kugunun ya caye, ya fi warkewa, sai an ba shi hankuri. Ko kuma idan akwai wanda ya saba yi wa mutum aski, sai ya canza ya kira wani, to idan ya yi askin, sai wanzamin na farko ya sa kan mutumin ya yi kureci tare da kuraje ko kuma ya yi ta ruwa wanda ba zai warke ba sai an ba shi hankuri.

²⁶⁸ Wato kugunu ko kwidu ko salasuwa.

mai dan zurfi, sai a aza yaro a gaban ramin, a sa aska a yanke cilli a jefa cikin ramin, sai a wanke da ruwa wanda aka sa bagaruwa tare da magani a cikinsa suka jika. sannan a sa kara cikin zare, a dāura masa tsakanin golaye da mazakuta, sai a sake shi a rifa yi masa magani har ya warke. Idan ya warke sai a yi masa wanka a saka masa sabuwar hula da taguwa da wando da sabon bante.

Mutanen Gusau sun tashi tsaye da riƙe sana'ar wanzanci. Wannan sana'a tana da shugaba, haka ma, wanzaman da ke cikin Gusau suna da shugabanni.

Da farko akwai Sarkin Aski guda ne a cikin garin Gusau, daga cikin sarakunan Askin da aka yi a Gusau akwai Sarkin Aski Maikabau, bayansa kuma sai Sarkin Aski Bube, sannan Sarkin Aski Mamman, daga gare shi kuma sai Sarkin Aski Bala. Yanzu kuma Alhaji Muhammadu Bello, shi ne yake riƙe da sarautar Sarkin Askin Gusau.

Daga baya aka naɗa Sarkin Aski a kowace shiyya, wato kowane hakimi ya sami nasa sarkin aski, bayan Sarkin Aski na duk garin Gusau.²⁶⁹ Haka kuma kowane garin hakimi akwai sarkin aski. Wannan shi ne tsarin sarakunan aski na kowace shiyya:

Shiyya

Sunan Sarkin Aski

Galadima	Muhammad Lawal Umar
Mayana	Mamman Dankaya
Madawaki	Malam Muhammadu Madaha
Sabon Gari	Alhaji Musa
Tudun Wada	Alhaji Umaru

8.2 Sana'o'in Zamani (Masana'antu)²⁷⁰

Sana'o'in zamani su ne sana'o'in da aka fara yin su bayan zuwan Turawa wannan ƙasa. A wannan ƙaramin sashe za a yi magana ne game da masana'anta na cikin garin Gusau

²⁶⁹ Akwai wasu sana'o'i da yawa, musamman ƙanana waɗanda ake aiwatarwa a cikin garin Gusau waɗanda ba a kawo su a nan ba, kamar sana'ar ƙosai da waina da alale da dawo-dawo wato fura da alkaki da sauran sana'o'i na dangin abinci. Akwai kiri da dinkin abubuwa na buƙatun jama'a da sauransu.

²⁷⁰ Wato 'Factories and Industries'.

wadanda suka maye gurbin wasu daga cikin sana'o'in gargajiya. Masana'antun sun hada da:

8.2.1 Masakar Zamfara²⁷¹

Makaman Bida Alhaji Aliyu ya aza harsashin ginin Masakar Zamfara ran 21 ga watan Maris, 1964. An yi bikin buɗe ta a watan Yuni 1965. Marigayi Sardaunan Sakkwato, Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello shi ne ya buɗe masakar a matsayinsa na Firimiyan Jihar Arewa ta da.

Masakar na daukar ma'aikata 3, 500. Kuma tana amfani ne da auduga wajen saka kayayyaki iri-iri wadanda take sayarwa a kasashen Nijeriya.

8.2.2 Gidan Mangyada da Angurya²⁷²

An yi rijistar wannan masana'anta a watan Maris, 1972, an kuma yi bikin buɗe ta ran 30 ga watan Janairu, 1974 wanda ya buɗe ta shi ne tsohon Shugaban Kasa, Janar Yakubu Gowon.

Gidan Mangyada yana da ma'aikata kimanin tamanin (80), sa'anana kullum ana daukar leburori talatin (30) masu aikin yini.

An soma cikakken aiki a cikin gidan a watan Afrilu, 1974. Kuma gidan mangyadan yana amfani da gyada ne ko angurya wajen yin mangyada ko mangurya. Kuma yana amfani da ton 250 na gyada ko angurya a yini guda daya.

8.2.3 Gidan Mintin Abdallah a Gusau²⁷³

Wannan gidan ninti na Mr. Abdulla Akkari an kafa shi cikin watan Nuwamba, 1971. An yi bikin buɗe shi cikin watan Nuwamba, 1972. Wanda ya buɗe shi shi ne Sarkin Musulmi Alhaji Sir Abubakar III.

A watan Nuwamba, 1972 aka fara cikakken aiki a cikin wannan gidan minti. Gidan mintin yana da ma'aikata da

²⁷¹ Wato 'Zamfara Textile industries Limited, Gusau'.

²⁷² Wato 'Gusau Oil Mill Limited, Gusau'.

²⁷³ Wato 'Gusau Sweet Factory Limited', Gusau.

leburori fiye da dari uku (300). Kuma yana yin alawa ne wato minti da cakulan da sauransu.



Gidan Minti na Mr. Abdalla Akkari, Gusau
(Gusau Sweet Factory Limited)

8.2.4 Masana'antar Kere-Keren Zamani ta Muhammadiyya²⁷⁴

Bayan wadannan masana'antu akwai kuma Masana'antar Kere-Keren Kayayyakiin Zamani ta Muhammadiyya. An kafa wannan masana'anta a cikin shekarar 1976. Masana'antar tana kera kujeru da tebura kwara dari shida 600 a sati daya na makarantun Firamare da makarantun gaba da firamare. Tana kuma kera gado wanda yake haɗe da talabijin da kuma mai rediyo, da sauran abubuwa daban-daban.

²⁷⁴ Wato 'Muhammadiyya Metal Construction Factory,' Gusau.

8.2.5 Hukumar Habaka Ayyukan

Gona ta Gusau²⁷⁵

Gwamnatin Tarayya ta Nijeriya ta yi tunanin neman taimakon rancen kudi daga Bankin Duniya don ta kafa wata hukuma ta bunkasa ayyukan gona a wani wuri da ya dace daga cikin Jihar Yamma Maso Arewa ta da a shekarar 1972. An zaɓi yankin da ya dace an kuma yi muwafa da yankin Gusau a 1973. An gabatar da wannan hukuma ta haɓaka aikin gona da raya karkara cikin watan Nuwamba 1974. An kuma fara cikakken aiki ranar 1 ga watan Afrilu 1975 (1/4/1975).

Wannan Hukumar Habaka Noma ta Gusau ta kunshi Kananan Hukumomin Gusau da Kauran Namoda da Mafara da Anka. Kuma Hukumar tana daya daga cikin Hukumomin Bunkasa Ayyukan Gona guda huɗu da aka kafa a Nijeriya.

Manufofin Hukumar

Babbar manufar hukumar ita ce haɓakawa da samar da dabarun sauƙaƙa noma da nufin taimakon manoman yankin da hukumar take. Kananan manufofin hukumar sun haɗa da:

-Samar da kayayyakin sarrafa aikin gona a gidajen gonar da suka dace da manoma. Kayayyakin aikin sun haɗa da takin zamani da iri da magungunan ƙwari na feswa da na garwayawa da taraktocin noma da sauran kayayyakin aikin gona;

-Samar da sassan sadarwa tsakanin jami'an gona da manoma. Tare da ba manoma shawarwari da gargadi da sanar da su hanyoyin da za su yi amfani da kayayyakin sarrafa aikin gona;

- Ba manoma rancen kudi wanda zai taimake su sayen kayayyakin noma;

-Kafa sashen saye da sayarwa don sayen amfanin gonar da manoma suka noma da kuma sayar masu da kayan aikin gona.

Domin cim ma wannan manufa, Hukumar ta samar da hanyoyin sadarwa da na'urorin faɗakarwa da gidajen gona don sarrafa kayayyakin aikin gona da sashen bayar da rance da sashen saye da sayarwa.

²⁷⁵ Wato 'Gusau Agricultural Development Project,' Gusau.

Wasu Ayyukan Hukumar

Sashen aikace-aikacen Hukumar shi ke gudanar da dukkan ayyukan Hukumar. Manajan Hukumar shi ne shugabanta kuma mai cikakken ikon zartarwa. Ayyukan hukumar sun hada da:

- a) Rayar da yankin da hukumar take ta hanyar kara bunfasa ayyukan noma da samar da amfanin gona da karuwar matsayin rayuwar mazauna karkara;
- b) Gina hanyoyi da samar da kyakkyawan ruwan sha da kuma kyautata yanayin kasar noma;
- c) Habaka iri da yanayinsa ta hanyar gonakan iri na hukumar;
- d) Karantar da ma'aikatan hukumar da manoma wato ba ma'aikatan hukumar damar karo ilimi;
- e) Samar da gidajen gona a cikin kauyuka don saukafa matsalar yawaita neman kayayyakin sarrafa aikin gona ga manoma;
- f) Samar da hanyoyin sadarwa tsakanin jami'an gona da manoma da bangaren bayar da rance da sashen saye da sayarwa.
- g) Samar da dukkan muhimman kayayyakin sarrafa aikin gona;
- h) Samar da muhimman wuraren zama da abubuwan rayuwa da jin dadi kamar gidaje da gine-gine da ofisoshi da makarantar koyar da aikin gona da sauransu.

Shugabannin sassa na wannan hukuma suke tafiyar da dukkan al'amura na hukumar. Hukumar tana da sassa kamar haka:

Sashen Tsarin Mulki

Sashen tsarin mulki ya kunshi tafiyar da ayyukan hukumar ga baki daya.

Sashen Kudɓi

Sashen kudi ya kunshi shirya biyan albashin ma'aikata da duk wasu kudaden da hukumar za ta fitar don biyan ayyukan da ta aiwatar da fitar da kudaden da za a ba manoma rance da makamantan haka.

Sashen Sadarwa

Sashen sadarwa ya kunshi duk wasu hanyoyin sadarwa tsakanin jami'an gona da manoma, kamar ba manoma shawarwari da gargadi kan aikace-aikacen gona da fadakar da su amfani yin shuka cikin lokaci da zaran ruwa ya fadi da renon tsiri har zuwa girbe shi. Sashen yana saduwa da manoma ta wadannan hanyoyi:

- Watsa takardun da ke dauke da bayaninsa;
- Majigi;
- Motocin da ke dauke da na'urorin watsa labarai;
- Shirye-shiryen gidajen rediyo da talebijin;
- Ziyartar manoma ta musamman;
- Haduwa da manoma a kauyukansu ta taron gaba daya;
- Ta bin manoma a gonakansu da kuma gonakan gwaji;
- Gidan gona ya shirya wani wuri da ya dace don haduwa tsakanin jami'an gona da manoma.

Wannan sashe, har wa yau, ke kula da hada magunguna da takin zamani da motocin noma wato taraktoci da irin shuka da yanayin fasa da gonakin gwaji da sauransu.

Bayar da Hanyar Taraktoci

Hukumar na da bangaren da ke bayar da hayar taraktocin aikin gona don su yi wa manoma ayyuka a gonakinsu, su biya ta hanya mai rahusar kudi. Akwai taraktoci guda 12 da hukuamr ke aiki da su, kuma a kowace shekara suna aikace eka 2,000 zuwa 3,000 ga manoma.

Akwai kuma D.4 katafila guda biyu (2) don saran daji daga shekarar 1977 zuwa 1978 kowace shekara suna aikace eka 500 zuwa 600.

Akwai kuma Kenmore²⁷⁶ wadda hukumar ta fara amfani da ita ga manoma a shekarar 1977.

Kiwon Kaji

Ko da yausha hukuamr na ba manoma shawarwari da ba su kwarin gwiwar su yi kiwon kaji don samun nama da kwai. Hukumar na taimakon manoma masu sha'awa da rancen 'yan kudi saboda fara aiki. Jami'an gona da sashen aikace-aikace na taimakon manoma masu kiwon kaji wajen samun canjin kaji da suka tsufa da kuma abincinsu. Hukumar ta kyankyashi da renon 'yan tsaki kamar dubu goma sha huɗu da ɗari biyar (14, 500) daga cikinsu ta sayarwa manoma wajen dubu huɗu da ɗari biyar (14, 500) a kan farashi mai sauƙi.

Sashen Karo Ilimi

Sashen karo ilimi ya kunshi shirya manya da kananan kwasakwasai don ma'aikatan hukuma da manoma da ba su damar zuwa karo ilimi mai zurfi kan fannin noma a makarantu da jami'o'i daban-daban.

Hukumar ta bayar da muhimmanci wajen ba ma'aikatanta damar karo ilimi. Don cim ma burinta, ta gina makarantar koyar da ayyukan gona a Gusau wadda take da yawan dalibai ɗari da hamsin (150). Tsawon wannan kwas shekara ɗaya ne kuma an raba shi kashi biyu wato wata shida a gidan gona da wata shida kuma a ajujuwa. A gidan gona za su koyi ayyukan gona ne a aikace, kowane ɗan makaranta zai noma da hanunsa gona mai faɗi da tsawon eka ɗaya da ɗigo biyu (1.2) don a shirya da su, su san matsayi da amfanin manoman gargajiya, sa'annan su koma aji su koyi aikin gona har tsawon wata shida.

²⁷⁶ Kenmore, kenan aikin gona ne. wata irin na'urar noma ce da ke ayyuka daban-daban dangane da irin aikin da ake son ta gabatar. Shanu manya waɗanda suka koshi guda biyu ke jan ta wato kamar galmar shanu sai dai ta fi ta kayan aiki iri-iri don ba irin aikin da ba a a yi da ita. Wasu daga cikin ayyukan da ake yi da wannan na'ura sun haɗa da kaftu da maimai da huɗa da sa takin zamani da sauransu. Manoma sun sayi Kenmore guda talatin da bakwai daga cikin Kenmore da hukmar ta sayo daga Sairre-Leone, sauran an ajiye su don nuna wa jama'a da gonakin gwaji.

Bayan wannan makaranta, hukumar na aika ma'aikata 'yankasa da albashinsu zuwa karo ilimi a kowace shekara. Ana ba ma'aikata da dama su je kwas din difloma da duk wani kwas da ya shafi noma na shekara biyu.

Kuma hukumar ta ba fildiubashiyoyi dari hudu da goma sha takwas (418) damar halartar kwas daga cikin dari shida da shida da ake da su, tun daga shekarar 1975 har zuwa 1981.

Haka kuma hukumar ta ba ma'aikatanta sittin da daya (61) damar halartar kwas din Babbar Difloma²⁷⁷ da karama²⁷⁸ da wasu kwasosan noma a jami'o'i daban-daban tun daga 1976 zuwa 1982.

Sashen Saye da Sayarwa

Wannan sashe na saye da sayarwa ya kunshi sayar wa manoma kayayakin sarrafa aikin gona kamar takin zamani da garmunan shanu da kekunan shanu²⁷⁹ da magunguna na garwayawa da hatsi ko na fesa wa shuka da na sawa a sito-sito. Sashen ke dauke da nauyin tsara ba manoma rance wanda yake taimako ne gare su wajen tafiyar da biyan noman gonakansu da gyara su. Kuma yana da cikakken lasisin sayen auduga da gyada da hatsi²⁸⁰ daga wajen manoma wanda ya samu daga hukumomin sayen gyada da auduga. Hukumar Habaka ayyukan gona ta Gusau ta zama tana daya daga cikin manyan masu sayen auduga da gyada da hatsi²⁸¹.

Sashen Gudanar da Ayyuka

Sashen gudanar da ayyukan ya kunshi daukar nauyin aiwatar da waɗannan ayyuka:

- Yin gine-gine da tsare su
- Gina hanyoin da tanadinsu
- Gina madatsun ruwa da tanadinsu
- Gina wuraren gyare-gyaren na'urori da injunan ma'aikatar

²⁷⁷ Wato 'Higher National Diploma' (H.N.D).

²⁷⁸ Wato 'Ordinary National Diploma' (O.N.D).

²⁷⁹ Wato ;Kenmore'.

²⁸⁰ Wato kamar gero da dawa da shinkafa da sauransu.

²⁸¹ Wato 'Licence Buying Agent' (L.B.A).

Gidan gona

Hukumar ta gina gidajen gona guda hamsin (50) a kauyuka daban-daban. A kowane gidan gona akwai sito da ofis da gidajen malaman gona ko jami'anta. Wannan wuri kamar kasuwa yake komai ake nema wanda ya shafi kayayyakin sarrafa aikin gona akwai shi a wurin. Don haka, manoma ba sai sun je hedikwata ba, nan ne suke sayen duk kayayyaki inganta noma kamar su takin zaman da garmunan shanu da sauransu.

Misalin wuraren da aka gina wa waɗannan gidajen gona su ne Damba da Karazau da Nasarawa Mailayi da Nahuce da Kucheri da Kekun Waje da Bagega da Dankurmi da Moriki da Mayasa da Kiyawa da Modomawa da Dogon Kafé da Mada da Wonaka da sauransu.

Hedikwatocin Kananan Yanki

Akwai hedikwatoci guda huɗu (4) da aka gina na kananan yankuna. A kowace karamar hedikwata an yi gidajen jami'an gona da ofisoshin da suke gudanar da tsarin ayyukan gona da tafiyar da gonakan gwaji. Waɗannan hedkwatocin kananan yankuna guda huɗu su ne Kauran-Namoda da Bungudu da Kwatarkwashi da Tsafe.

Gina Wuraren Gyare-Gyaren

Injunan Ayyuka

Hukumar ta gina wani wuri inda ake gyara duk wasu na'urorin ayyukan hukumar da suka lalace kamar gyaran motocin hawa da ake gudanar da ayyuka da taraktoci da kuma kulawa da su da tsare su tare da tattalinsu.

Gidajen Ayyukan Gona

Akwai gidaje da aka gina ofis da sito da gidajen ma'aikata da gidajen dabbobi da kuma wuraren rayuwa da jin dadi. Adadinsu biyu ne su ne kuwa a Marere da Rawayya. Bayan haka an gina waɗannan gidajen:

-Gidajen manyan ma'aikata guda goma sha shida (16);

- Gidajen ma'aikatan da suke da matsayi tsaka-tsaki guda hamsinn (50);
- Gidajen kananan ma'aikata guda dari biyu da hamsin da biyar (255);
- Ofisoshin hedikwata guda saba'in (70).

Gina hanyoyi da Tanadinsu

Hukumar ta gina hanyoyi a cikin karkaru tsawon kilomita dubu da dari daya da ashirin da biyu (1,122) tun kafa hukumar har zuwa watan Disamba, 1982. wadannan hanyoyi sun hada da karkarun kananan hukumomin Anka da Zurmi. Haka kuma ta gina kwalbatoci guda dubu da dari daya da casa'in da biyar (1,195) da kuma silo (malale) guda talatin da biyar (35) da sauran ayyukan da suka shafi wannan sashe.

Madatsun Ruwa da Tanadinsu

Har zuwa watan Disamba, 1981, Hukumar ta gina madatsun ruwa hamsin da huɗu (54). Misalansu su ne madatsar ruwan Bungudu da Nahuce da Modomawa da Doka da Kucheri da Farin Kasa da Mada da Kekun Waje da Bagega da Ruwan Doruwa da sauransu.

Sashen Tsara Ayyuka

Wannan sashe na tsara ayyukan hukuma ya kunshi zanawa da auna tituna da zaɓar wurin da ya dace a gina madatsun ruwa da awon gonaki da zana taswirorin iyakacin yankin da Hukumar ta kunsu.

Sashen Kididdiga da Sauraro

Sashe na kididdiga ya kunshi kididdigar dukkan ayyukan hukumar da sauraron labarai game da ayyukan saboda inda ake yabon aikin a kara jan damara da inda ake neman gyarawa don a gyara.

Sashen Tanadi da Yada Iri

Wannan sashe na tanadi da yada iri shi ke taro iri mai nagarta, sa'annan ya yada shi ga jama'a don amfaninsu. Duk shekara, hukumar tana noma ton dari uku (300) na iri, daban-daban a manyan gonakanta na iri, a shekaru uku da suka wuce.

Noman Haɗin Guiwa

Noma haɗin kai shi ne inda za a sami manoma da yawa su haɗu su noma wuri ɗaya. Hanyar tana da babban muhimmanci saboda ta irin nan ne ake samun hanyoyin cim ma nasara a aiki.

Yana kuma ba manoma samun rance cikin sauƙi saboda ba a ba mutum ɗaya, sai kungiyoyin manoma, da samun kayan sarrafa aikin gona da samun shawarwarin jami'an gona da gargadinsu, yana kuma ba malaman gona damar saduwa da manoma masu yawa a ziyara ɗaya. Gonakin manoman haɗin guiwa sun kai ɗari bakwai da hamsin (750) zuwa shekarar 1981 da kuma manoman da suka haɗa guiwar fiye da dubu ɗari (100,000).

Gonakan Gwaji

Hukumar tana da gonakan gwaji guda dubu da ɗari biyu (1,200) waɗanda suke manoma ne ke noma su tare da tafiyar da dukkan aikinsu da kansu a karkashin shawarwarin malaman gona. Amfanin gonar da ake shukawa a waɗannan gonaki na gwaji ya haɗa da masara da gero da dawa da auduga da gyada da wake.

Wannan hanya ma tana da babban amfani saboda manoma na samun karin sababbin ra'ayoyi da shawarwari da sanin aikin gona a siffance da a aikace da ba manoma gagarumar riba a fili da ba su karfin tashi su nemi na kansu.

Kungiyoyin Samarin Manoma

Akwai Kungiyoyin Manoma da dama gwargwadon yawan manoman haɗin guiwa kuma shekarun 'yan wannan kungiya bai wuce na samartaka ba wato daga shekara 15 zuwa 30.

An yi kungiyoyin Samarin Manoma har goma sha bakwai waɗanda suke a karkashinsu akwai manoma fiye da ɗari biyar da talatin da biyar (535). Ga misalan wasu daga cikinsu:

- Kungiyar Samarin Manoma ta Nasara, Maru
- Kungiyar Samarin Manoma ta Alheri, Maru
- Kungiyar Samarin Manoma ta Taulahi Mayanchi
- Kungiyar Samarin Manoma ta Nagarta, Kwatarkwashi
- Kungiyar Samarin Manoma ta Himma, Gusau
- Kungiyar Samarin Manoma ta Aminci, Gusau.

-Ƙungiyar Samarin Manoma ta Zumunta, ‘Yandoton
Daji. da sauransu

Wadannan manoma su ne suka yarda da karɓar sababbin
dabarun noma na zamani kuma suna aiki da su, sannan suna
amfani da kayayyakin sarrafa aikin gona na zamani kamar
takin zamani da garmunan shanu da taraktoci da sauransu.

Manyan Manoma

Wadannan manoma su ne suke noma ekoki masu yawa wato
suna da gonakai da dama wadanda suka sa sai sun haɗa da
kayan zamani da na’urorin cim ma nasararr nome su. Don
haka, hukumar tana taimakon sama masu bashin taraktocin
noma daga wajen bankuna. Hukumar ta samar wa irin
wadannan manyan manoma ashirin da shida (26) rancen
taraktoci zuwa watan Disamba, 1981 su gama biyu. Akwai
kuma manyan manoma da suka sayi taraktoci guda hamsin
(50) da kansu. Akwai kuma wadansu manyan manoman da
suka sami taraktocin ta wasu hanyoyi, adadinsu ya kai ashirin
da biyar (25). Misalan manyan manoman su ne:

Alhaji Sani Barauka Gusau
Alhaji Shugaba Danfuani
Alhaji Sama’ila Tsafe
Alhaji Shekarau Tabkin Kazai ‘Yanwaren Daji
Alhaji Danmalikin Gabaki
Sarkin Kayan Maradun Alhaji Ibrahim Maigandi
Alhaji Danmalikin Gidan Goga
Alhaji Kwazo Bagega
Alhaji Dan’ali Birnin Magaji
Sarkin Kudun Dansadau
Sarkin Noma Gado Maru
Sarkin Noma Dan’indo Kanoma
Alhaji Jaɓɓi Bungudu
Alhaji Isa Mayana
Alhaji Sarkin Tasha Umar
Alhaji Hassan na Alhaji Ladan
Alhaji Labbo Ciyaman
da sauransu

Kudaden Aiwatar da Ayyukan Hukumar

Hukumar Habaka Ayyukan Gona ta Gusau tana samun kudaden aiwatar da dukkan ayyukanta da aka shata daga wajen Gwamnatin Tarayya ta Nijeriya da Gwamnatin Jihar Sakkwato tare da taimakawar Bankin Duniya ta siffar rance.

8.2.6 Hukumar Habaka Ayyukan

Gona ta Sakkwato²⁸²

Bayan irin ci gaba da bunkasar da aka samu daga yankin Gusau na Hukumar Habaka ayyukan Gona ta Gusau, sai Gwamnatin Tarayya ta Nijeriya ta ga ya kamata a fadada ayyukan wannan hukuma duk fadin Jihar Sakkwato . Don haka, ta nemi har wa yau taimakawar Bankin Duniya da siffar rance don cikasa wannan gagarumin aiki.

Wannan fadada hukumar ayyukan noman da aka yi duk fadin Jihar Sakkwato ya sa an canza mata suna zuwa Hukumar Habaka ayyukan Gona da Raya Karkara ta Jihar Sakkwato.²⁸³

Wannan Lokaci na biyu na Hukumar Habaka Ayyukan Gona zai dauki tsawon shekaru biyar, kafin a sake shata wani. Zuwa karshen wannan lokaci da aka tsara, hukumar za ta cika manufarta ta kara kayan sarrafa aikin gona da samun gagarumar riba da kuma samun jin dadin manoma da ke Jihar Sakkwato ta da.

Yankunan Habaka Ayyukan Gona

An karkasa Hukumar Habaka Ayyukan Gona ta Jihar Sakkwato zuwa kashi huɗu manya waɗanda ake kira 'Bangarorin Habaka Ayyukan Gona. Waɗannan su ne yankunan Hukumomin Habaka Ayyukan Gona guda huɗu da kananan hukumomin da suka kusa:

-Yankin Gabas:

Yankin gabas shi ne yankin Hukumar Habaka Ayyukan Gona a Gusau. Wannan yanki ya kunshi kananan hukumomin Gusau da Anka da Talatar Mafara da Kauran Namoda, hedikwatarsu a Gusau;

²⁸² Wato 'Sokoto Agricultural Debelopment Project' da kuma 'Sokoto Agricultural Debelopment Authority'.

²⁸³ Wato 'Sokoto Agricultural and Rural Debelopment Authority,' Sokoto.

-Yankin Yamma:

Yankin yamma ya haɗa da kananan hukumomin Silame da Gwadabawa da Isa da Wurno da Sakkwato, hedikwatarsu a Wurno;

-Yankin Arewa:

Yankin arewa ya kunshi kananan hukumomin Argungu da Birnin Kebbi da Bunza da Yawuri da Bagudu da Jega, hedikwatarsu a Bunza;

-Yankin Tsakiya:

Yankin tsakiya ya haɗa da kananan hukumomin Bodinga da Yabo da Gummi da Zuru, hedikwatarsu a Gummi.

Manufofin Wannan Hukumar

-kara Bunkasa ayyukan gona;

-Fadafa gonakan noma;

-Rayar da makarantun noma don samar da kwararrun ma'aikata 'yan kasa.

Don cim ma wannan manufa hukumar ta yi niyyar aiwatar da waɗannan abubuwa:

Gona da Irin shuka:

Bunkasa ayyukan gona:

- a) ta hanyar gonakin gwaji da bayar da iri da gina kananan hanyoyi da saye da sayarwa;
- b) Aikin tafiyar da tsarin gona don taimakon kungiyoyin manoma ko manomi;
- c) Samar da gonakan iri don ba manoma;
- d) Samar da hanyoyin gwaji da za su zama karɓaɓɓu ga manoma.

Wuraren Zama da abubuwan rayuwa da jin dadi:

- i) Gina kananan hanyoyi masu tsawon kilomita 1,700;
- ii) Gina rijiyoyin burtsatse guda 1,200;
- iii) Gina ofisoshin hukumar da wuraren gyare-gyare da sito-sito da gidajen ma'aikata da kuma gidajen gona guda sittin da takwas (68);
- ib) Kyautata hanyoyin kasuwanci da kuma samar da wuraren ajiyar amfanin gona da iri.

Wasu ayyukan da hukumar ta shata:

- a) Kafa makarantu da ba da izinin zuwa kwasa-kwasai;
- b) Kafa monitoci da sashen sadarwa;
- c) Ilmantar da ma'aikatan hukumar da manoma;
- d) Karfafa kungiyoyin hadin kai;
- e) Kafa Kamfanonin ayyukan noma²⁸⁴; don samar da cikakkun kayayyakin noma ga manoma.

Sashen Sadarwa da karfafa shi:

- Dauko kwararrun ma'aikata wadanda suka dace don su taimaka tsara abubuwan da za a aiwatar;
- gudanar da ayyukan sadarwa da kuma kwasakwasai.
- ba da shawarwari da za su taimaka wajen aiwatar da ayyukan hukumar.

8.2.6.1 Yankin Gabas na Hukumar Gona a Gusau

Wannan yankin gabas na hukumar aikin gona na Gusau yana aiwatar da dukkan ayyukan da ya gudanar a lokacin da yankin yake karkarshin Hukumar Habaka Ayyukan Gona ta Gusau sai dai kawai an kara samun bunƙasa da ci gaba.²⁸⁵

²⁸⁴ Wato 'Sokoto Agricultural Supply Company', Sokoto. Daga baya, sunan ya koma, 'Fadama Agricultural Supply Company,' Sokoto.

²⁸⁵ Har yanzu ana aiwatar da dukkan abubuwan da aka tsara a cikin Hukumar Habaka Noma ta Gusau.

Kuma wannan Hukumar Ayyukan Gona ta Gusau ta bayar da gagarumin taimako ga wannan yanki, musamman ga manomansa kuma har yanzu yana a kai. Duk fadin yankin Gusau in hukumar ba ta taimaki mutum ta wannan hanya ba ta taimake shi ta wancan.²⁸⁶

8.2.7 Sauran Masana'antu kanana

A Gusau akwai wasu kananan masana'antu na masu sana'ar hannu kamar kafintoci da mesin-mesin da mekanikai na motoci ko na baburori ko na kekuna ko masu gyaran rediyoyi da talabijin da sauransu cike a cikin garin Gusau.

Haka kuma, har zuwa yau, akwai wasu masana'antu waɗanda ake kofarin kafawa a ko da yausha domin bunkasa harkokin masana'antu a Gusau.

A dinkule, wannan babi ya yi nazarin sana'o'i ne waɗanda mutanen Gusau suke aiwatarwa waɗanda suka kunshi sana'o'i na gargajiya kamar noma da saka da rini da jima da aski da sassaka da kiwo da dukanci da gini da sauransu, sannan kuma da sana'o'in zamani da ake yi da kuma masana'antu da kamfanoni mabambanta.

²⁸⁶ Dubi waɗannan littattafai (a) G.A.D.P. (1975 zuwa 1981), *A Brief Background, Information & Achievement* (b) S.A.D.P. (Junairu 1982 zuwa Disamba, 1986) *Objectives and General Features*, Hirar da muka yi da A.A.I., 1982.



Gidan Ma'ajiyar Manfetur a Gusau
(Gusau NNPC Depot)



Gidan Ma'ajiyar Manfetur a Gusau
(Gusau NNPC Depot)

BABI NA TARA

9.0 KASUWANCIN MUTANEN GUSAU

Harkokin kasuwanci abubuwa ne muhimmairu a tsakanin al'umma wadanda kuma suka shafi mata kai na tafiyar da rayuwar jama'a. An ware wannan babi ne inda za a yi nazarin ire-iren kasuwanci da mutanen Gusau suke gudanarwa. Sannan za a yi bayani a kan kasuwanni da kamfanoni da sauran hanyoyin saye da sayarwa na Gusawa.

9.1 Yanayin Kasuwanci na Gusau

A zamanin da tun kafin Turawan mulkin mallaka, Gusau ta shahara sosai wajen tafiyar da harkokin tattalin arzikin kasa. A wannan lokaci noma da wadansu 'yan kananan sana'o'i su ne abin yi. Amma saboda yawan matafiya da ke shigowa Gusau a kai a kai, sana'o'i kamar su jima da kira da dinki da saka da dukanci da makamantansu sun sami ci gaba. Bayan haka kuma akwai masana'antu na gargajiya kamar makera da mahauta da magina da makada da mawaka da sauransu. Haka kuma mata, musamman ma tsofaffi da marasa aure kan yi sana'ar kadi wanda ake saka tufafi da shi.

Gusau ta zama cibiyar kasuwanci tun can da ba don kasuwanci tsakanin mutanen gida da na kauyukanta ba, a' har da garuruwa masu nisa kamar Katisna ta Gabas da Kontagora da Ibadan. Kayayyakin kasuwanci tsakaninsu da wadannan garuruwa su ne balma da gishiri da goro da shanu da cinikin bayi.

Manyan hanyoyin kasuwanci na can da wadanda 'yan kasuwa ke amfani da su wajen shigowa Gusau ko barin ta da kayayyaki²⁸⁷ su ne:

- Hanyar Yamma daga Gusau zuwa Bungudu da Talatar Mafara har zuwa Jega;
- Sannan hanya ta Kudu kuwa zuwa Magami sai Kwantagora da kuma garuruwan da ke gaba da ita;
- Hanya ta Arewa ita ce ta Rawayya sai Kauran Namoda;
- Hanya ta Gabas kuma ita ce ta zuwa Tofa da Kwatarkwashi da Tsafe da Katsina.

²⁸⁷ A wannan lokaci kuwa ana tafiya ne a kasa tare da jakuna da alfadarai masu daukar kaya.

A wannan zamani kuwa an sami ci gaba dangane da kasuwancin mutanen Gusau, musamman Gusawa sun tashi tsaye da tafiye-tafiye zuwa wasu kasashe daban-daban kamar Katisna da Zariya da Daura da Kano da Bauchi da Maiduguri kai har da Ikko. Sukan tafi da wasu kayayyaki kamar kwai da kaji da shanu da sauransu a wadannan garuruwa. Idan sun sayar su sayo wasu kayayyaki su dawo da su. Daga cikin kayayyaki da suke sayowa suna rarraba wa mutanensu ne wadanda suke shiga kauyuka da su wato 'yankiri²⁸⁸.

Gusau a wajen kasuwanci ta kara samun karfin gwiwa ne tun daga shekarar 1929 saboda samun hanyar jirgin kasa. Daga nan suka dinga amfani da jirgin kasa suna dauko kayayyaki daga wasu garuruwa zuwa Gusau, sannan daga Gusau zuwa wasu garuruwan. An sami manyan attajirai wadanda suke sayar wa kasar Gusau har da Sakkwato abubuwa daban-daban kamar kayayyakin sawa da sukari da gishiri da madara da kananzir da fulawa da hatsi²⁸⁹ da makamantansu.

9.2 Kasuwanni

A cikin garin Gusau akwai manyan kasuwanni guda uku:

- Kasuwar cikin gari.
- Kasuwar Sabon-Gari (Danjumma)
- Kasuwar Tudun Wada

9.2.1 Kasuwar Cikin Gari

Kasuwa ta cikin garin Gusau ta sami juye-juyen wuraren zama da dama kafin a gina ta inda take yanzu.

Da farko an fara gina ta ne a tsakiyar gari gab da gidan Sarki²⁹⁰ amma ba a gine take ba.

Daga nan aka fitar da ita a wajen gari a unguwar Mazoza kusa da Bulka. Haka ya faru ne a zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Murtala (1900-1916).

²⁸⁸ Su 'yankiri su ne wadanda suke yawo da kayayyaki na sayarwa birni da kauye suna sayarwa kamar tufafi da sauran tarkace.

²⁸⁹ Wato kamar gero da dawa da maiwa da sauransu.

²⁹⁰ Wato tsakanin gidan Sarkin Kastinan Gusau na yanzu da Makarantar Firamare ta Township Model.

Bayan haka a lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Dangidan (1916-1917) aka mayar da ita wurin da take yanzu, shi ne kuma ya fara ginin ta, amma ba a kare ba, sai aka fitar da shi aka naɗa Umaru Malam (1917-1929). Har wa yau Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Umaru Malam ya sa aka yi mata layuka na ginin kasa aka rufe su da hakin bunu²⁹¹.

A lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Mai'akwai (1929-1943) aka yi haƙo da itace aka mayar da ita rufi irin na shigifa wato rufin soro. A shekara ta 1958, zamanin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Alhaji Sulaimanu (1951-1984) aka mayar da kasuwar ginin bulo aka kuma zagaye ta da katanga ta dutse da bulo.

Kasuwar²⁹² tana ci ranar Litinin da Juma'a, amma Juma'a ita ce babbar ranar kasuwar. Wannan kasuwa ta kunshi abubuwa da yawa na ciniki a cikinta, kowane ɓangare da nasa suna. Daga cikin abubuwan da ake sayarwa akwai:

Bangaren ma'auna waɗanda suke aunar da hatsi, dawa da gero da masara da wake da kowane irin abu na ƙwarori.

Sai ɓangaren 'yankiri wato masu saro haja daga kanti kamar turamen atamfa ko shadda ko farin lailai ko dalki ko barguna da ɗankwali da rigunan Fulani, su zo suna sayar wa jama'a a layukansu.

Akwai kuma layin dillalai, su ne masu sayar da tufafi sababbi ko tsofaffi da kuma sauran kayayyaki da aka taɓa amfani da su.

Daga nan kuma sai layin maɗinka na keke da kuma na hannu. Sai kuma layin 'yan goro, su ne masu sayar da goro ƙwarya-ƙwarya ko huhu-huhu, gwargwadon bukatar mai saye. 'Yanmata kuma suna zuwa sayen goro gare su don su sayar ɗai ɗaya, kuma idan wata harka ta tashi ana zuwa a sayo goro gare su.

Bayan haka sai layin 'yankoli su ne masu sayar da kayan yaji da duwatsun wuya na mata da maɗubai da tandun kwalli da ulu da 'yan guntayen kayayyaki duka suna sayarwa.

Daga nan sai layin 'yanjaura, masu sayar da kanwa da twasshi daga sauran kayan yaji. Daga nan kuma sai rumfar

²⁹¹ Wato cicci ko shifci.

²⁹² Wannan kasuwa, ita ce kasuwa ta farko wadda aka fara kafawa a cikin Gusau, kuma ita ce babbar kasuwar Gusau.

dukawa masu dinkin layu da karfuna da takalma da kayan doki da zabiru da makamantansu ta amfani da fatar da aka jeme.

Sai layin ‘yan lambu da masu sai da lemu da kayan miya da sauransu. Sannan layin ‘yan fura waɗanda ke sayar da fura da nono, sai rumfar ‘yan taba da kuma masu sayar da kayan amfanin gona kamar rogo da dankali da makani da sauransu. Bayansu kuma, akwai layin ‘yan kaji masu sayar da kaji da kwai da sauransu.

Akwai layin ‘yan gwanjo, masu sayar da kayayyakin sawa iri-iri, bayan haka akwai rumfuna na ‘yan takalma da sauran abubuwan da ake sayarwa a cikin kasuwa²⁹³ (*Labaru na da da na Yanzu*, 1968: 4-5).

9.2.2 Kasuwar Tudun Wada

Wannan kasuwa ta Tudun Wada an fara ta ne a lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Malam Sulaiman daga 1951-1984. Ta kuma shahara ne da sayar da hatsi, dawa da gero da kuma shinkafa da masara da doya da wake. Sannan kuma aikwai rogo da dankali. Akwai masu sai da kayan miya kamar tattasai da tumaturi da albasa da sauransu.

Bayan haka akwai masu sayar da kayan ruwa kamar lemu da hakin salad da makamantansu. Ana kuma sayar da kayan gini kamar katako da kusa da sauran kayayyaki.

9.2.3 Kasuwar Sabon Gari, 1924

Lokacin da aka samu magurjin auduga na bisije²⁹⁴ a shekarar 1924 aka auna Sabon Gari da kasuwar Danjumma, saboda ma’aikata da leburorin da suka zauna a wurin. Kuma lokacin Umaru Malam (1917-1929) ne aka kafa kasuwar ta Sabon Gari, amma ba ta shahara sosai ba, sai lokacin, Sarkin

²⁹³ An ta yunkuri a dauke wannan kasuwa daga wannan wuri domin ta matsi gari da babbar asibiti ta Gusau, amma ba a sami yin haka ba sai a zamanin mulkin Gwamna Alhaji Ahmed Sani, Yariman Bakura. A lokacin gwamnati ta ware wani wuri inda aka fara gina wa Gusau wata kasuwa sabuwa kuma babba har aka soma taso da mutane daga ita wannan kasuwa. Ta haka ne aka rage mata karfi, duk da mutane sun kasa barinta.

²⁹⁴ Wato British Cotton Growing Association (B. C. G. A.).

Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Mai'akwai, duk da haka kuma ba a gine take ba har zuwa yanzu.

Kasuwar ta shahara da sayar da hatsi dawa da gero da masara da alkama. Sannan akwai masu sayar da rogo da dankali da gwaza da makamantansu. Akwai kuma rumfar 'yan dinki masu dinki da keke, daga nan sai layin 'yan nama da masu sai da kayan miya kamar tumaturi da tattasai da kabushi da sauransu. Akwai layin da 'yan mata da tsofaffi mata waɗanda suke sayar da abubuwa iri-iri kamar tafasa da tuwo da fura da nono da garin dawa da sauransu (Hira da M.M.W.N., Gusau, 1978).

Bayan haka, ana sayar da lemo da hakin salad da makamantansu. Ana sayar da kayan gini kamar katako da sauran kayayyaki²⁹⁵.

9.3 Kamfanonin Kasuwanci

An kafa kamfanonin kasuwanci da dama a garin Gusau. Da farko, a lokacin mulkin mallaka, Turawa sun kafa kamfanoni kamar haka:

Doki da Kyanwa²⁹⁶

Tangalakis

London Kano

Kamfanin United Africa²⁹⁷

John Holts

Ambrosin

French Company²⁹⁸

Goltschalk

Haka kuma akwai kamfanonin kwara-kwara, daga cikin waɗanda suke fitattu akwai:

Kamfanin Sarkin Gusau

²⁹⁵ Bayan waɗannan kasuwanni, akwai kuma waɗanda aka kafa daga baya, misali: Babbar Sabuwar Kasuwa da Kasuwar Kanawa da Kasuwar 'Yardole da Kasuwar Tashar Magami da Kasuwar 'Yanhaya da Kasuwar 'Yankaji a wurare daban-daban.

²⁹⁶ Wato 'Genrge Bentworth Olliŋant' (G.B.O). An kafa wannan kamfani a 1973 a Karkashin U.A.C.

²⁹⁷ Wato United Africa Company (U.A.C).

²⁹⁸ Wato 'Compagnie Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale' (CFAO).

Kamfanin Madam
Kamfanin C.P. Lebentis
Kamfanin a sha Gara
Kamfanin Yusufu Langa-Langa
Kamfanin Abdalla Akkari

Dukkan kamfanonin Turawa da na kwara-kwara daga baya sun koma hannun ‘yan kasa a wajejen 1960, ‘yan kasa kuma sai suka dukufa da kafa nasu kamfanoni kari ga wadanda suka karfa, ko da yake kadan ne suka sami rijista, sai a wajen shekarar 1966 aka kafa Arba Trading Company na su Sarkin Fawa Alhaji Ibrahim (Hira da A.A.G.S., Sakkwato, 1979).

Bayan sannan ne aka sami kamfanonin kasuwanci da yawa, ga wasu kadan daga cikinsu:

Gusawa Trading Company
Gusau Union Trading Company
Bungudu Trading Company
Dinawa Trading Company
Ruwan Bagaja Trading Company
Rawayya Trading Company
Northco Construction Company
Datura Pharmacy
Ideal Super Store
Kamfanin Saye da Sayarwa (ZASCO)
Kamfanin Takin Zamani (FASCO)
Kamfanin Zuba Jari (Gusau Investment House)
Kamfanin Sarrafa Karafa da Albarkatun Kasa
Kamfanin Samar da Iraruwan Noma (MASLAH)
Kamfanin Samar da Turakun Lantarki (ZAMPOL)
da sauransu

9.4 Shahararrun Attajirai

Ana iya a kasa shahararrun attajiran garin Gusau a kan yanayin da suka shahara da abin da suka shahara a kansa. Misali:

a) **Attajiran Dauri** wato kafin 1930:

Idi Danbujawa
- Cinikin Shanu da sauran bisashe
Dodo Burji

- Cinikin bayi da bisashe
Haza
- Cinikin bayi da bisashe
Buhari Haza
- Cinikin bayi da bisashe
Audun Hanne
- Cinikin bayi da bisashe
Madugu Salga
- Cinikin shanu
Kurma Jikan Mani
- Cinikin shanu
Idi Komi Dojin
- Cinikin Lailai da Tufafi
Amadu Maigoro
- Cinikin goro
Ibrahim Danjikke
- Sufurin mota
Malam Abdu Maigoro
- Cinikin goro da shanu
(Hira da A.A..S., A Sakkwato; A.S.D.A., a Gusau,
1979)

Attajiran Tsakiya wato 1930-1960:

- Alhaji Sa'idu Danagwai
- Sufurin mota, cinikin shanu da kayan gona
Alhaji Garba Yaro Bayanaka
- Cinikin Lalai da Tufafi
Ammani Bungudu
- Cinikin fata da kayan gona
Alhaji Kurma
- Cinikin fata da sufuri
Alhaji Maishanun Haza
- Cinikin Fata da kayan gona
Alhaji Mamman Rikiji
- Cinikin Goro
Alhaji Tanimu
- Cinikin goro
Alhaji Baƙo na M. Baba
- Cinikin goro da kayan gona

Alhaji Lawali Danmuna
 - Cinikin goro da kayan gona
 Alhaji Mu'azu Bargaji
 - Cinikin goro da haja
 Alhaji Idin Dunku
 - Cinikin goro
 Alhaji Mamman na Danbaba
 - Cinikin fata
 Alhaji Dantawaga
 - Fata da kayan gona da shanu
 Alhaji Baba Dankantoma
 - Sufurin mota da cinikin kayan gona
 Alhaji Ahmadu Na Abba
 - Cinikin Fuloti
 Alhaji Nasar
 - Cinikin Fuoloti da haja
 Alhaji Rahama
 - Sufurin motoci
 Alhaji Abbo²⁹⁹
 - Sufurin motoci

Har wa yau kuma akwai wasu manyan attajirai da dama a cikin garin Gusau waɗanda za mu faɗi kaɗan daga cikinsu, kamar haka:

Alhaji Umaru Sambo
 - Dila ne na sayar da sukari da gishiri da fulawa da sauransu
 Alhaji Dalhatu Bungudu
 - Yana sayar da kayan ginar Zamani
 Alhaji Sayyadi Gusau
 - Dila ne wajen sayar da fulawa da sukari da sauransu
 Alhaji Yuguda Gusau
 - Ya shaharada sayar da littattafai har ma yana da dakin sayar da littattafai a Gusau da Sakkwato wanda ya kira da sunan “Alhaji Yuguda Bookshop”, bayan haka kuma dila ne babba na motoci, yana kuma

²⁹⁹ Waɗannan su ne attajirai na dauri a garin Gusau, dattawa ne, masu amana, masu taimako, masu alƙawali, masu gaskiya. Allah ya gafarta masu, ya lulluɓe su da rahamarsa, amin.

kwangila da sauransu
 Alhaji Bala Waiman
 -Ya shahara a wajen aikace- aikacen Gwamnati
 (Kwangila)
 Alhaji Abdu Makwashe
 – Shahararren ɗan kasuwa ne na wajen cinikin goro
 Alhaji Yusufu Danhausa
 - Dila ne na wajen motoci da babura, kuma manomi ne
 babba
 Alhaji Almajir
 - Ya shahara da cinikin auduga da gyada kuma da kayan
 zaƙi
 Alhaji Musa Agege
 -Ya shahara ne wajen motocin sufuri wato motocin haya
 Alhaji Shehu Danmakyazo
 -Ya shahara da sayar da hatsi, gero da dawa da wake da
 shinkafa da makamantansu
 Alhaji Bawa Sarkin Fawa
 -Dila ne na wajen sayar da babura da rediyo da fanka da
 firji da sauransu
 Mr. Abdalla Akkari
 –Ya shahara da sayar da kayayyakin sawa. Yana kuma
 da kamfanin gadaje da kujeru a Gusau da Sakkwato
 da kuma gidan minti, da sauransu
 Alhaji Shehu Idiris
 –Yana Manajan kamfanoni da dama kamar na N.C.C.L.
 da na Gidan Lemo da sauransu kuma ya shahara a ciniki.
 Alhaji Usman Karami, Sarkin Kudun Gusau
 - Shahararre ne kan yin kwangila da sauran harkokin
 kasuwanci
 Alhaji Muhammadu Mainasara
 - ‘Yana da kamfanin yin kujeru da gyaran motoci da asibiti
 da sauransu
 Alhaji Ibrahim Jinjiri
 - Shi ma ya bunƙasa a kasuwanci da yin kwangila da
 sauransu
 Alhaji Badamasi
 - Shi ma ya bunƙasa wajen sayar da kayayyaki da sauran
 hulɗar kasuwanci
 Alhaji Shehu Danfulani Maidoya

- Cinikin doya da motoci da sauran hidimomin kasuwanci

Alhaji Ali Haido
Alhaji Umaru Maikudi
Alhaji Abdulahi Mai-Kan-Tururuwa
Alhaji Aminu Makaranta
Alhaji Danmanga
Alhaji Manir Sayyadi
Alhaji Isa Mayana
Alhaji Ishaka Mailittafai
Alhaji Garba Dangusau
Alhaji Umaru Baba (UMB)
Alhaji Ahmed Ladan
Alhaji Mamman Yace
Alhaji Sule Kurya
Alhaji Sarkin Fawa Malami
Alhaji Buba Maigoro
Alhaji Ibrahim Maikaji
Alhaji Ibrahim Ruwan Doruwa
Alhaji Tukur Muhammad
Alhaji Abu Zahara
Alhaji Musa Maijalli
Alhaji Aliyu Aca Maikwai
Alhaji Garba Maihatsi
Alhaji Garba Kiyawa
Alhaji Bello Ammani
Alhaji Mainasara Maigarin Rogo
Alhaji Shehu Dakin Gari
Alhaji Lawal Idris
Alhaji Abun Bauri
Alhaji Shehu Madawaki
Alhaji Buhari Maijega
Alhaji Mamman Shagamu
Alhaji Mamman Maigemu
Alhaji Muhammadu Dangusau
Alhaji Ahmadu Janyau, Turakin Gusau
Alhaji Adamu Dankwangila
Alhaji Yahaya Dogara
Alhaji Dahiru Dogora
Alhaji Dahiru Maitaya
Alhaji Garba na Alhaji Ango Rikiji

Alhaji Abubakar Wakkala Maishanu
 Alhaji Lawali Maishanu
 Alhaji Bellon Andi
 Alhaji Sa'adu Maitaya
 Alhaji Bature Maitaya
 Alhaji Sani Musa
 Alhaji Umaru Ajif
 Alhaji Amadu Jariri
 Alhaji Usaini Maigoro
 Alhaji Ibrahim Garacci
 Alhaji Labbo Ciyaman
 Alhaji Idi Magami
 Alhaji Idris Jabu
 Alhaji Sani Almustafa
 Alhaji Lawali Ammani
 Alhaji Muhammadu Mainasara, (GBO)
 Alhaji Aca Maikwai:
 Alhaji Ahmadu Namadam
 Alhaji Dahiru Hasiya
 Alhaji Sule Zurmi
 Alhaji Ahmad Modibbo
 Alhaji Lawali Garba Rikiji
 Alhaji Hamisu Musa
 Alhaji Muhammadu Nagwaggo Gusau
 Alhaji Ahmad Master
 Alhaji Bature Umaru Sambo
 Alhaji Sani Husaini
 Alhaji Musa Kwatarkwashi
 Alhaji Sani Maiyadi
 Alhaji Yahaya Motors
 Alhaji Siddi Daki Takwas
 da sauransu da yawa

Bayan wadannan manyan 'yan kasuwa akwai kuma masu
 tasowa wadanda Gusau take cinjim da su har ma ba su
 kirguwa. Wasu kuma sun dade kwarai suna kasuwancin amma
 ba su kai shaharar wadannan da muka lissafa a baya ba. Ga
 jerin sunayen wasu matsakaita da kananan 'yan kasuwa kamar
 haka:

Alhaji Bashiru Galadima Nakabo
 Alhaji Bashiru Umaru Mailittafi
 Alhaji Saminu Sani Husaini, CWAY
 Alhaji Saminu Rabi'u, Saminuna
 Alhaji Sirajo Abdullahi, Sarki Sirajo
 Alhaji Hamisu Shehu, Hamstore
 Alhaji Habibu Balarabe, Habibu Dangote
 Alhaji Sani Maishinkafa, Cediya Uku
 Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Mahe
 Alhaji Bala Kantin Sauki
 Alhaji Lawali Musa, Koguna
 Alhaji Lawali Dangara, Kantin Sauki
 Alhaji Rilwanu Maiyadi
 Alhaji Sule Mamuda
 Alhaji Sule Zumunchi
 Alhaji Sambo Marafa
 Alhaji Shehu Muhammadu Regan
 Alhaji Aliyu Muhammadu Maizinare
 da sauransu da dama

9.5 Bankunan Kasuwanci da na

Bunkasa Noma

Banki wani wuri ne inda ake tadawuli da kudi, ake
 jujjuya su da nufin samun riba da sauran nau'o'in amfani.
 Wasu ayyukan Banki su ne:

- Karɓar jari da ajiyar kudi da ba gara ba gunda;
- Samo rancen kudi daga wasu wurare ko kungiyoyi;
- Jujjuyya kudaden da aka sa jari ko aka ajiye ko aka ranto
don samun riba;
- Ba ma'aikatu damar ajiye kudi don biyan ma'aikatansu da
sauran harkoki;
- Biyar kudi ga ma'ajiya a lokacin da suke bukata ta
hanyar
cek ko littafin ajiya;
- Biyar ma'aikatan Bankin daga ribar da ake samu

- Rarraba ribobin da ake samu ga ma'ajiya;
- Biyar rancen da aka ciwo lokaci zuwa lokaci;
- Ba da rance ga mutane da dora masu wani abu a kai don cin
riba wato ruwa. Akan ba da rancen ne don bunƙasa
harkokin kasuwanci da ayyukan noma;
- da sauran abubuwa da banki ke aiwatarwa.

A cikin garin Gusau akwai bankunan kasuwanci da na bunƙasa ayyukan noma kamar haka:

Bankin Farko (FBN)
 Bankin Union (UBA)
 Bankin Arewa (BON)
 Bankin Gamji (GB)
 Bankin Motogaji (Mortgage Bank)
 Bankin Ba Da Rance da Kasuwanci (BCCIL)
 Bankin Hada Kai da Bunƙasa Aikin Noma (NACB)
 Bankin Al'umma (Community Bank)
 Bankin GT (Guaranty Trust Bank)
 Bankin Zenith (Zenith Bank)
 Bankin PHB (PHB Bank)
 Bankin Afirka (Afribank)
 Bankin Diamond (Diamond Bank)
 Bankin Santaral (Central Bank of Nigeria)
 Bankin FCB (First City Monument Bank)
 Bankin Micro (Micro Finance Bank)
 Bankin Fin (FinBank)
 Bankin Oceanic (Oceanic Bank)
 Bankin Intercontinental (Intercontinental Bank)
 Bankin Access (Access Bank)
 Bankin Sterling (Sterling Bank)
 Bankin Sky (SkyBank)
 Bankin Fidelity (Fidelity Bank)

Kamar yadda bayanai suka gabata, wannan babi an yi magana ne dangane da yadda kasuwancin yake tafiya a tsakanin mutanen Gusau. An yi bayani a kan kasuwanni da kamfanonin kasuwanci da masana'antu da masaku da sauran harkoki waɗanda suka shafi saye da sayarwa. Daga nan aka kawo jerin sunayen attajirai na ƙasar Gusau da ayyukan kasuwanci

daban-daban da suke gudanarwa da sauran bayanai waɗanda
suka danganci kasuwanci a garin Gusau.

BABI NA GOMA

10.0 SALSALAR MUTANEN GUSAU NA FARKO

A bayanan da suka gabata, an rigaya an yi nazarin yadda ‘Yandotawa da Ashafawa suka yi gwagwarmayar kafawa da gina garin Gusau. Saboda muhimmancin wadannan mutane muka ga ya dace mu kebe wani babi sukutum inda za mu kawo salsalarsu. Kamar kuma yadda aka gani, wadannan mazaunan farko na garin Gusau sun kasu gidaje biyu ne, akwai gidan ‘Yandotawa da kuma gidan Ashafawa. Ga jerin salsalar gidajen kamar haka:

10.1 Zuriyar ‘Yandotawa³⁰⁰ ta Alhaji Umaru

Alhaji Mustafa shi ne dan Zangi dan Dawuda dan Zangina dan Zakariya’u dan Salihu dan Umaru.

Alhaji Mustafa, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Umaru
- 2) Ja66a

Alhaji Umaru dan Alhaji Mustafa, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Liman Babba
- 2) Dangaladima Usamatu
- 3) Fate
- 4) Garba
- 5) Dottiya.

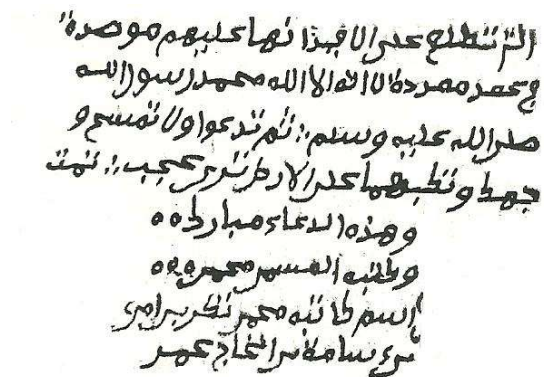
10.1.1 Muhammadu Liman Babba, ya haifi:

- 1) Sufyanu
- 2) Buhari
- 3) Ajiya Sa’adu
- 4) Sufyanu, ‘ya’yansa matane
- 5) Buhari, shi ma ‘ya’yansa mata ne
- 6) Ajiya Sa’adu

Ajiya Sa’adu, ya haifi:

- 1) Malam Muhammadu (Hajji)

³⁰⁰ Alhaji Mustafa shi ne ya haifi zuriyar ‘Yandotawa. An kuma kira ta da wannan suna saboda zaman da ya yi a Birnin ‘Yandoto.



Nasabar Alhaji Umaru dan Alhaji Mustafa kamar yadda
Malam Muhammadu Tukur ya rubuta a wani littafin
addu'a da ya juya da hannunsa

Malam Muhammadu Hajji, ya haifi:

- 1) Malam Garba Maifari
- 2) Alhaji Mande

Malam Garba Maifari, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Musa Dan'aba
- Sauran 'ya'yan mata ne.

Alhaji Musa Dan'aba, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Sani
- 2) Abdullahi
- 3) Amadu Rufa'i
- 4) Suleimanu
- 5) Garba (Babangida)
- 6) Muhammadu Sirajo

Muhammadu Sani dan Musa Dan'aba, ya haifi:

1. Saifullahi

Alhaji Mande, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawal
- 2) Muhammadu Sani
- 3) Usman
- 4) Muhammadu Rabi'u

- 5) Muhammadu Hamisu
- 6) Garba
- 7) Umaru

Alhaji Muhammadu Lawal, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Sanusi
- 2) Abdulkadir
- 3) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 4) Hashimu
- 5) Yahaya

Muhammadu Sani, ya haifi:

- 1) Abdulkarimu
- 2) Shehu Usman
- 3) Muhammadu Sirajo
- 4) Ali-Ja'afaru

Usman, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Aminu
- 2) Muhammadu Bashir
- 3) Amadu

10.1.2 Dangaladima Usamatu³⁰¹

ƙan Alhaji Umaru, ya haifi:

- 1) Zaidu
- 2) Alhaji
- 3) Muhammadu Ammani
- 4) Mu'allaidi
- 5) Husaini
- 6) Malam Abdu
- 7) Siddi
- 8) Faruku

Alhaji ƙan Usamatu, ya haifi:

³⁰¹ Daga cikin 'ya'yan Dangaladima Usamatu (2) Alhaji da (3) Muhammadu Ammani ne Allah ya ba zuriya 'ya'ya maza, saura duk mata ne. Saboda haka za mu yi bayani ne a kan zuriyarsu kawai.

- 1) Muhammadu Liman Babba³⁰²
- 2) Sambo³⁰³
- 3) Aliyu
- 4) Yaro

Muhammadu Liman Babba (Zariya), ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawali
- 2) Wakili Umaru Dabo
- 3) Jumare
- 4) Abubakar Jamo
- 5) Abubakar Dembo
- 6) Usman

Abubakar Dembo, ya haifi:

- 1) Mahmudu
- 2) Alhaji Umaru
- 3) Mustafa
- 4) Aliyu
- 5) Muhammad Nasiru

Mahmudu, ya haifi:

- 1) Usman
- 2) Abubakar
- 3) Muhammadu Bashari
- 4) Abdurrahman
- 5) Ahmadu
- 6) Muhammadu Aminu
- 7) Mustafa
- 8) Umaru

Abubakar dan Mahmud, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawali
- 2) Aliyu
- 3) Abdullahi
- 4) Abdulkarim
- 5) Muhammadu Bashari
- 6) Umar

³⁰² Agalabiyyar zuriyar Malam Muhammadu Liman Babba tana zaune a Unguwar Kwarbai ta birnin Zariya ne.

³⁰³ Sambo ba ya da zuriya.

- 7) Mahmud
- 8) Usman
- 9) Abubakar

Muhammadu Bashari dan Mahmud, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Aminu
- 2) Mustafa

Abdurrahman dan Mahmud, ya haifi:

- 1) Abubakar
- 2) Ahmad Rufa'i
- 3) Mahmud (Imamu)

Ahmad dan Mahmud, ya haifi:

- 1) Ibrahim

Muhammadu Aminu dan Mahmud, ya haifi:

- 1) Mahmud (Abba)
- 2) Isma'il
- 3) Abdulkarim
- 4) Yusuf

Mustapha dan Mahmud, ya haifi:

- 1) Mahmud

Alhaji Umaru, ya haifi:

- 1) Abubakar
- 2) Muhammadu Bello
- 3) Usman
- 4) Musa (Abba)
- 5) Muhammadu Bashari
- 6) Mustapha
- 7) Ahmad
- 8) Jamil
- 9) Abdul'aziz
- 10) Ibrahim
- 11) Umar Faruk

Abubakar dan Umaru dan Abubakar Dembo, ya haifi:

- 1) Umar
- 2) Muhammadu

Aliyu dan Abubakar Dembo, ya haifi:

- 1) Mahmoud
- 2) Umaru
- 3) Abdullahi
- 4) Muhammadu Salisu
- 5) Abdulkadir
- 6) Abubakar Sadiq
- 7) Abdullahi

Muhammadu Nasiru dan Abubakar Dembo, ya haifi:

- 1) Abubakar (Mu'allim)
- 2) Abdullahi

Alhaji Usman (Shaihu), ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawal
- 2) Abdulahi (Maikano)
- 3) Adamu (Ladan)
- 4) Abubakar
- 5) Usamatu
- 6) Muhammadu Shafi'u
- 7) Muhammadu Kasimu
- 8) Ibrahim
- 9) Hassan
- 10) Hussaini
- 11) Muhammadu Bello

Muhammadu Lawal, ya haifi:

- 1) Ahmadu
- 2) Habibu

Sauran 'ya'yan mata ne

Ahmadu dan Muhammadu Lawal, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawal (Walid)
- 2) Abdurrahman
- 3) Bilal

Abdullahi (Maikano) ya haifi:

- 1) Umar

- 2) Musa
- 3) Muhammad Tajuddin
- 4) Abdulhamid
- 5) Junaidu
- 6) Hambali
- 7) Muttaka
- 8) Aliyu

Adamu (Ladan), ya haifi:

- 1) Usman (Shehu)
- 2) Sulaimanu

Abubakar dan Usman, ya haifi:

- 1) Ibrahim
- 2) Sa'adu
- 3) Muhammadu Aminu
- 4) Abdussalam

Usamatu dan Usman, ya haifi:

- 1) Yusuf
- 2) Hassan
- 3) Hussaini

Muhammadu Kasimu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu

Ibrahim dan Usman (Shaihu), ya haifi:

- 1) Abdullahi (Khalifa)
- 2) Usman (Alhaji)

Muhammadu Bello dan Usman, ya haifi:

- 1) Usman
- 2) Ahmad
- 3) Muhammadu Bello

Aliyu dan Muhammadu Liman Babba, ya haifi:

- 1) Ladan
- 2) Adamu

Yaro dan Muhammadu Liman Babba, ya haifi:

- 1) Mamman Dikko

Muhammadu Ammani dan Usamatu, ya haifi:

- 1) Yusufu
- 2) Muhammadu Tukur
- 3) Usman Na'inna
- 4) Muhammadu Ashafa

Muhammadu Tukur, ya haifi:

- 1) Mijinyawa
- 2) Ahmadu
- 3) Sambo
- 4) Buhari Dogo
- 5) Ishaka
- 6) Aliyu
- 7) Musa
- 8) Bawa
- 9) Ibrahim
- 10) Mu'azu

Mijinyawa, ya haifi:

- 1) Umaru
- 2) Aliyu

Umaru, ya haifi:

- 1) Shehu Badai
- 2) Bello Waziri

Shehu Badai, ya haifi:

- 1) Mamman
- 2) Rufa'i
- 3) Yusufu

- 4) Aminu
- 5) Basiru
- 6) Garba

Bello Waziri, ya haifi:

- 1) Abdullahi Maikano
- 2) Muhammadu Lawali
- 3) Muhammadu Kasimu

4) Suaimanu

Aliyu, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Ibrahim Jamburodo
- 2) Sule

Alhaji Ibrahim Jamburodo, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Sanusi
- 2) Muhammadu Kabiru
- 3) Hassan
- 4) Muhammadu Bello
- 5) Muhammadu Sanusi
- 6) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 7) Muhammadu Bashari
- 8) Muhammadu Murtala

Malam Ahmadu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bello
- 2) Malam Abdullahi Tela

Muhammadu Bello, ya haifi:

- 1) Garba Danjaja

Garba Danjaja, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bello

Muhammadu Bello, ya haifi:

- 1) Mustafa

Malam Abdullahi, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lauwali (Dama)

Muhammadu Lawali (Dama), ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 2) Muhammadu Ammani
- 3) Abdullahi (Abba)
- 4) Ahmad
- 5) Muhammadu Auwal (Junior)

Muhammadu Sambo, ya haifi:

- 1) Zaidu

2) Garba Kele

Garba Kele, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Murtala
- 2) Muhammadu Sani
- 3) Almustafa
- 4) Muhammadu Bello

Muhammadu Buhari (Dogo), ya haifi:

- 1) Malam Muhammadu Dankullum
- 2) Alhaji Garba

Malam Muhammadu Dankullum, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Muhammad Tukur (Tsofo)
- 2) Muhammadu Bello
- 3) Sa'idu
- 4) MuhammadSani (Manya)
- 5) Muhammad Sanusi
- 6) Muhammad Nasiru
- 7) Muhammad Dahiru
- 8) Muhammad Buhari (Babangida)

Alhaji Muhammad Tukur, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammad Aminu
- 2) Sa'adu
- 3) Usman
- 4) Muhammad Naziru
- 5) Ishaka
- 6) Ya'akub
- 7) Abdulkadir

Muhammadu Bello, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammad Lawali
- 2) Al-Ja'afaru
- 3) Al-Abbas
- 4) Muhammad Bashari
- 5) Idris
- 6) Hamza
- 7) Akilu
- 8) Abdullahi

Sa'idu, ya haifi:

- 1) Anas
- 2) Yusha'u
- 3) Muhammad (Khalifa)
- 4) Muhammadu Sadiku
- 5) Muhammadu Shafi'u
- 6) Sa'idu (Junior)

Muhammadu Sanusi, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu
- 2) Abdullahi
- 3) Ahmad

Muhammadu Nasiru, ya haifi:

- 1) Yahaya

Muhammadu Dahiru, ya haifi:

- 1) Khalid
- 2) Abdullahi (Liman)
- 3) Ahmad
- 4) Muhammad Dahiru

Alhaji Garba, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammad Lawal
- 2) Abdullahi (Maikano)
- 3) Yusufu
- 4) Amusdafa
- 5) Muhammad Lawali
- 6) Ibrahim
- 7) Isha'ka
- 8) Aliyu
- 9) Muhammad Aminu
- 10) Hamza
- 11) Mukhtar
- 12) Hamza

Abdullahi (Maikano), ya haifi:

- 1) Suhailu
- 2) Imrana

3) Mukhtar

Almusdafa, ya haifi:

- 1) Armiya'u
- 2) Safwanu
- 3) Abubakar (Babangida)
- 4) Arabi

Muhammad Lawali, ya haifi:

- 1) Sha'aya'u
- 2) Yusuf
- 3) Mubarak
- 4) Ahmad
- 5) Ibrahim
- 6) Muhsinu
- 7) Usman

Muhammadu Aminu, ya haifi:

- 1) Aliyu
- 2) Sa'idu
- 3) Al'amin

Ishaka, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Ami
- 2) Abubakar Ladan³⁰⁴
- 3) Musa (Uban Dantauri)

Muhammadu Ami, ya haifi:

- 1) Jalalu

Musadan Dantauri, ya haifi:

- 1) Abubakar (Gambo)
- 2) Muhammad Nasiru
- 3) Yusufu
- 4) Muhammad Rabi'u

Aliyu, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Muhammadu Jatau

³⁰⁴ 'Ya'yansa mata ne

- 2) Yusufu Na'iyye
- 3) Garba (Almu'allim)

Alhaji Muhammadu Jatau, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Muhammadu Bello
- 2) Muhammadu Aminu

Alhaji Muhammadu Bello, ya haifi:

- 1) Ahmadu Rufa'i (Dudu)
- 2) Muhammadu Sanusi
- 3) Anas
- 4) Hassan
- 5) Abdullahi
- 6) Aliyu
- 7) Abubakar

Yusufu, ya haifi:

- 1) Lawali

Garba, ya haifi:

- 1) Suleiman
- 2) Shamsuddini
- 3) Nuraddini

Malam Musa³⁰⁵, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Muhammadu Sharu

Muhammadu Sharu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bello³⁰⁶ (Jatau)
- 2) Yahuza
- 3) Ahmad
- 4) Jafaru

Yahuza, ya haifi:

- 1) Sulaimanu
- 2) Husaini
- 3) Muhammadu

³⁰⁵ Malam Musa ya koma garin Anka da zama kuma Allah ya ba shi zuriyya.

³⁰⁶ Muhammad Bello, bai haihu ba.

Ahmad, ya haifi:

- 1) Ahmad

Bawa, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Ammani
- 2) Dalhatu (Tsalhe)

Muhammad Ammani, ya haifi:

- 1) Iliyasu

Dalhatu (Tsalhe), ya haifi:

- 1) Ali Abbas
- 2) Umaru
- 3) Murtala
- 4) Ahmadu (Babangida)
- 5) Bilyaminu

Ibrahim, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammad Lawali
- 2) Alhaji Muhammad Maikanti
- 3) Abubakar (Garba 'Dan'alu)
- 4) Abdullahi (Audu Fulani)
- 5) Almusdafa
- 6) Musa Kwalo
- 7) Usman (Shehu Babanmanya)

Muhammad Lawali, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bello
- 2) Umaru

Alhaji Muhammad Maikanti, ya haifi:

- 1) Abubakar (Garba)
- 2) Muhammad Basiru
- 3) Muhammad Aminu

Garba ('Dan'alu), ya haifi:

- 1) Yahaya (Alhaji)
- 2) Muhammadu Bello
- 3) Sama'ila
- 4) Muhammadu Zayyanu

Almu, ya haifi:

- 1) Wadatau
- 2) Yusufu

Musa Kwalo, ya haifi:

- 1) Bilyaminu
- 2) Abdurrashid

Shehu Babanmanya, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Jamilu
- 2) Muhmmadu Jamilu

Mu'azu, ya haifi:

- 1) Shehu
- 2) Abdullahi (Audu)
- 3) Alhaji Almu
- 4) Sama'ila

Abdullahi, ya haifi:

- 1) Mu'azu (Babangida)
- 2) Garba
- 3) Muhammadu Basiru

Alhaji Almu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammad Lawali
- 2) Muhammad Sani
- 3) Ibrahim
- 4) Sama'ila
- 5) Nuraddini

Usman Na'inna dan Muhammadu Ammani, ya haifi:

- 1) Labdo
- 2) Muhammadu Maidabo
- 3) Malam Umaru (Guruje)

Muhammadu Maidabo, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Labbo
- 2) Ibrahim Tela
- 3) Almu Maisalati

Alhaji Labbo, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bello
- 2) Muhammadu Sambo
- 3) Shehu
- 4) Aliyu (Gadanga)
- 5) Muhammadu Sirajo
- 6) Garba – Abubakar
- 7) Umaru (Babangida)

Muhammadu Sambo, ya haifi:

- 1) Zayyanu
- 2) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 3) Abdurrashid
- 4) Abdulhaliƙ
- 5) Abdurrahman

Shehu, ya haifi:

- 1) Abdul’azim
- 2) Muhammadu Kabir

Aliyu Gadanga, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu
- 2) Ahmad

Muhammadu Sirajo, ya haifi:

- 1) Abdulbasid

Malam Umaru Guruje, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Sani
- 2) Muhammadu Lawali (Afeliga)

10.1.3 Fate ɗan Alhaji Umaru

Fate ɗan Alhaji Umaru, ya haifi:

- 1) Dangaladima Salimu
- 2) Usman
- 3) Zaki
- 4) Faruku
- 5) Mayana Bawan Jido

- 6) Abu Mai ‘Yandoto
- 7) Ajiya Nalullu
- 8) Yakubu

Dangaladima Salimu, ya haifi:

- 1) Mijin Masama
- 2) Buwai
- 3) Mu’azu
- 4) Sambo Dankoli
- 5) Sambo

Mijin Masama dan Salimu, ya haifi:

- 1) Izzu
- 2) Muhammadu Bello
- 3) Yaro Maiyamma
- 4) Muhammadu Tukur
- 5) Yaro Maitukku

Izzu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu (Dantsohuwa)

Muhammadu Bello, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu (Dantsohuwa)
- 2) Garba Makwashi³⁰⁷
- 3) Ibrahim Dango³⁰⁸
- 4) Sule
- 5) Ibrahim Son’allah
- 6) Usman
- 7) Musa

Sule, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu
- 2) Mu’azu

Ibrahim Son’allah, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Tukur (Dantudu)

³⁰⁷ ‘Ya’yansa mata ne.

³⁰⁸ ‘Ya’yansa mata ne.

Usman, ya haifi:

- 1) Amadu
- 2) Umaru
- 3) Muhammadu Sani
- 4) Muhammadu Basharu
- 5) Muhammadu Bello
- 6) Muhammadu Bello

Amadu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Nuraddin
- 2) Hassan
- 3) Husaini
- 4) Aliyu Akilu
- 5) Ali Ja'afaru
- 6) Usman
- 7) Buhari

Umaru, ya haifi:

- 1) Sambo
- 2) Ibrahim

Muhammadu Sani, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawali

*Musa dan Muhammadu Bello dan Mijin Masama dan Salimu,
ya haifi:*

- 1) Muhammadu Bello
- 2) Garba
- 3) Umaru
- 4) Muhammadu Sabi'u

Muhammadu Bello, ya haifi:

- 1) Musa

Yaro Maiyamma dan Mijin Masama dan Salimu, ya haifi:

- 1) Abdulmumini
- 2) Aliyu (Korau)
- 3) Ibrahim (Alhaji)

Abdulummini, ya haifi:

- 1) Ibrahim (Bawa Na'ainano)

Ibrahim (Bawa Na'ainano), ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 2) Muhammadu Kabiru
- 3) Munir
- 4) Muhammadu Jamilu
- 5) Sama'ila

Aliyu Korau, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Yabani
- 2) Garba Abule
- 3) Abdulummini

Muhammadu Yabani, ya haifi:

- 1) Aliyu

Garba Abule, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammad Basiru

Muhammadu Tukur dan Mijin Masama, ya haifi:

- 1) Usman (Mani)

Yaro Maitukku, ya haifi:

- 1) Garba Danmata

Buwai dan Salimu, ya haifi:

- 1) Abdu Tsoho
- 2) Yawa
- 3) Muhamma'atu Dembo
- 4) Ibrahim Sidi

Abdu Tsoho, ya haifi

- 1) Abdu Yalo
- 2) Dawuda

Muhamma'atu Dembo, ya haifi:

- 1) Umaru

Umaru, ya haifi:

- 1) Ibrahim (Kurma)
- 2) Bawa Sola
- 3) Aliyu

Ibrahim Kurma, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawali
- 2) Musa
- 3) Ahmadu Rufa'i
- 4) Muhammadu Jamilu

Musa, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Murtala
- 2) Yusha'u
- 3) Abdurrahim
- 4) Umaru
- 5) Salimu
- 6) Umaru
- 7) Muhammadu Bashir

Ahmadu Rufa'i, ya haifi:

- 1) Anas
- 2) Sufyanu
- 3) Nu'aimu

Muhammadu Jamilu, ya haifi:

- 1) Nafi'u

Bawa Sola dan Umaru, ya haifi:

- 1) Sulaimanu
- 2) Mahmudu
- 3) Muhammadu Tukur
- 4) Muhammadu Bello
- 5) Jalalu
- 6) Garba
- 7) Jibir

Sulaimanu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Musdafa
- 2) Muhammadu Bashir

3) Misbahu

Aliyu dan Umaru, ya haifi:

- 1) Shehu
- 2) Aminu
- 3) Buhari
- 4) Muhammadu Sanusi
- 5) Shamsuddini

(Hira da muka yi da M.M.W.N., 1978 da 1984)

Ibrahim Sidi dan Buwai, ya haifi:

- 1) Ibrahim Maifillani
- 2) Abu Helama
- 3) Ibrahim Waziri
- 4) Galadima Mamman
- 5) Malam Zaidu Gusau

Ibrahim Maifilani, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Mu'azu
- 2) Buhari
- 3) Isa
- 4) Ibrahim
- 5) Muhammadu
- 6) Abdulkadir
- 7) Jelani
- 8) Attahiru

Alhaji Mua'azu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Tukur
- 2) Muhammadu Kabir
- 3) Muhammadu Hashimu
- 4) Muhammadu Bashar
- 5) Abubakar (Cika)
- 6) Muhammadu Aminu
- 7) Ibrahim Babangida
- 8) Shamsuddin

Buhari, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bello
- 2) Muhtari

- 3) Sirajo
- 4) Hamza
- 5) Zangi
- 6) Kamaluddini
- 7) Muhammadu Namadi

Abu Helama dan Ibrahim Sidi, ya haifi:

- 1) Usman (Mani)

Usman, ya haifi:

- 1) Amadu Rufa'i

Dangaladima Ibrahim Waziri dan Ibrahim Sidi, ya haifi:

- 1) Salisu
- 2) Abdu (Danmagami)
- 3) Almusdafa
- 4) Aliyu (Gadanga)
- 5) Amadu Rufa'i

Salisu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Basiru
- 2) Muhammadu Murtala
- 3) Muhammadu Nura
- 4) Muhammadu Bashar (Danbashari)
- 5) Muhammadu Yaro
- 6) Isa

Galadima Mamman dan Ibrahim Sidi, ya haifi:

- 1) Abdullahi
- 2) Muhammadu Zayyanu
- 3) Yusufu
- 4) Umaru

Malam Zaidu Gusau dan Ibrahim Sidi, ya haifi:

- 1) Abdullahi
 - 2) Muhammadu Tukur
- (Hirar da muka yi da A.M.G. Gusau, 6/9/84)

Mu'azu dan Salimu, ya haifi:

- 1) Musa

- 2) Muhammadu Bello
- 3) Yakubu
- 4) Almusdafa

Muhammadu Bello, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bashiru
- 2) Muhammadu Tukur
- 3) Muhammadu Dahiru
- 4) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 5) Abubakar
- 6) Umaru
- 7) Umaru

Almusdafa, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Sani
- 2) Muhammadu Bashar
- 3) Salimu

Sambo dan Koli dan Salimu, ya haifi:

- 1) Abubakar Nagungure

Abubakar Nagungure, ya haifi:

- 1) Umaru
- 2) Musa

(Hirar da muka yi da A.D.U., Gusau, 7/9/84)

Usman dan Fate, ya haifi:

- 1) Maigari Na'ayya

Zaki dan Fate, ya haifi:

- 1) Salmanu

Mayana Bawan Jido dan Fate, ya haifi:

- 1) Laddo
- 2) Manden Mayana
- 3) Amadu
- 4) Kure

Manden Mayana, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Sambo³⁰⁹
- 2) Abdullahi (Attine Janhaki)

Abdullahi (Attine Janhaki), ya haifi:

- 1) Malam Moyi
- 2) Alhaji Abdulkadir Marafa Dangadaje
- 3) Alhaji Muhammadummu
- 4) Alhaji Usman (Mani Na'ukki)
- 5) Alhaji Ibrahim Garacci
- 6) Usman
- 7) Musa

Alhaji Abdulkadir Marafa Dangadaje, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawal
- 2) Muhammadu Kabir
- 3) Muhammadu Tambari
- 4) Umaru
- 5) Muhammadu Bello
- 6) Muhammadu Musdafa
- 7) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 8) Muhammadu Nura
- 9) Muhammadu Basiru
- 10) Muhammadu Mansur
- 11) Ibrahim
- 12) Abdullahi (Babangida)
- 13) Abubakar
- 14) Usman
- 15) Aliyu
- 16) Abdul'aziz
- 17) Musa
- 18) Yusufu
- 19) Isa
- 20) Dalhatu
- 21) Haruna

Alhaji Ibrahim Garacci, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Hadi
- 2) Muhammadu Maki

³⁰⁹ 'Ya'yansa mata ne.

- 3) Muhammadu Sanusi
- 4) Muhammadu Bashari
- 5) Shamsuddin
- 6) Hassan
- 7) Hussaini

(Hirar da muka yi da A.A.M.D., Gusau, 8/9/84)

Abu Mai 'Yandoto dan Fate, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Malami
- 2) Galadima Muhammadu Zangi
- 3) Ibrahim Dango

Muhammadu Malami dan Abu Mai 'Yandoto, ya haifi:

- 1) Husaini
- 2) Mu'allaidi
- 3) Muhammadu Gado
- 4) Ibrahim
- 5) Muhammadu dan'inna
- 6) Amadu

Muhammadu Gado, ya haifi:

- 1) Mamman (Danbiri)
- 2) Muhammadu Wakkala
- 3) Umaru
- 4) Alhaji Husaini
- 5) Muhammadu Namadina

Alhaji Hussaini dan Muhammadu Gado, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawal
- 2) Muhammadu Murtala
- 3) Hassan
- 4) Abubakar

Muhammadu Namadina dan Muhammadu Gado, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 2) Muhammadu Kabiru
- 3) Muhammadu Nafi'u

Ibrahim dan Muhammadu Malami, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bello

Muhammadu Bello, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawal
- 2) Muhammadu Tukur
- 3) Abubakar
- 4) Ibrahim

Muhammadu Dan'inna dan Muhammadu Malami, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Sama'ila (Maikwai)
- 2) Abdullahi Koshi

Alhaji Sama'ila (Maikwai) ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawali
- 2) Muhammadu Sani
- 3) Abubakar
- 4) Muhammadu Murtala
- 5) Suaimanu

Abdullahi Koshi, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Kabiru
- 2) Abubakar
- 3) Ibrahim

Amadu dan Muhammadu Malami, ya haifi:

- 1) Usman
- 2) Muhammadu Gide

Usman, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu
- 2) Abubakar

Galadima Muhammadu Zangi dan Abu Mai 'Yandoto, ya haifi:

- 1) Galadima Mu'azu
- 2) Ladfo

Galadima Mu'azu dan Muhammadu Zangi, ya haifi:

- 1) Abdulkadir Galadima Kado

- 2) Galadima Muhammadu (Ala)
- 3) Sama'ila

Galadima Abdulkadir Kado, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bello
- 2) Muhammadu
- 3) Aliyu

Galadima Muhammadu Ala, ya haifi:

- 1) Galadima Muhammadu Nakabo
- 2) Muhammadu Bello Kurma
- 3) Ibrahim (Wambai)
- 4) Umaru
- 5) Basharu
- 6) Shehu
- 7) Muhammadu Mansur
- 8) Muhammadu Zangina
- 9) Usman
- 10) Umaru
- 11) Garba
- 12) Amadu
- 13) Abdulahi
- 14) Muhammadu Bello

Galadima Muhammadu Nakabo, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Kabiru
- 2) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 3) Abdulkadir (Jelani)
- 4) Muhammadu Tukur
- 5) Muhammadu Sirajo
- 6) Abubakar (Tsoho)
- 7) Muhammadu Murtala
- 8) Muhammadu Sani
- 9) Muhammadu Basiru
- 10) Muhammadu Sanusi
- 11) Aliyu Akilu
- 12) Muhammadu Lawal
- 13) Muhammadu Tukur
- 14) Muhammadu Auwalu
- 15) Muhammadu

- 16) Muhammadu Jamilu
- 17) Musa
- 18) Isa

Muhammadu Bello (Kurma), ya haifi:

- 1) Amadu
- 2) Muhammadu Shafi'u

Alhaji Ibrahim Wambai, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Shamsuddin
- 2) Muhammadu Nuraddini
- 3) Muhammadu Nafi'u
- 4) Muhammadu Khalid
- 5) Muhammadu Zahraddin
- 6) Abdulkarim
- 7) Umar
- 8) Mubarak
- 9) Muhammadu (Babangida)
- 10) Ibrahim (Baba Karami)
- 11) Nafi'u
- 12) Abubakar (Baffa)
- 13) Usman
- 14) Aliyu
- 15) Yusuf
- 16) Sultan bn Ibrahim
- 17) Ado (Amir)
- 18) Isma'il

Umaru, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Nuraddini
- 2) Muhammadu Jamilu
- 3) Abdulmajid

Sama'ila dan Galadima Mu'azu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawal
- 2) Muhammadu Sani
- 3) Muhammadu Bashar
- 4) Muhammadu Murtala
- 5) Muhammadu Nuraddin
- 6) Abubakar

- 7) Umaru
- 8) Ibrahim

Lad̄d̄o dan Galadima Muhammadu Zangi, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Mainasara (Annasharu)³¹⁰

Ibrahim Dango dan Abu Mai 'Yandoto, ya haifi:

- 1) Shehu
- 2) Muhammadu Dama³¹¹

(Hirar da muka yi da G.M.A., Gusau, 8/9/84).

Ajiya Nalullu dan Fate, 'ya'yansa mata ne.

Yakubu dan Fate, ya haifi:

- 1) Altine

10.1.4 Garba dan Alhaji Umaru

dan Alhaji Mustafa, ya haifi:

- 1) Sule Gajere
- 2) Dankwardo
- 3) Dan'inna
- 4) Ibo
- 5) Abbas
- 6) Maidoki dan Garba
- 7) Faruku

Sule Gajere dan Garba dan Alhaji Umaru, ya haifi:

- 1) Kure
- 2) Zakariya'u

Dankwardo dan Garba dan Alhaji Umaru, ya haifi

- 1) Sarkin Yaƙi Boyi

Dan'inna dan Garba dan Alhaji Umaru, ya haifi:

- 1) Arko

Abbas dan Garba dan Alhaji Umaru, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Jalalu

³¹⁰ Muhammadu Annasharu ya haifi 'ya'ya mata ne.

³¹¹ Shehu da Muhammadu Dama 'Ya'yansu duk mata ne.

- 2) Dikko
- 3) Muhammadu Dalhatu

Muhammadu Jalalu, ya haifi:

- 1) Abdulkadiri (Kado)
- 2) Buhari

Abdulkadiri Kado, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawal
- 2) Muhammadu Sani
- 3) Muhammadu Bello (Yabo)
- 4) Sulaimanu

Malam Muhammadu Lawal, ya haifi:

- 1) Shehu Usman

Shehu dan Malam Muhammadu Lawal, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Jalalau
- 2) Abbas
- 3) Ibrahim

Muhammadu Sani, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Al-Hadi
- 2) Muhammadu Kabiru
- 3) Abdulkadir
- 4) Muhammadu Al-Gali

Muhammadu Bello (Yabo), ya haifi:

- 1) Ibrahim
- 2) Muhammadu Rabi'u

Sulaiman, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammad
- 2) Muntaka

Buhari, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Wakkala

*Maidoki dan Garba dan Alhaji Umaru*³¹²

**10.1.5 Dottiya dan Alhaji Umaru
dan Alhaji Mustafa, ya haifi:**

- 1) Laddo Maikarfi
- 2) Sambo³¹³

Laddo Maikarfi, ya haifi:

- 1) Barau

Ja66a dan Alhaji Mustafa, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu
- 2) Salihu Dankambo Sarkin Yaki
- 3) Sale

Muhammadu dan Ja66a, ya haifi:

- 1) Yahaya

Yahaya dan Muhammadu, ya haifi:

- 1) Sambo

Salihu Dankambo dan Ja66a, ya haifi:

- 1) Sule
- 2) Maikiyawa
- 3) Rafi Bakon Rashi

Sule, ya haifi:

- 1) Aliyu Bakane
- 2) Habibu

Maikiyawa, ya haifi:

- 1) Dikko
- 2) Mani
- 3) Umaru
- 4) Baidu

³¹² An tabbata mana zuriyar Maidoki dan Garba dan Alhaji Umaru dan Alhaji Mustafa tana a Kano.(Hirar da M.M.D. ya yi da ungiyar mutane, 1965).

³¹³ ‘Ya’yansa Mata ne.

Rafi Bakon Rashi, ya haifi:

- 1) Usamatu Adada
- 2) Duli

Usamatu Adada, ya haifi:

- 1) Dankado

Sale dan Jabba, ya haifi:

- 1) Ja'afaru
- 2) Danbina

Ja'afaru, ya haifi:

- 1) Buhari
- 2) Mainasara

Danbina, ya haifi:

- 1) Mande
 - 2) Malam Tsoho na Bakin Masallaci
- (Hira da M.M.D. ya yi da fungiyar mutane, 1965).

10.2 Zuriyar Ashafawa ta Malam Muhammadu Ashafa³¹⁴

Malam Muhammadu Ashafa shi ne dan Malam Abdurrahman dan Muhammadu dan Ishaka.

Mal. Ashafa ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Maudo
- 2) Muhammadu Sambo
- 3) Muhammadu Dikko
- 4) Muhammadu Gimba

³¹⁴ Malam Muhammadu Ashafa shi ne dan Malam Abdurrahman dan Muhammadu dan Ishaka ne ya haifi zuiyar Ashafawa kuma ana kiran ta da sunansa ne.

- 1) Alkali Aruda
- 2) Sule Gajeran Barje³¹⁵

Alkali Aruda dan Muhammadu Maudó, ya haifi:

- 1) Danmaraki
- 2) Galadima Kanu Sule³¹⁶
- 3) Umaru Lu

Danmaraki dan Alkali Aruda, ya haifi:

- 1) Audun Hanne

Umaru Lu dan Alkali Aruda, ya haifi:

- 1) Amadu Guruza
- 2) Abdullahi Bawa
- 3) Muhammadu Indadu
- 4) Yahaya³¹⁷

Amadu Guruza, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Mani Babba
- 2) Alhaji Garba Sarkin Fada
- 3) Alhaji Labbo
- 4) Alhaji Ali Gurmu

Alhaji Mani Babba, ya haifi:

- 1) Mamman (Ganga)

Mamman Ganga, ya haifi:

- 1) Bello

Alhaji Garba Sarkin Fada, ya haifi:

- 1) Mamman (Hinci)
- 2) Yusufu
- 3) Muhammadu Sambo
- 4) Muhammadu Maccido
- 5) Mujeli

³¹⁵ Dubi Salsalar da ke cikin Gusau District Note Book an nuna Muhammadu Maudó ya haifi Alkali Aruda da Sule Gajeran Barje. Gusau, D.N.B/26/HIST. BUR/SOKOTO, 1963.

³¹⁶ ‘Ya’yansa mata ne.

³¹⁷ ‘Ya’yansa mata ne.

- 6) Umaru
- 7) Hasan
- 8) Shehu
- 9) Almusdafa

Alhaji Labbo, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Makwashi
- 2) Almustafa
- 3) Mu'azu
- 4) Aminu
- 5) Sa'adu
- 6) Mahmudu
- 7) Habibu

Alhaji Ali Gurmu, ya haifi:

- 1) Lawali
- 2) Dahiru
- 3) Halliru
- 4) Ibrahim
- 5) Rabi'u
- 6) Muhammadu Kabir

Abdullahi Bawa dan Umaru Lu, ya haifi:

- 1) Aliyu
- 2) Buhari³¹⁸
- 3) Yaro³¹⁹
- 4) Narawayya

Aliyu dan Abdullahi Bawa, ya haifi:

- 1) Baƙo
- 2) Dama

Nawawayya dan Abdullahi Bawa, ya haifi:

- 1) Mande

Muhammadu Indadu dan Umaru Lu, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Atiku
- 2) Bello

³¹⁸ Ya haifi 'ya'ya matana ne.

³¹⁹ Ya haifi 'ya'ya matana ne.

- 3) Alhaji Mani Karami
- 4) Muhammadu Mainasara (Dogo)
- 5) Alhaji Abdu Garkuwan Sakkwato
- 6) Garba Jijji

Alhaji Atiku dan Muhammadu Indadu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Tukur Yabo
- 2) Alhaji Ibrahim
- 3) Muhammadu Zangina
- 4) Abdu Maisalla
- 5) Bello
- 6) Almu
- 7) Ali Ja'afaru

Bello dan Muhammadu Indadu, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Muhammadu Dan'umma
- 2) Mamman Almajiri
- 3) Sule
- 4) Alhaji Amadu
- 5) Sama'ila

Alhaji Mani Karami dan Muhammadu Indadu, ya haifi:

- 1) Abubakar
- 2) Isa
- 3) Ali Akilu
- 4) Ibrahim
- 5) Yahaya
- 6) Sama'ila
- 7) Abdu
- 8) Sirajo
- 9) Buhari
- 10) Aliyu
- 11) Yusufu

Muhammadu Tukur dan Muhammadu Indadu, ya haifi:

- 1) Bello Kurma
- 2) Sani
- 3) Muhammadu Mahe
- 4) Yusufu

Alhaji Abdu Garkuwan Sakkwato dan Muhammadu Indadu,
ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Bello (Mai Shari'a)
- 2) Musa Kallamu (Dr.)
- 3) Abubakar (Cika)
- 4) Abdul'aziz (Maigwandu)
- 5) Yahaya
- 6) Armiya'u
- 7) Umaru
- 8) Hassan

Garba Jiji, ya haifi:

- 1) Umaru

Sauran mata ne

Abubakar Baidu dan Umaru Lu, ya haifi:

- 1) Abubakar³²⁰

Sule Gajeran Barje, ya haifi:

- 1) Ibrahim
- 2) Maigari
- 3) Muhammadu Maudu

Ibrahim, ya haifi:

- 1) Garba Dandibi
- 2) Abdu

Maigari, ya haifi:

- 1) Mande

Muhammadu Mande, ya haifi:

- 1) 'Dan'inna
- 2) Hassan
- 3) Abdu

³²⁰ 'Ya'yansa mata ne.

Abdu, ya haifi:

- 1) Malam Maikiyo

Malam Maikiyo, ya haifi:

- 1) Ibrahim
- 2) Muhammadu Allayidi

10.2.2 Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa, ya haifi:

- 1) Abdulkadir
- 2) Muhammadu Modibbo

Abdulkadir dan Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa, ya haifi:

- 1) Mayana Dan'arewa
- 2) Muhammadu Tuḡuri
- 3) Dangaladima Majo
- 4) Muhammadu Nasakkwato
- 5) Muhammadu Gide

Dangaladima Majo dan Abdulkadir dan Muhammadu Sambo, ya haifi:

- 1) Kakade
- 2) Aliyu

Kakade dan Dangaladima Majo, ya haifi:

- 1) Kogo Maigari
- 2) Umaru Akuri
- 3) Ingwai

Kogo Maigari, ya haifi:

- 1) Umaru

Muhammadu Gide dan Abdulkadir dan Muhammadu Sambo, ya haifi:

- 1) Dangaladima Dango
- 2) Mayana Dikko
- 3) Mudi
- 4) Isa

- 5) Malam Musa Tagana
- 6) Baidu³²¹
- 7) Malam Abdulkadir Na'abu
- 8) Marafa Muhammadu Bawa
- 9) Magaji Garba Mahe

Dangaladima Dango dan Muhammadu Gide, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Dama
- 2) Aliyu

Mayana Dikko dan Muhammadu Gide, ya haifi:

- 1) Dama Jikan Sarki
- 2) Alhaji Shehu
- 3) Garba Nagagare
- 4) Mamman

Dama Jikan Sarki dan Mayana Dikko, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Umaru Danbaba
- 2) Alhaji Ibrahim

Alhaji Umaru Danbaba, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bello (Bilahade)
- 2) Muhammadu Kabiru
- 3) Sama'ila
- 4) Muhammadu Murtala

Alhaji Ibrahim, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 2) Muhammadu Lawali

Alhaji Shehu dan Mayana Dikko, ya haifi:

- 1) Umaru

Saura mata ne

Mudi dan Muhammadu Gide, ya haifi:

- 1) Mua'azu Awu
- 2) Amadu Agogo
- 3) Mayana Abdullahi Maidabo

³²¹ 'Ya'yansa mata ne.

Amadu Agogo dan Mudi, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Abdu Kano

Saura mata ne

Mayana Abdullahi Maidabo dan Mudi, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Umaru (Dan'indo)
- 2) Alhaji Garba (Baja)
- 3) Balarabe
- 4) Lawali
- 5) Abdulkadir
- 6) Sambo
- 7) Murtala
- 8) Yusufu

Isa dan Muhammadu Gide, ya haifi:

- 1) Bello
- 2) Umaru
- 3) Mamman Littawu

Malam Musa Tagana, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Muhammadu Dankukur
- 2) Almu
- 3) Alhaji Muhammadu Dandaudu

Alhaji Muhammadu Dankukur, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Sani Y.S.
- 2) Aliyu
- 3) Umaru
- 4) Ahmadu
- 5) Aliyu
- 6) Ibrahim
- 7) Buhari

Alhaji Muhammadu Dandaudu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 2) Muhammadu Basiru
- 3) Muhammadu Muniru

Malam Abdulkadir Na'abu dan Muhammadu Gide, ya
haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Almustafa (Bawa)
- 2) Alhaji Garba
- 3) Musa
- 4) Yusufu (Bawa)
- 5) Abdullahi
- 6) Sule
- 7) Aliyu
- 8) Umaru

Alhaji Al-mustafa Bawa dan Malam Abdulkadir Na'abu, ya
haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Aminu
- 2) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 3) Muhammadu Bekllo
- 4) Muhammadu Basiru
- 5) Muhammadu Sani

Alhaji Garba dan Malam Abdulkadir Na'abu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Aminu
- 2) Abdulkadir
- 3) Abubakar
- 4) Ibrahim

Musa dan Malam Abdulkadir Na'abu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Nasiru

Sauran matane

Yusufu (Bawa) dan Malam Abdulkadir Na'abu, ya
haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Aminu
- 2) Muhammadu Murtala
- 3) Muhammadu Muftaba
- 4) Muhammadu Sirajo
- 5) Muhammadu Nasiru

Marafa Muhammadu Bawa dan Muhammadu Gide, ya
haifi:

- 1) Magaji Abdulkadir (Kado)

- 2) Marafa Alhaji Garba
- 3) Muhammadu Sambo
- 4) Malam Bala
- 5) Muhammadu Tukur
- 6) Muhammadu Aminu

Magaji Abdulkadir Kado dan Marafa Muhammadu Bawa, ya haifi:

- 1) Ibrahim
- 2) Mande
- 3) Bala
- 4) Bello
- 5) Bashiru

Marafa Alhaji Garba dan Marafa Muhammadu Bawa, ya haifi:

- 1) Aliyu
- 2) Rufa'i
- 3) Hassan
- 4) Muhammadu Bello
- 5) Almusdafa
- 6) Muhammadu Kabiru
- 7) Muhammadu Aminu
- 8) Muhammadu Sambo
- 9) Muhammadu Mahe
- 10) Muhammadu Murtala

Muhammadu Sambo dan Marafa Muhammadu Bawa, ya haifi:

- 1) Rilwanu
- 2) Muhammadu Muniru
- 3) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 4) Bilyaminu
- 5) Muhammadu Sirajo

Malam Bala dan Marafa Muhammadu Bawa, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Gide
- 2) Abdullahi
- 3) Muhammadu Kasimu

- 4) Muhammadu Bashiru
- 5) Muhammadu Murtala
- 6) Sa'adu
- 7) Sulaimanu

Muhammadu Tukur dan Marafa Muhammadu Bawa, ya haifi:

- 1) Mansur
- 2) Hamza
- 3) Nura

Muhammadu Aminu dan Marafa Muhammadu Bawa, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Sanusi
- 2) Abdulkadir
- 3) Muhammadu Modibbo

Magaji Garba Mahe dan Muhammadu Gide, ya haifi:

- 1) Magaji Makwashi
- 2) Haruna Bawa
- 3) Wakili Muhhammadu Bello
- 4) Ibrahim
- 5) Muhammadu Gide (Babbanmanya)

Magaji Makwashi dan Magaji Garba Mahe, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bello
- 2) Haruna
- 3) Isa
- 4) Abubakar Danda
- 5) Aliyu
- 6) Musa Danlami
- 7) Muhammadu Sani
- 8) Muhammadu Babangida

Haruna Bawa, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 2) Abubakar
- 3) Muhammadu Nuraddin
- 4) Abubakar

- 5) Yusha'u
- 6) Abdulmuminu (abba)
- 7) Nuruddin

Wakili Muhammadu Bello, ya haifi:

- 1) Jamilu
- 2) Yusufu
- 3) Hassan
- 4) Hussaini
- 5) Ibrahim

Muhammadu Gide (Babanmanya), ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 2) Abubakar
- 3) Muhammadu Bello
- 4) Hassan
- 5) Abdulkadir

(Hirar da muka yi da kungiyar mutane, 1976; 1982 da 1984 a Gusau).

Muhammadu Modibbo dan Muhammadu Sambo, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Murtala
- 2) Isma

Muhammadu Murtala dan Muhammadu Modibbo, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Dangidan
- 2) Kogo Muhammadu Bello
- 3) Muhammadu Musdafa
- 4) Abu Dangajere
- 5) Muhammadu Dikko
- 6) Mayana Amadu Rufa'i
- 7) Balarabe Dandodo
- 8) Jaluli

Muhammadu Dangidan dan Muhammadu Murtala, ya
haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Maccido
- 2) Muhammadu Balarabe
- 3) Muhammadu Basharu
- 4) Muhammadu Sani (Nadudu)

Muhammadu Balarabe dan Muhammadu Dangidan, ya
haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Auwalu

Muhamamdu Basharu dan Muhammadu Dangidan, ya
haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 2) Muhammadu Kabiru
- 3) Abdulkadir
- 4) Muhammadu Sirajo

Muhammadu Sani (Nadudu) dan Muhammadu Dangidan,
ya haifi:

- 1) Ibrahim
- 2) Muhammadu

Kogo Muhammadu Bello dan Muhammadu Murtala, ya
haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Danrawayya
- 2) Muhammadu Mai Alkilla
- 3) Kogo Balarabe
- 4) Kogo Kado
- 5) Muhammadu Sambo
- 6) Almu
- 7) Muhammadu Ashafa
- 8) Ibrahim
- 9) Muhammadu Dindin
- 10) Ishaka
- 11) Muhammadu Mainasara
- 12) Muhammadu Buhari
- 13) Muhammadu Bello
- 14) Sardauna

Muhammadu Mai'alkilla, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Dikko

Kogo Balarabe, ya haifi:

- 1) Usman
- 2) Muhammadu Bello
- 3) Muhammadu Sambo (Danjaddau)
- 4) Umaru Maijalingo

Kogo Kado, ya haifi:

- 1) Mamman
- 2) Ladfo
- 3) Usman
- 4) Muhammadu Murtala
- 5) Umaru

Muhammadu Sambo, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Sambo (Dodo)
- 2) Alhaji Muhammadu
- 3) Hamza

Almu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawali

Muhammadu Ashafa, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu
- 2) Muhammadu Nasiru

Ibrahim, ya haifi:

- 1) Abdulkadir
- 2) Lawali

Muhammadu Musdafa dan Muhammadu Murtala, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba
- 2) Faruku
- 3) Usman Karami
- 4) Balarabe

Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bello (Namakka)
- 2) Muhammadu Bashiru
- 3) Nuraddini
- 4) Muhammadu Nasiru
- 5) Hassan
- 6) Abubakar
- 7) Muhammadu
- 8) Umar
- 9) Usman
- 10) Aliyu
- 11) Muhammadu Jamilu
- 12) Muhammad (Saraki)
- 13) Abdurrahman

Faruku, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bello (Maiwurno)
- 2) Muhammadu (Namadina)
- 3) Muhammadu Aminu
- 4) Muhammadu

Usman Karami, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Sani
- 2) Ahmadu Rufa'i (Gohe)
- 3) Garba (Babanmanya)
- 4) Umaru (Na'umma)
- 5) Malami Shehu
- 6) Muhammadu Sanusi
- 7) Aliyu
- 8) Muhammadu Sambo

Abu Dangajere dan Muhammadu Murtala, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Aminu
- Saura mata ne

Muhammdu Dikko dan Muhammadu Murtala, ya haifi:

- 1) Dan'itta
- 2) Almusdafa

Mayana Amadu Rufa'i dan Muhammadu Murtala, ya haifi:

- 1) Umaru Sanda (Dan'ali)
- 2) Abu
- 3) Muhammadu Sanusi
- 4) Galadima
- 5) Muhammadu Sani
- 6) Aliyu
- 7) Muhammadu Bello
- 8) Danda

Umaru Sanda, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhtari

Abu, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Kabiru
- 2) Abdulkadir

Muhammadu Sanusi, ya haifi:

- 1) Abubakar
- 2) Usman
- 3) Umaru

Balarabe Dandodo dan Muhammadu Murtala, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Modibbo
- 2) Ibrahim

Isma dan Muhammadu Modibbo, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Gwahilo
- 2) Aliyu Dantata

Aliyu Dantata, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Kusa³²²

10.2.3 Muhammadu Dikko

dan Muhammadu Ashafa, ya haifi:

- 1) Husaini
- 2) Galadima Yahaya

³²² Malam Muhammadu Kusa ya koma Mayanci da zama. Hilar da muka yi da fungiyar mutane, 1976; 1982.

Hussaini dan Muhammadu Dikko, ya haifi:

- 1) Babbu
- Saura mata ne

Babbu dan Hussaini, ya haifi:

- 1) Bawa ‘Yarkura
- 2) Sharu Karami
- 3) Sharu Babba

Galadima Yahaya dan Muhammadu Dikko, ya haifi:

- 1) Liman Dara
- 2) Abdulbaƙi

Liman Dara dan Galadima Yahaya, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Tukur
- 2) Liman Amadu Korau
- 3) Bawa Danbai
- 4) Muhammadu Sambo
- 5) Liman Muhammadu Mahe
- 6) Sada
- 7) Lawan Garba
- 8) Muhammadu Bello

Muhammadu Tukur dan Liman Dara, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bawa Nabushiya
- 2) Amadu

Muhammadu Bawa Nabushiya, ya haifi:

- 1) Almusdafa
- 2) Muhammadu Tukur
- 3) Abdulkadir
- 4) Abubakar
- 5) Hamza
- 6) Muhammadu Bello

Amadu dan Muhammadu Tukur, ya haifi:

- 1) Mu’azu
- 2) Aliyu
- 3) Abubakar
- 4) Muhammadu Lawali

Liman Amadu Korau dan Liman Dara, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Kusa
- 2) Alhaji Garba Jariri
- 3) Yaro
- 4) Shehu
- 5) Musa
- 6) Garba
- 7) Aliyu
- 8) Muhammadu Bello
- 9) Yahaya
- 10) Sa'adu
- 11) Umaru
- 12) Hassan
- 13) Husaini
- 14) Isa

Muhammadu Kusa dan Liman Amadu Korau dan Liman Dara, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Sani
- 2) Muhammadu Lawali
- 3) Muhammadu Nura
- 4) Garba

Alhaji Garba Jariri dan Liman Amadu Korau dan Liman Dara, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Sani

Sauran mata ne

Yaro dan Liman Amadu Korau dan Liman Dara, ya haifi:

- 1) Makwashi

Musa dan Liman Amadu Korau, ya haifi:

- 1) Abdulrahman
- 2) Muhammadu Sambo

Aliyu dan Liman Amadu Korau, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawali

Yahaya dan Liman Amadu Korau, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Sani
- 2) Amadu
- 3) Muhammadu Buhari
- 4) Sule
- 5) Yahuza
- 6) Haruna

Sa'adu dan Liman Amadu Korau dan Liman Dara, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawali
- 2) Muhammadu Sani

Umaru dan Liman Amadu Korau dan Liman Dara, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Murtala
- 2) Muhammadu Nasiru

Hassan dan Liman Amadu Korau dan Liman Dara, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Lawali

Bawa Danbai dan Liman Dara dan Galadima Yahaya, ya haifi:

- 1) Aliyu

Aliyu dan Bawa Danbai dan Liman Dara dan Galadima Yahaya, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bello
- 2) Abubakar
- 3) Amadu
- 4) Musdafa
- 5) Abdullahi

Muhammadu Sambo dan Liman Dara dan Galadima Yahaya, ya haifi:

- 1) Alhaji Umaru
- 2) Alhaji Ibrahim Magaji

- 3) Alhaji Almusdafa
- 4) Usman (Mani)

- 5) Alhaji Muhammadu Bello Danyaro
- 6) Liman Muhamamdu Dan'alhaji
- 7) Siddi

Alhaji Umaru, ya haifi:

- 1) Yusufu
- 2) Muhammadu Sani
- 3) Shehu Minista
- 4) Abdullahi (Bature)
- 5) Isma'ila
- 6) Alhaji Sule
- 7) Muhammadu Jamilu
- 8) Ibrahim Namakka
- 9) Muhammadu Tukur
- 10) Abubakar

Alhaji Ibrahim Magaji, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Bello
- 2) Yusufu
- 3) Muhammadu Sanusi

Alhaji Musdafa Dogo, ya haifi:

- 1) Yusufu
- 2) Muhammadu Basiru
- 3) Muhammadu Murtala
- 4) Akilu
- 5) Muhammadu Nura

Alhaji Muhammadu Bello Danyaro, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Sirajo
- 2) Muhammadu Nafi'u
- 3) Anas

Liman Muhammadu Dan'alhaji, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Sanusi
- 2) Muhammadu Bashiru
- 3) Muhammadu Tambari

- 4) Sama'ila
- 5) Jibril
- 6) Suhailu
- 7) Muhammadu Sambo (Abba)
- 8) Abubakar
- 9) Muhammadu Habibu
- 10) Abdullahi
- 11) Babangida

*Liman Muhammadu Mahe dan Liman Dara dan Galadima
Yahaya, ya haifi:*

- 1) Muhammadu Dashe
- 2) Alhaji Garba (Abba)
- 3) Isma'ila
- 4) Attahiru
- 5) Muhammadu Bello

Alhaji Muhammadu Dashe, ya haifi:

- 1) Amadu
- 2) Muhammadu Sani
- 3) Ibrahim Wakkala
- 4) Shehu
- 5) Abdullahi
- 6) Kallah
- 7) Aminu
- 8) Sule
- 9) Laddo
- 10) Yusufu

Alhaji Garba (Abba), ya haifi:

- 1) Shehu
- 2) Muhammadu Dikko
- 3) Muhammadu Rabi'u
- 4) Ibrahim
- 5) Muhammadu Bashir

Liman Garba, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu
- 2) Ibrahim

- 3) Alhaji Muhammadu Bello
- 4) Abdullahi
- 5) Almu
- 6) Bala
- 7) Isa
- 8) Muhammadu Rabi'u
- 9) Muhammadu Sambo

Ibrahim dan Liman Garba, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu 'Dan' alhaji
- 2) Muhammadu Sani
- 3) Umaru
- 4) Muhammadu Sirajo
- 5) Mas'udu
- 6) Balarabe
- 7) Muhammadu Aminu

Alhaji Muhammadu Bello dan Liman Garba, ya haifi:

- 1) Dayyabu
- 2) Muhammadu Aminu

Abdulkabi, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Dikko
- 2) Danbuwai
- 3) Abubakar (Bube Dannaito)

Muhammadu Dikko dan Abdulkabi, ya haifi:

- 1) Bala
- 2) Bagudu ('Dan' akawu)
- 3) Ibrahim Dangajere

Bala dan Muhammadu Dikko dan Abdulkabi, ya haifi:

- 1) Mamman
- 2) Umaru
- 3) Umaru
- 4) Mamman Dangusau

Mamman Dangusau dan Bala, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhamamdu Sani

2) Muhammadu Lawali

Bagudu Dan 'akawu dan Muhammadu Dikko, ya haifi:

- 1) Shehu
- 2) Muhammadu Sani
- 3) Muhammadu Kabiru
- 4) Abdulmumini
- 5) Muhammadu Sani
- 6) Abubakar (Cika)
- 7) Umaru
- 8) Umaru Dankarami

Ibrahim Dangajere dan Muhammadu Dikko, ya haifi:

- 1) Isma'ila (Dankane)
- 2) Mamman (Kwaska)
- 3) Salisu
- 4) Muhammadu Bello
- 5) Mamman
- 6) Umaru
- 7) Mamman Dankura
- 8) Garba
- 9) Umaru
- 10) Ibrahim
- 11) Abdullahi
- 12) Labbo
- 13) Abdulmumini
- 14) Aliyu

Isma'ila Dankane dan Ibrahim Dangajere, ya hafi:

- 1) Almusdafa
- 2) Muhammadu Sirajo
- 3) Muhammadu Bashari
- 4) Abdullahi
- 5) Muhammadu Munir
- 6) Muhammadu Mansur
- 7) Muhammadu Jamilu

Mamman Kwaska dan Ibrahim Dangajere, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhammadu Nura

Salisu dan Ibrahim Dangajere, ya haifi:

1) Isiya

Abubakar (Bube Dannaito) dan Abdulbaki, ya haifi:

- 1) Labbo
- 2) Yusufu
- 3) Gado Maihankali

Labbo, ya haifi:

- 1) Muhamamdu Dama
- 2) Mamman (Moyi)

Gado Maihankali, ya haifi:

- 1) Mamman Inuwa
(Hirar da muka yi da kungiyar mutane, Gusau, 1978 da 1982).

10.2.4 Muhammadu Gimba

dan Muhammadu Ashafa, ya haifi:

- 1) Husaini
- 2) Mani
- 3) Abubakar Maiƙaya
- 4) Bawa Nababari

Husaini dan Muhammadu Gimba dan Muhammadu Ashafa, ya haifi:

- 1) Maiƙaya
- 2) Abdulmuminu

Abdulmuminu dan Hussaini dan Muhammadu Gimba, ya haifi:

- 1) Halilu Idon Yaƙi
- 2) Akoda

Mani dan Muhammadu Gimba dan Muhammadu Ashafa, ya haifi:

- 1) Kado
- 2) Ashafa

3) Maigari

Kado dan Mani dan Muhammadu Gimba, ya haifi:

1) Shago

Shago dan Kado dan Mani dan Muhammadu Gimba, ya haifi:

1) Ashafa

Ashafa dan Shago dan Kado dan Mani, ya haifi:

1) Aho

2) Mande³²³

Aho dan Ashafa dan Shago dan Kado, ya haifi:

1) Mamman Dandadda

Abubakar Maikaya dan Muhammadu Gimba, ya haifi:

1) Barso

2) Maikai

Bawa Nababari dan Muhammadu Gimba, ya haifi:

1) Aliyu

2) Muhammadu Dikko

3) Mani 'Yargada

Muhammadu Dikko dan Bawa Nababari, ya haifi:

1) Muhammadu Maccido

2) Dankano

Muhammadu Maccido dan Muhammadu Dikko dan Bawa Nababari, ya haifi:

1) Abdulkadir

2) Muhammadu Bello

Mani 'Yargada dan Bawa Nababari, ya haifi:

1) Abun Kuluma³²⁴

³²³ Mande dan Ashafa 'ya'yansa mata ne.

³²⁴ Bayan wadannan zuriyoyi na 'Yandotawa da Ashafawa wadanda su ne tushen kafa garin Gusau. A halin yanzu akwai wasu mutane wadanda zuriyoyinsu ke zaune a Gusau da suka yo hijira daga wasu garuruwa suka zauna Gusau tun zamani dadadde.

A wannan babi an kawo jerin gwanon sunayen mutanen Gusau na farko waɗanda suka kunshi ‘Yandotawa da Ashafawa. An nuna ‘Yandotawa sun fito ne daga tsatson Alhaji Umaru ɗan Alhaji Mustafa ɗan Zangi ɗan Dawuda ɗan Zangina ɗan Zakariya’u ɗan Salihu ɗan Umaru. Haka kuma an tabbatar da Ashafawa sun fito ne daga tsatson Malam Muhammadu Ashafa ɗan Malam Abdurrahman ɗan Muhammadu ɗan Ishaka.

Haka kuma akwai ‘ya’ya mata waɗanda ba mu kawo sunayensu a nan ba, domin ‘ya’yansu da suka haifa na wasu zuriyoyin ne daban. Akwai kuma wasu ‘ya’yan da iyayensu suke zaune a Gusau amma idan aka duba asalin iyayen nasu za a ga daga wasu wurare suka taso ko kuma kakanninsu ne suka zo Gusau aka haifi iyayensu da sauransu. Wani mawaƙi ma yana cewa:

بنونا بنو أبائنا وبناتنا بنو هن أبناء الرجال الأبعد.

‘Ya’yanmu sun ne ‘ya’yanmu maza, su kuwa ‘ya’yanmu mata ‘ya’yansu ‘ya’yan wasu mazaje ne na nesa.

JAWABIN KAMMALAWA

Kamar yadda aka gani a wannan littafin, an kawo tarihin garin Gusau ne da mutanensa da sauran matakan da ya biyo ta kansu na rayuwa tun daga kafuwarsa zuwa yau. An naɗa wa littafin suna *Gusau ta Malam Sambo*.

Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa da kawunansa ‘ya’yan Alhaji Umaru wato Muhammadu Liman Babba da Dangaladima Usamatu da Fate da Garba da Dottiya da Salihu Dankambo ɗan Jabba, almajirin Shehu Usmanu Danfodiyo, su ne suka kafa garin Gusau a wajejen shekara ta 1799. Amma a wannan lokaci garin Gusau bai samu zama na sosai ba saboda yaƙe-yaƙe da aka sha kawo masa waɗanda kuma suka zama sanadin watsewar wannan zama. Sai a lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Malam Abdulkadir aka dawo Gusau a zama na biyu daga Rawayya a shekara ta 1862. Kamar yadda aka nuna, Gusau tana ɗaya daga cikin garuruwan da aka kafa su a yayin da ake ƙoƙarin tabbatar da daular Musulunci ta Sakkwato. A lokacin daular masu Jihadi, Gusau ta sami matsayi babba na zamantowarta ƙaramar daula wadda take kula da garuruwan da suke nahiyar Katsina ta Yamma. Ita wannan ƙaramar daula ta Gusau an kira ta da sunan Katsina ta Yamma ko Katsina al-Gharbi wadda aka ba Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa izinin tafiyar da ita bayan cinye ‘Yandoto a shekara ta 1806.

Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa shi ne ya fara shugabantar mutanen Gusau tun daga shekara ta 1806 zuwa rasuwarsa a Wonaka a 1827 inda aka naɗa babban ɗansa Malam Abdulkadir. Bayan sarautar Muhammadu Dangidan 1916-1917 sai sarautar Gusau ta tashi daga gidan Ashafawa na Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa ta koma wasu gidaje daban-daban. Gidan Malam Umaru Malam ya fara a shekara ta 1917 har zuwa shekara ta 1929, sai kuma aka yi ta kawo sarakuna daga wasu wurare masu gidajen sarautu nasu na kansu waɗanda suka ci gaba da rikon Gusau har zuwa shekara ta 1984 lokacin da aka naɗa Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba wanda ya fito daga gidan Ashafawa na Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa.

Kowane sarki daga cikin sarakunan Gusau da suka yi mulkin mutanen Gusau da irin nasa yanayin shugabanci.

Sarakunan da suka fara yin wannan shugabanci kamar Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa da 'ya'yansa da jikokinsa sun tashi tsaye wajen yin horo da aikin alhairi da tsai da sunnar Manzon Allah da hani da aikata dukkan aikin assa da addinin Musulunci ya fi. Kuma sun yi jihadi don tsai da addinin Musulunci sahihi da hani da barin duk wani aikin fasadi ko fasikanci.

A wannan lokaci, an tabbatar da adalci da gaskiya da mutunta jama'a da ba kowane mutum matsayin da ya dace da shi. Haka kuma mutane sun tafiyyar da harkokinsu bisa kankin kansu ba tare da an matsa masu ba.

Kamar yadda muka fada a baya, Gusau ta zama mai cin gashin kanta a lokacin da ta kasance daula karama wadda take riƙe da garuruwan da ke yammacin Katsina ta Gabas. Gusau ita ce ke riƙe da garuruwan da ke yamma da Katsina har zuwa lokacin da Turawa suka shigo kasar nan suka cinye ta da yaki, suka kafa mulkinsu wanda ya maye mulkin daular Sakkwato a shekara ta 1903. Daga nan Turawan suka kasa kasashen Arewacin Nijeriya da na Kudancinta zuwa lardi-lardi. A farkashin yankin Sakkwato an samar da garuruwan yamma da na gabas. Sakkwato Gabas ta kunshi dukkan kasashen Zamfara da na Katsinar Yamma, aka kuma ajiye hedikwatarsu a Gusau kuma aka turo Karamin Jami'in Mulki ya zo ya zauna a ofishin En'e na Gusau da aka buɗe a 1938.

Haka tsarin mulki ya yi ta tafiya har zuwa 1976 a lokacin da aka kirkiro kananan hukumomi, aka mayar da Gusau karamar hukuma mai kula da kasar Gusau kanta da ta Bungudu da ta Tsafe, daga bisani kuma aka yi wa Tsafe da Bungudu da Kwatarkwashi da Rawayya nasu kananan hukumomi.

Ilimin addinin Musulunci ilimi ne da duk wanda ya rubauta da karɓarsa yake kofarin koyonsa don sanin karatun *Alkur'ani* mai tasrki wanda yake shi ne babban jagora na addinin Musulunci. Sannan da fahimtar dokoki da ka'idoji da wannan addini ya shimfada, kamar abubuwan da yake bukata a yi da wadanda yake son a bari da ake gane su ta karatun littattafai na addinin. A wannan littafi an nuna a Gusau, kamar sauran wuraren da suka karɓi addinin Musulunci har suka yi jihadi don rayar da shi, akwai makarantun allo wadanda ake koyon karatun *Alkur'ani* a cikinsu da wasu kananan littattafan

addini, sannan da makarantun littattafai waɗanda ake karatun littattafan addinin Musulunci, manya da kanana, a cikinsu, safe da maraice, a wasu wurare ma har da dare.

Haka kuma a littafin an bayyana, an fara kafa makarantar farko ta boko wato ta Elementare a Gusau a shekarar 1925 zuwa 1926. Tun daga wannan lokaci aka sami ‘yan Gusau suka yi ta shiga karatun na boko wanda ya fara da mutane kaɗan ya bunkasa da mutane da yawa. Yanzu akwai ‘yan Gusau masu ilimin boko mai zurfi da matsakaita da masu gwargwadonsa. Daga cikinsu akwai farfesoshi da doktoci da likitoci da injiniyoyi da manyan jami’an zanen gine-gine da lauyoyi da akantoci da masu shari’a da sojoji da manyan jami’an kwastan da ‘yansanda da sauran masu kaki da manyan ma’aikata da kananansu na gwamnatoci da na kananan hukumomi da manyan malamai da kanana da sauran fannoni, duk akwai su a Gusau.

A bangaren sana’o’i kuma ba a bar su a baya ba, an nuna Gusawa sun tashi, tsayin daka wajen yin wasu sana’o’in gargajiya don biyan bukatunsu na yau da gobe. Daga cikin sana’o’in gargajiya da suka yi akwai farauta da noma da saka da kira da jima da wanzanci da dukanci da fawa da kiɗa da sauransu.

Bayan haka, Gusau ta kasance wata cibiya ta kasuwanci tun lokacin mulkin daular Fulani inda aka sami hanyoyin kasuwanci da dama ta kowace kusurwa da suke ratsawa ta Gusau zuwa wasu wurare. A lokacin mulkin Turawa kuma an sami mutanen Gusau da wasu baƙi misali Kwara-Kwara da sauransu da suka fara haɓaka kasuwanci a Gusau ta hanyar kafa kamfanonin kasuwanci da masana’antu da masaku da bisije-bisije wato wuraren gyara auduga da sauransu. Akwai kuma babbar kasuwa ta cikin garin Gusau da sabuwar da aka gina da kananan kasuwanni da yawa waɗanda ake hada-hadar kasuwanci a cikinsu. Su ma waɗannan kasuwanni suna kan taimakawa wajen gina garin Gusau ta hanyar kasuwanci. Akwai kuma ‘yan kiri da dillalai da ‘yan koli da ma’auna da kafintoci da mesin-mesin da makanikai da masu haya da sauran masu sana’ar hannu waɗanda suna kan ci gaba da haɓaka hulɗar kasuwanci a Gusau. Duka waɗannan bangarori na raya tattalin arziki na Gusau an yi nazarinsu a wannan littafi.

Gusau kuma, kamar sauran garuruwan Arewacin Nijeriya da akan yi masu kirari dangane da kafuwarsu ko yanayinsu ko wani hali na daban, ita ma an yi mata kirare-kirare da dama waɗanda dukkansu suke yin nuni zuwa ga kafuwarta da juriyar mutanenta da shahararsu ta hanyar kasuwanci da nuni ga irin jin daɗin da ake samu a Gusau da sauransu.

Daga nan kuma sai a wannan littafi aka waiwayi yadda tarihin Zamfara ya shafi Gusau, musamman yadda daular Zamfara ta yi ta karawa da daular Katsina da Gobir da Kabi da sauransu. A littafin an nuna a lokacin da daular Zamfara take mulki, farfajiyar da aka kafa Gusau tana karkashin rikon Katsina a nahiya ta Katsina ta Yamma har zuwa 1764 ko 1779 lokacin da daular ta faɗi a hannun Gobirawa. An kuma bayyana Gusau ce ta zama hedikwata ta gwagwarmayar yaƙin neman Jihar Zamfara da aka soma tun a shekara ta 1964. Kasar Zamfara ta sami jihar kanta a ranar Alhamis 31 ga watan Oktoba, 1996 a lokacin mulkin Shugaban Kasa, Janar Sani Abacha, Kuma Kanar Jibril Bala Yakubu, shi ne Kantoman Mulki nata na farko³²⁵.

Har ila yau, an yi bayani a wannan littafi, bayan da aka kirkiro Jihar Zamfara sai aka daga sarautar Gusau ta zama Masarautar Yanka mai daraja ta biyu a shekarar 1997 a lokacin Kantoman Mulkin Zamfara, Kanar Jibril Bala Yakubu. Amma kuma daga ranar Juma'a 7 ga watan Yuli, 2000 sai aka kara wa sarautar daraja ta zama mai daraja ta ɗaya a zamanin Gwamnan Mulkin Siyasa, Alhaji Ahmed Sani, Yariman Bakura. A wannan lokaci Masarautar Gusau ta daɗa bunkasa ta hanyoyi daban-daban, misali, Masarautar ta sami gundumomi na hakimai goma sha uku (13) da dagatai da masu unguwanni, sannan da mutane waɗanda aka nannada a kan muƙaman sarautu iri-iri aƙalla 107.

Haka kuma Masarautar ta sami Majalisar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau wadda Sarkin Katsinan Gusau yake shugabanta tare da kansilolin majalisa a matsayin mambobi.

³²⁵ Sauran gwamnonin Jihar Zamfara na Mulkin Siyasa ne a Jamhuriya ta Uku wadda ta fara daga 29/5/1999. Gwamnonin sun haɗa da Alhaji Ahmed Sani, Yariman Bakura (1999-2007) da Alhaji Mamuda Aliyu Shinkafi, Dallatun Shinkafi (2007-2011) da kuma Alhaji Abdul'aziz Abubakar Yari (29/5/2011-).

Ta haka aka tabbatar da Gusau a matsayin masarauta mai cin gashin kanta kuma ta zama babban birnin Jihar Zamfara tun daga 1996.

Har ila yau, an yi wa wannan littafi marufi ta kawo jerin salsalsa ta gidajen ‘Yandotawa da Ashafawa, mutanen farko waɗanda suka himmatu wajen kafawa da raya garin Gusau. An bayyana zuriyar ‘Yandotawa ta fito ne daga tsatson Alhaji Umaru ɗan Alhaji Mustafa ɗan Zangi ɗan Dawuda ɗan Zangina ɗan Zakariya’u ɗan Salihu ɗan Umaru . Sannan kuma Alhaji Umaru ya haifi Muhammadu Liman Babba da Usamatu da Fate da Garba da Dottiya waɗanda su kuma suka daɗa faɗaɗa zuriyar ‘Yandotawa. Daga nan, aka bayyana Malam Muhammadu Ashafa ɗan Malam Abdurrahman ɗan Muhammadu ɗan Ishaka shi ne asalin zuriyar Ashafawa. Malam Muhammadu Ashafa ya haifi Malam Muhammadu Maudō da Malam Muhammadu Sambo da Malam Muhammadu Dikko da kuma Malam Muhammadu Gimba. An tabbatar waɗannan zuriyoyi na ‘Yandotawa da Ashafawa su ne Gusawa na Farko, daga nan, aka sami wasu zuriyoyi suka zo suka zauna tare da su cikin zumunci da zamantakewar rayuwa managarciya.

Muna fata wannan littafi ya zama mai amfani gare mu, da mutanen Gusau baki ɗaya, da masana da manazarta da masu neman ilimin tarihi na garuruwa da malamai da ɗalibai da sauran duka masu sha’awar tarihi da neman ilimin rayuwa.

Alhamdu Lillahi.

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Daidaikun Mutanen da aka yi Hira da su

AADZ	Alhaji Abubakar Dembo Zaria
AAGS	Alhaji Abdu Garkuwan Sakkwato
AAI	Alhaji Abdullahi Isa Manajan Hukumar S.A.D.P. Gusau
AAMD	Alhaji Abdulkadir Marafa Dangadaje
ADD	Alhaji Danda Dogon Daji
ADU	Almusdafa dan Umaru
AKDA	Alkali Aliyu dan Alkali Muhammadu Sani
AMG	Alhaji Mu'azu Gusau
AMH	Alhaji Maishanun Haza, Birnin Haza, Gusau
AMHJ	Alhaji Musa Habib Jega
AMLZ	Alhaji Muhammadu Lawal Zuru
AMT	Alhaji Muhammadu Taula
ARA	Dr. Abdullahi Rafi Augi
DWA	Dangaladiman Waziri Malam Attahiru
DWJ	Dr. Waziri Junaidu, Sakkwato
HN	Hajiya Nana Tsohuwa
MAD	Malam Muhammadu Ammani dan Muhammadu Bawa
MAMK	Malam Amadu dan Muhammadu Kunkura, Gusau
MAG	Marafan Alhaji Garba dan Marafa Muhammadu Bawa, 'Yandoto
MGD	Malam Garba Dankarami Gusau
MIM	Malam Ibrahim dan Muhammadu Tukur

MMB	Malam Muhammadu Bawa na Zaure, Gusau
MMD	Malam Muhammadu Dankullum Gusau
MMIDU	Malam Musa Ibrahim dan Umaru
MMWN	Malam Muhammadu Wadatau na Malam MMuhammadu Dankullum
MUA	Malam Umaru Ahmed Gusau
MUM	Malam Usman Makaho
SFS	Sarkin Fada Shehu
SIG	Sani Ibrahim Gusau
SKGAMD	Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba
SKGAS	Sarkin Kudun Gusau, Alhaji Sulaiman
THI	Tudu Halliru dan Sarkin Gobir Ibrahim, Isa
UM	Usman Muhammad Zuru
WTMM	Wakilin Tsabta Muhammadu Maiwada

Kungiyoyin Mutanen da aka yi Hira da su

. Jerin Sunayen Kungiya ta Farko waɗanda muka yi hira da su a tsakanin shekara ta 1976-1979 su ne:

- Alhaji Yahaya na Kofar Mani
- Malam Umaru Guruje
- Malam Muhammadu Bawa Birnin Haza
- Alhaji Maishanu na Haza
- Liman Muhammadu Mahe
- Malam Muhammadu Dankullum
- Alhaji Abdu Garkuwan Sakkwato
- Malam Wadatau na
Alhaji Muhammadu Dankullum
- Malam Abdulkadir Na'abu

. Jerin Sunayen Kungiya ta Biyu waɗanda muka yi hira da su a tsakanin shekara ta 1982-1984 su ne:

- Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Alhaji Muhammadu Danbaba
- Malam Wadatau na
Alhaji Muhammadu Dankullum
- Malam Amadu Muhammadu Kunkura Mai Dakaru
- Malam Musa na Liman
- Malam Muhammadu Balarabe Marafa
- Malam Tukur Marafa
- Mayana Amadu Rufa'i

. Hirar da muka yi da wasu daga cikin zuriyar Malam Muhammadu Ammani ɗan Alhaji Umaru a shekara ta 1978 sun haɗa da:

- Malam Umaru Guruje
- Malam Muhammadu Dankullum
- Malam Muhammadu Wadatau

- Hannatu ‘yar Malam Tukur
- . Jerin Sunayen Kungiya ta Hudu wadda ta kunshi mata (manya da yara) da muka yi hira da su a 1978-1984 sun hada da:
 - Hajiya Nana Matar Alkali Sani
 - A’ishatu (Indo) Matar Alhaji Yahaya
 - Hadijatu (Dije) ‘YarUmaru
 - Inno ‘Yar Alkali Aliyu
 - ‘Yardubu Matar Alhaji Muhammadu Tukur (Tsoho)
 - Hajiya Asma’u (Makwasa) Matar Magaji
- . Hirar Malam Muhammadu Dankullum da kungiyar mutane tun daga 1956 har zuwa 1965 wadda mu kuma muka saurara daga gare shi, muka kawo ta cikin wannan aiki wadda ya yi da waɗannan malamai kamar haka:
 - Malam Tsoho na bakin Masallacin Juma’a
 - Malam Umaru Kaura
 - Malam Abdulkadir Na-Abu
 - Malam Umaru Guruje
 - Malam Muhammadu Buhari Dogo
 - Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Muhammadu Tukur
 - Malam Amadu
 - Malam Ishaka
 - Hajiya Sa’adatu Matar Mayana Abdullahi
 - da sauransu
- . Hirar M.U.A. da kungiyar mutane. Ita ce hira wadda ya yi da waɗannan mutane na tafe a lokuta mabambanta tun daga shekara ta 1956 har zuwa 1979. Mu kuma daga baya a tsakanin 1982-1984 muka yi hira da shi su ne:
 - Alhaji Hassan Maki
 - Alhaji Mande ɗan Daki

- Malam Abdulkadir Na'abu dan Sarki
- Muhammadu Gide
- Malam Tsoho na Bakin Masallaci
- Malam Muhammadu Dankullum
- Galadima Na'ila
- Malama Ayya Matar Liman Dara
- Hajiya Hari Gidan Dangaladima Salimu
- Malama Abara Kanwar Ayya Matar Sarkin Fada Umaru

. Hilar A.A.G.S. da kungiyar mutane daga shekara ta 1978-1979. Watau hilar da Alhaji Abdu Garkuwan Sakkwato ya yi da kungiyar mutane lokacin da ya yi gyara a littafin ya sanya ta a ciki sun hada da:

- Wazirin Sakkwato Alhaji Junaidu
- Magajin Garin Sakkwato, Alhaji Aliyu
- Alhaji Atiku Gusau
- Malam Muhammadu Dankullum

. Hilar M.A.D. da kungiyar mutane. Ita ce hilar da Malam Muhammadu Ammani dan Muhammadu Bawa dan Muhammadu Tukur dan Alhaji Umaru ya yi:

- Malam Tsoho na Bakin Masallaci
- Malam Amadu na Shantali
- Malam Bakoshi Kanen Malam Amadu
- Malam Baraya
- Malam Baidu na Sarkin Fada Almu
- Malam Baidu na Kabo
- Malam Muhammadu Sambo Rashi
- Malam Sidi Umaru Kaura
- Malam Amadu
- Malam Sambo (Musdafa Sambo)
- Malam Muhammadu Buhari Dogo
- Malam Ishaka
- Malam Aliyu

- Malam Yusufu Bawa

RATAYE
Rataye na I : Yakini 'Yandoto
(Bello, 1964: 138-139)

غزوة جاندوت

وكان من حديثها أنه أرسل الشيخ إلى سائر جماعته بالمشرق من أهل «زهر» و «كاشنه» و «كنو» و «دور» كلمهم أن يردوا عليه ، فلقيناهم «بمعهم» ليخبرهم ما يخبرهم ، ولما حان وقت الخريف وأقبلوا أرسلني مكانه ، وأخبرني بما أخبرني ، ثم إن خرجت فسلكت أرض «زوم» و «زهر» وكانت زهر إذ ذاك باغية علينا ، حتى اتهمب إلى مصكرنا «بكاركي» فالتقيت أنا وإياهم هناك «ببرغند» فوافي أهل «كنو» وقد فتحوا بلادهم ، فأمرت عليهم الفقيه العادل — سليمان بن الجهم ، وأخبرت كل من الوالد حياهم وأمرهم بالمبايعة على السمع والطاعة ، واتباع سنة قولاً وفعلًا ، ظاهراً وباطناً ، وحركة وسكوناً ، ليلاً ونهاراً ، فسموا وقبلوا ، وأخبرتهم بأن ييسرهم بأن الله يفتح عليهم البلاد ويمكنهم في لأرض فليحذروا بعد ذلك أن يتحاسدوا فيتفرقوا ، أو يبدلوا شرائع الإسلام ، كما بدل هؤلاء ، فاستبشروا وقبلوا النصيحة ، وأخبرتهم بما بشرهم به من قرب ظهور المهدي ، وأن جماعة الشيخ طلائمه ، ولا ينقضي بإذن الله هذا الجهاد حتى يفضي إلى المهدي ، فسموا واستبشروا ، ودفنوا إلى ماقدروا عليه من مال الله ثم أنشأنا جيشاً إلى «جاندوت» وبها من بقايا

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الصلبة ، وكانت قرية اشتهرت بسكنى العلماء ، وكان من بها من الطلبة ضلقتنا ويمرون بنا السودانيون ، وقد طردوا منها من اتهمب إلينا من صلحائنا كالحاج عمر والأخ المظفر محمد بن الشفاء ، ولقيا منهم جفاء وإذابة ، وضرراً عظيماً ، ولما اتفق رأينا على غزوهم سرنا إليهم حتى نزلنا بازائهم ، فقدمت إليهم الأخ محمد بن الشفاء ، وقلت له : أخبرهم بأنني ما أتيت لأغزوهم وإنما نزلت بازائهم لأنظرهم في هذا الأمر ، فإن كنا على الصواب تابوا وتبعوا ، وإن كانوا على الصواب تبنا وتركنا ما نحن فيه ، ولما قال لهم ذلك قالوا : لا تناظره في شيء ، ولا نجب رؤيته ، ولا جمع الله بيننا وبينه وبين أبيه في الدنيا والآخرة ، فرجع ووجدني أصلي العصر ، فلما قضيت الصلاة أخبرني ، فركبت إلى الحصن صلاة العصر ، وأقبل الجند إليهم ، ففتحهم الله علينا في الساعة والحمد لله ، وبتنا هناك ليالي ، ثم رحلنا إلى الغرب ، وقد انتشر من حصون «كاشنه» نحو خمسين حصناً ، وأغرنا على فلاتهم ، إذ كانوا على شاكلتهم ، ورجعنا سالمين غانمين ، فصدر الجوع إلى بلادهم وصدرنا إلى بلادنا بحمد الله

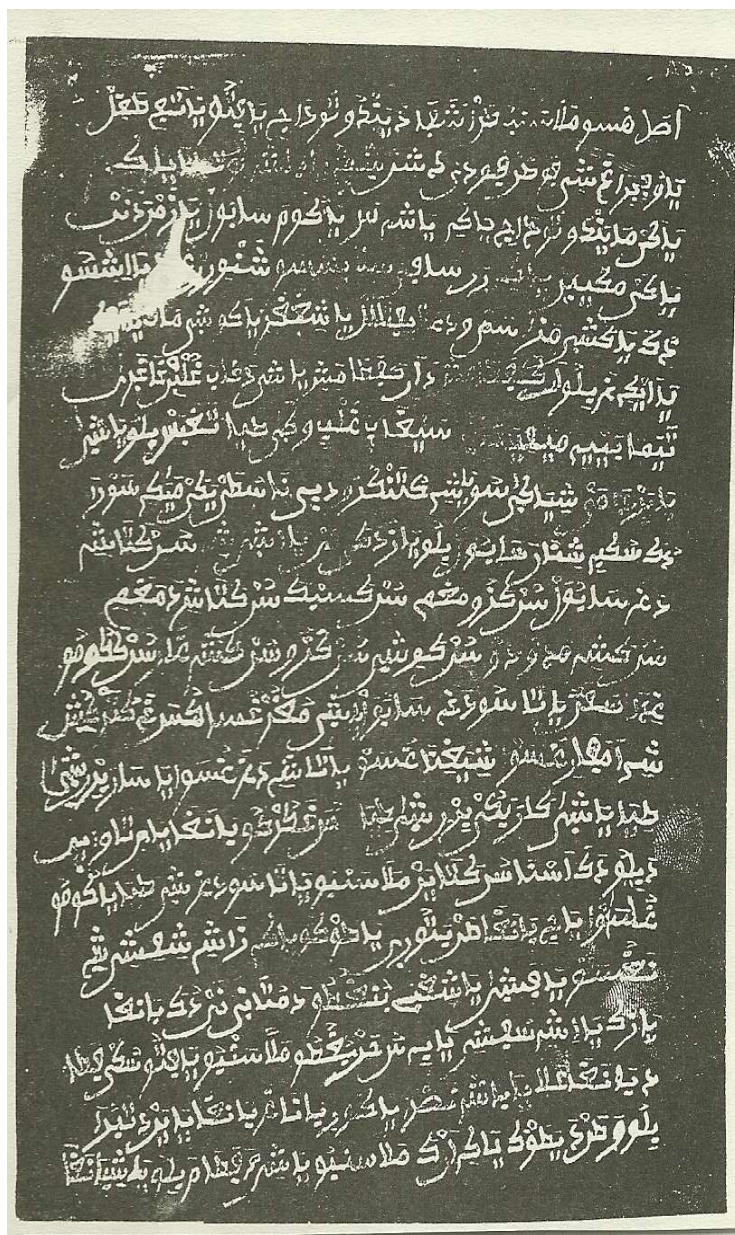
Rataye na II: Wakar Kewaye ta Nana Asma'u
(Asma'u, bt 84 -95 & 108-110)

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Rataye na III : Tarihin Asalin Gusau
(Malam Tsoho, Bakin Masallacin Juma'a; Babu
Shekara)

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شَرِّكَتِ بِكُورِ دَرْ شَجَرِ پَایِش بَدِش جَکَن شَرِّکِ
 رَاوِ پَاشِ پَاشِ تَکُومُو تَکُومُو پَاشِ حَکْ
 مَقَارِ شَرِّکِ شَرِّکِ سَی پَارِشُو شَرِّکِ مَدِ مَدِ پَاشِ
 کَی مَدِ شَرِّکِ شَرِّکِ پَاشِ پَاشِ سَی مَدِ شَرِّکِ شَرِّکِ
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**Rataye na B: Tarihin Salsalar ‘Yandotawa
(Malam Tsoho Daga MMD)**

[illegible]

وعلی اولاده میثم تقیہ و آخوہ لم نعرفہ
 و زاک و لدہ اسلمان و جبار و اولاده اسلم
 سنہ طرکولی و ابلا مرچر و شو اولاده مالمی و زنگ
 و دغورہ میان باقر چید اولاده لقا و متیز میان و آخوہ
 و عیال تلوار اولاده یزو و دود و دودا و ابلا و عیال
 اولاده طریشا و بنی نسا، تم

(و دغورہ) اولاده لقا میثم چر و سنہ و

اولاده لقا یل مالم چرا و سنہ اولاده
 نسا، تم

آخوہ کلاچ مالم چر

یل اولاده اشتان محمد و صالح طنگی و لالی

دج اولاده محمد یل عیسی یل سنہ و صالح طرکولی

یل اولاده سالی و میکیا و زاجی باقر رش سالی یل

تلو پکن و حبیب میکیا یل دکر و مان راہ باقر رش

یل ثمامہ و دولی رش سالی یل اولاده جعفر و طر

پیش رش جعفر یل سارا و مینصر رش و طر

رش طر پیش یل مند و مالم طلوع تم

**Rataye na BII : Wasu Masu Mukaman Sarauta a
Gusau:
Hakimai da Sauran Shugabanni**

BII.I Shiyar Mayana

Mayana dan Arewa dan Sarkin Katsinan Gusau
Abdulkadir , lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau;

Mayana Muhammadu Tuɓuri dan Abdulkadir, lokacin
Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Modibbo;

Mayana Muhammadu Gidɛ dan Abdulkadir , lokacin
Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Tuɓuri;

Mayana Murtala dan Muhammadu Modibbo, lokacin
Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala;

Mayana Dikko dan Muhammadu Gidɛ, lokacin Sarkin
Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala;

Mayana Kogo Maigari dan Kakade dan Dangaladima
Majo, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu
Murtala;

Mayana Laddo dan Umaru Malam, lokacin Sarkin
Katsinan Gusau Umaru Malam;

Mayana Dahiru dan Sulaiman kanen Umaru Malam,
lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Mai'akwai;

Mayana Muhammadu dan Mayana Dahiru, lokacin
Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Mai'akwai;

Mayana Muhammadu Tulau, lokacin Sarkin Kudun
Gusau Usman dan Sama'ila;

Mayana Muhammadu (Yari), lokacin Marafa Ibrahim;

Mayana Shehu, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau
Mamman;

Mayana Abdullahi Maidabo dan Mudi dan
Muhammadu Gidɛ, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Malam
Sulaimanu;

Mayana Amadu Rufa'i dan Muhammadu Murtala dan
Muhammadu Modibbo, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau
Malam Sulaimanu;

Mayana Bara’u, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Malam Sulaimanu;

Mayana Garba dan Mayana Dahiru dan Mayana Dahiru, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Malam Sulaimanu;

Mayana Aliyu dan Mayana Dahiru, lokacin Malam Sulaimanu zuwa lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba.

BII.II Shiyar Galadima

Galadima Yahaya dan Muhammadu Dikko dan Malam Ashafa, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Modibbo;

Galadima Buhari (Madugu), daga lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Modibbo zuwa lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala;

Galadima Umaru Malam (1915-1917), lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala;

Galadima Zangi dan Dangaladima Salimu, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Umaru Malam;

Galadima Mu’azu dan Galadima Zangi, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Mai’akwai zuwa lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Usuman dan Sama’ila;

Galadima Mamman dan Sidi dan Buwai dan Salimu, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Usuman dan Sama’ila zuwa lokacin Marafa Ibrahim;

Galadima Abdulkadir (Kado) dan Mu’azu dan Zangi, lokacin Marafa Ibrahim;

Galadima Mamman (Ala) dan Mu’azu dan Zangi, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu zuwa lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba;

Galadima Muhammadu Nakabo dan Galadima Mamman Ala dan Galadima Mu’azu dan Zangi, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba.

BII.III Shiyar Ubandawaki/ Sarkin Fada

Ubandawaki :

Buhari Haza shi ne Ubandawaki na farko a lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Gide³²⁶.

Sarkin Fada :

Sarkin Fada Yaro daga Rawayya, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Umaru Malam;

Sarkin Fada Izzu kanen Sarkin Fada Yaro, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Umaru Malam;

Sarkin Fada Sharu dan Izzu, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Mai'akwai;

Sarkin Fada Abdu (Bazazzagi) daga Sakkwato, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Mai'akwai zuwa lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Usuman dan Sama'ila;

Sarkin Fada Sahabi Garba daga Sakkwato, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu.

Madawaki³²⁷ :

Madawaki Alhaji Shehu dan Umaru Tuda, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu;

Madawaki Alhaji Yahaya dan Mayana Dahiru, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu zuwa lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba.

BII.IB Shiyar Sarkin Yafi/ Ubandoma/ Tudu/ Barade

³²⁶ Daga nan, a lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Umaru Malam sai ya yanka unguwar zuwa kashi biyu. Ya hada wani kashi da Unguwar Mayana a lokacin Mayana Laddo (dansa), kashi na biyu kuwa ya hada shi da Unguwar Sarkin Fada zamanin Sarkin Fada Yaro.

³²⁷ Sai kuma unguwar ta sake daukar sunan Madawaki a lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu Isa. Ya mayar da wannan suna ne na Madawaki saboda bambancewa tsakanin Sarkin Fadansa da kuma Sarkin Fada Hakimi wanda yake rife da unguwar.

Sarkin Yaƙi Salihu Dankambo, daga zamanin Malam Muhammadu Sambo ɗan Ashafa har zuwa lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Modibbo;

Sarkin Yaƙi Boyi ɗan Bina, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Tuɓuri zuwa lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Gide;

Sarkin Yaƙi Jange, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Gide zuwa lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala;

Sarkin Yaƙi Umaru Malam, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Murtala³²⁸.

Shiyar Sarkin Yaƙi

Sarkin Yaƙi Dahiru ɗan Sule, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Umaru Malam;

Sarkin Yaƙi Binoni daga Sakkwato, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Mai'akwai;

Sarkin Yaƙi Shehu ƙanen Binoni daga Sakkwato, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Mai'akwai;

Sarkin Yaƙi Buwai daga Sakkwato, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Mai'akwai;

Sarkin Yaƙi Muhammadu Taula, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Mai'akwai;

Sarkin Yaƙi Muhammadu Atu daga Sakkwato, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Muhammadu Usuman ɗan Sama'ila.

³²⁸ Dukkan waɗannan da muka faɗa a baya sarakuna ne na yaƙi masu jan ragamar rundunar yaƙi. Ba su riƙi shiya da sunan haƙinci ba. To, bayan waɗannan sarakuna na yaƙi, sai Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Alhaji Umaru Malam ya mayar da ita sarautar haƙinci wadda ta ƙunshi garuruwan Mareri da Damba da da Ƙarazau da Riijiya har daga baya ta haɗa da Tudun Wada. Ta ɗauki wannan suna ne har zuwa lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Usuman ɗan Sama'ila.

Ubandoma³²⁹

Ubandoma Muhammadu Bello, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu;

Ubandoma Abdullahi dan Umaru Malam, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu;

Ubandoma Salihu Shinkafi, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu.

Tudu³³⁰

Tudu Halliru dan Sarkin Gobir Ibrahim na Isa, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu zuwa lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba.

Barade

Har wa yau kuma a zamanin mulkin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba ya raba shiyar zuwa sashe biyu. Sashe na daya ya nadda *Barade*, sashe na biyu kuwa ya nadda *Sarkin Kudu* a Damba. Ya nadda Baraden Tudun Wada, Muhammadu Bashir Muhammad Kabir Danbaba da kuma Sarkin Kudun Damba, Usman Nafaruku.

BII.B Shiyar Magajin Sabon Gari

Mai Unguwa

Mr. Morgan (Mutumen Sirliyo) shi ne ya fara rikon shiyar a matsayin mai'unguwa a karkashin Mayana a lokacin Muhammadu Mai'akwai³³¹;

Manu Sarkin Yarbawa ya zama mai'unguwa bayan Mr. Morgan.

³²⁹ Sai kuma a lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu ya juya sunan zuwa *Ubandoma*.

³³⁰ Sai sunan sarautar ya koma *Tudu*.

³³¹ Akwai lokacin da Dr. Morganya cinye kudin harajin da ya tara sai aka fitar da shi aka haɗe shiyar da garuruwan da Sarkin Yaki Muhammadu Taula yake riƙe da su a shekara ta 1929. Amma daga baya sai kuma aka sake mayar da Morgan a matsayinsa na mai'unguwa.

Shiyar Sabon Gari

Magaji Muhammadu Taula, a lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Muhammadu ne aka sake maido da Muhammadu Taula a shiyar da sunan rikon hakinci a matsayinta na shiyya mai cin gashin kanta. Sai ya zo da sunan Hakincin Magaji na Mada, amma sai ana kiran sa da Magajin Sabon Gari a shekara ta 1949;

Magaji Umaru Akwara, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu a shekara ta 1962;

Magaji Abdullahi dan Umaru Malam, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu;

Magaji Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba dan Mustafa dan Muhammadu Murtala, lokacin Sarkin Kudun Gusau Alhaji Sulaimanu daga shekara ta 1975 zuwa ta 1984;

Magaji Alhaji Muhammadu Dauda, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba;

Magaji Alhaji Muhammadu Bashar dan Muhammadu Dauda, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba.

BII.BI Dangaladiman Gusau

Dangaladima Usamata dan Alhaji Umaru, lokacin Malam Muhammadu Sambo dan Ashafa zuwa lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Abdulkadir;

Dangaladima Salimu dan Fate dan Alhaji Umaru lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Modibbo;

Dangaladima Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri dan Ibrahim Sidi dan Buwai dan Dangaladima Salimu dan Fate dan Alhaji Umaru, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba;

Dangaladima Alhaji Mu'azu dan Ibrahim Maifillani dan Ibrahim Sidi dan Buwai dan Salimu dan Fate dan Alhaji

Umaru, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau , Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba;

Dangaladima Alhaji Muhammadu Buhari dan Ibrahim Maifillani dan Ibrahim Sidi dan Buwai dan Salimu dan Fate dan Alhaji Umaru, lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau , Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba.

BII.BII Sarkin Gabas

Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba ya yi wata sarauta ta Sarkin Gabas a garin Gusau sai ya nada Alhaji Muhammadu Sani Y. S. ya zama Sarkin Gabas, kuma babban Kansila, sannan Mataimakin Shugaban Majalisar Sarkin Katsinan Gusau.

BII.BIII Ajiyan Baitul-Mali

Ajiya Sa'adu
Lokacin Muhammadu Modibbo

Ajiya Nalullu
Lokacin Muhammadu Tuburi

Ajiya Yabani daga Rawayya
Lokacin Umaru Malam³³²

BII.BIII Limaman Masallacin Cikin Gari

Liman Muhammadu Babba dan Alhaji Umaru
Liman Majo
Liman Husaini
Liman Muhammadu Dandidori na Boko
Liman Dara
Liman Amadu Korau
Liman Muhammadu Mahe

³³² Daga lokacin Sarkin Katsinan Gusau, Malam Umaru Malam sai mukamin Ajiya ya koma Ma'aji kuma a lokacin an buɗe ofishin En'e a Gusau sai aka dinga turo ma'aji daga Sakkwato har zuwa shekara ta 1976 zamanin da aka kirkiro kananan hukumomi.

Liman Garba
Liman Muhammadu Dan'alahaji dan Muhammadu Sambo

BII.D Limaman Masallacin Tudun Wada

Liman Malam Isa
Liman Muhammadu dan Malam Isa
Liman Dalhatu Umar Gatawa

BII.D Wasu Masallatan Juma'a na Garin Gusau

Masallacin Rabi'a, Sabuwar Gusau

Liman Abdullahi Saketa
Liman Abdullahi Allieru

Masallacin Dan'ashafa

Liman Abdullahi Dalla-Dalla

Masallacin Bayifas

Liman Ahmad Umar Kanoma

Masallacin Unguwar Gwaza

Liman Malam Isa Maharazu

Masallacin Sahaba, Samaru

Liman Sa'idu Maikwano

Masallacin Usaimil, Igala Gusau

Liman Kabiru Umaru Maru

Masallacin Gada-Biyu

Liman Sa'idu Yahaya Auki

Masallacin Mareri

Liman Muhammad Lawal Mareri

Masallacin Yoruba, Sabon Gari Gusau

Liman Abdulhamid Sambo Onge

Masallacin Shado, Samarun Gusau

Liman Abubakar Abdullahi Tureta

Masallacin Damba

Liman Abdullahi Ibrahim

Masallacin Jauri 1

Liman Dayyabu Muhammad

Masallacin Jauri 2

Liman Abubakar Ibrahim

Masallacin Gidan Yari

Liman Husaini Abdullahi

Masallacin Cakal

Liman Dauda Muhammad

Masallacin Unguwar Gwaza 2

Liman Abdullahi Adamu

Masallacin Federal Law Cost

Liman Abdullahi Yakubu

Masallacin Army Barrack

Liman St Sgt Aminu Abdullahi

Masallacin Layin Gawo, Tudun Wada, Gidan

Alhaji Ibrahim Ruwan Dorawa

Liman Muhammadu Halilu Dankaram

Masallacin Rijiyyar Gabas

Liman Nasiru Bara'u

Masallacin Zawiyya

Liman Halifa Ibrahim Balarabe

BII.DI Sarkin Fawan Gusau

Sarkin Fawa Umaru

Sarkin Fawa Dan'arba

Sarkin Fawa Ala

Sarkin Fawa Ibrahim Shago

Sarkin Fawa Abdullahi Bawa

Sarkin Fawa Malami

**BII.DII Mukaman Sarauta a Lokacin Sarkin Katsinan
Gusau, Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Danbaba daga 1984-**

Ajiyan Gusau

Ardon Gusau

Barayan Gusau

Bunun Gusau

Cigarin Gusau

Ciroman Gusau

Dallatun Gusau

Dikkon Fulanin Gusau

Durumbun Gusau

Durbin Gusau

Dan'isan Gusau
Dan'iyau Gusau
Danburan Gusau
Danjikan Gusau
Danlawan Gusau
Danmadamin Gusau
Danmalikin Gusau
Danmasanin Gusau
Danruwatan Gusau
Fagacin Gusau
Fulanin Gusau
Garkuwan Gusau
Gatau Gusau
Iyan Gusau
Janjunan Gusau
Jarman Gusau
Jekadan Gusau
Karofin Gusau
Katukan Gusau
Kogunan Gusau
Kutsan Gusau
Lamidon Gusau
Mabudin Gusau
Madakin Gusau
Magajin Garin Gusau
Magayakin Gusau
Mainan Gusau
Majidadi Babba na Gusau
Majidadin Gusau
Majikiran Gusau
Makaman Gusau
Marafan Gusau
Modibbon Gusau
Mutawallen Gusau
Kauran Gusau
Sa'in Gusau
Sallaman Gusau
Sansanin Gusau
Santurakin Gusau
Sarakin Gusau

Sardaunan Gusau
Sarkin Arewan Gusau
Sarkin Askin Gusau
Sarkin Ban Gusau
Sarkin Bakin Gusau
Sarkin Barebarin Gusau
Sarkin Dakkarawan Gusau
Sarkin Dillalan Gusau
Sarkin Dawakin Gusau
Sarkin Fadan Gusau
Sarkin Garan Gusau
Sarkin Gobir Gusau
Sarkin Ibiran Gusau
Sarkin Igbon Gusau
Sarkin Malaman Gusau
Sarkin Manyu
Sarkin Makera
Sarkin Noma
Sarkin Nufawa
Sarkin Ruwan Gusau
Sarkin Samarin Gusau
Sarkin Shanun Gusau
Sarkin Sharifai
Sarkin Shinkafar Gusau
Sarkin Sudan Gusau
Sarkin Tashan Gusau
Sarkin Tiɓi na Gusau
Sarkin Tsabtar Gusau
Sarkin Bauran Gusau
Sarkin Yamman Gusau
Sarkin Yaƙin Gusau
Sarkin Yaƙin Mareri
Sarkin Yaruba
Sarkin Zango Gusau
Shantalin Gusau
Shatiman Gusau
Tafarkin Gusau
Tafidan Gusau
Talban Gusau
Tambarin Gusau

Tudun Gusau
Turakin Gusau
Ubandawakin Gusau
Ubandoman Gusau
Uwar Soron Gusau
Wakili Babba na Gusau
Wakili Karami na Gusau
Wakilin Gusau
Walin Gusau
Wamban Gusau
Wazirin Gusau
Yariman Gusau
Yarin Gusau
'Yarjikanyar Gusau

Rataye na 'BIII : Bayanin Takaitattun Bakake

D. N. B. Gusau District Note Book
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Project, Gusau

(Ed) Edited

N. N. P. C. Northern Nigeria Publishing
Company, Zaria

Z. M. T. Zuriyar Muhammadu Tukur

M. Y. M. Mata (Yara da Many)

S. A. D. P. Sokoto Agricultural Debelopment
Project, Sokoto

G. C. Z. Gaskiya Corporation, Zaria

N. N. P. C. Nigerian National Petroleum
Corporation

C. O. E. College of Education, Sokoto

C. N. H. N. Cibiyar Nazarin Harsunan Nijeriya,
Kano

O. U. P. Odfford Uniibersity Press, Ibadan

I. U. P. Ibadan Uniibersity Press, Ibadan

A. B. U. P. L. Ahmadu Bello Uniibersity Press
Limited, Zaria

A. B. U. Ahmadu Bello Uniibersity, Zaria

B. U. K. Bayero Uniibersity, Kano

A. T. C. Adbanced Teachers College, Maru

W. A. T. C. Women Arabic Teachers College,
Gusau

M. Miladiyya

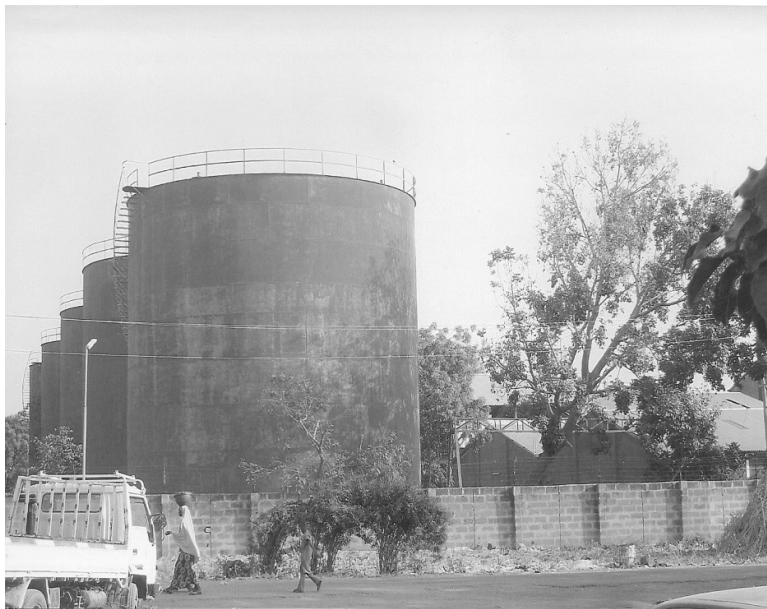
H. A. Hijirar Annabi

S. K. G. Sarkin Kudun Gusau

K. M. N. K. Karibullahi Sheikh Muhammadu
Nasiru Kabara



Jami'ar 'National Open University' a Gusau



Gusau Oil Mill



School of Nursing and Midwifery Gusau



Gobernment Science Secondary School, Gusau

Rataye na ID : Gusau, Bello Muhammad



Gusau, Bello Muhammad, an haife shi a garin Gusau cikin Jihar Zamfara ta yanzu ranar Talata 14 ga watan Safar, 1374 Hijirar Annabi (S. A. W), daidai da 23 ga watan Fabrairu, 1954. Ya fara karatun *Alkur'ani* a hannun mahaifinsa Malam Muhammadu Dankullum dan Malam Buhari Dogo dan Malam Muhammadu Tukur dan Malam Muhammadu Ammani dan Dangaladima Usamatu dan Alhaji Umaru dan Alhaji Mustafa. Ya sauki *Alkur'ani* a shekara ta 1965. Sai ya ci gaba da karatun littattafan farko na addinin Musulunci.

Ya shiga makarantar Nizamiyya Islamiyya Gusau daga 1965 zuwa Disamba, 1969. Ya zarce da karatunsa a Kwalejin Horon Malamai ta Sarkin Musulmi Abubakar, Sashen Koyar da Larabci da Addinin Musulunci (HMS) Sakkwato daga Janairu, 1970 zuwa Yuni, 1973. A shekara ta 1973 ya kama aikin koyarwa a farkashin Hukumar Ilmi ta En'e inda ya koyar a Makarantar Firamare ta garin Samawa, cikin kasar Kwatarkwashi har zuwa 1974. Ya sake komawa neman ilmi a Kwalejin Abdullahi Bayero Kano, Sashen Difloma ta Larabci da Addinin Musulunci da Hausa daga 1974 zuwa 1977. Daga nan ya zarce karatun Digirin Farko, Sashen Fannin Larabci da Nazarin Addinin Musulunci, a Jami'ar Bayero Kano daga 1977 zuwa 1980.

An tura shi Hidimar Kasa (N. Y. S. C.) a Jihar Gongola inda ya koyar a Babbar Kwalejin Horon Malamai (A. T. C.) ta Jalingo daga Agusta, 1980 zuwa Yuli, 1981. Bayan da ya kare Hidimar Kasa, ya koma wa aikinsa na koyarwa a Ma'aikatar Ilmi ta tsohuwar Jihar Sokoto, ya zama Mataimakin Shugaban Makarantar Horon Malamai ta Bakura a 1981. Ya rika mukamin Sakataren Ilmi na Ma'aikatar Ilmi, yankin Talatar Mafara daga Nuwamba, 1981 zuwa Oktoba, 1982.

Sai kuma ya koma karatun digiri na biyu (M. A.) kan fannin Larabci a Jami'ar Bayero Kano a watan Oktoba, 1982 zuwa Agusta, 1984.

Bayan da ya sami takardar digirinsa na biyu, sai aka naɗa shi Shugaban Sashen Larabci (H. O. D., Arabic) a Babbar Kwalejin Horon Malamai (A. T. C.) ta Maru daga 1984 zuwa 1987. An juya masa wurin aiki, aka ba shi Mataimakin Shugaban Makarantar Horon Malamai Mata ta Arabiyya (W. A. T. C.) Gusau daga 1987 zuwa 1989. Ya kuma zama Mataimakin Shugaba da Shugaban Makarantar Sakandaren Ilmin Larabci ta Zurmi daga 1990 zuwa 1993. Sannan aka tura shi ya rika Shugabancin Kwalejin Ilmin Larabci ta Tunawa da Sheikh Abubakar Mahmud Gummi, Sokoto daga 1993 zuwa 1995. Sai kuma aka dauko shi aka ba shi Mataimakin Darakta a Hukumar Ilmin Larabci da Addinin Musulunci ta Sakkwato daga 1995 har zuwa lokacin da aka dawo Zamfara a 1996.

Daga nan ya zama Darakta a Hukumar Ilmin Larabci da Addinin Musulunci ta Jihar Zamfara a Gusau a 1996. Yanzu yana riƙe da mukamin Mataimakin Babban Sakatare (DES) na Hukumar daga Satumba 2011 zuwa yau. Gusau, B. M. yana da iyali, matan aure da ‘ya’ya da jikoki.

Wasu Littattafan da ya rubuta sun haɗa da:

Gusau ta Malam Sambo (Haɗin Gwiwa). 1979/1984. Zaria: Ganuwa Publishers Limited.

Alwajiz fi Tarikhi Gusau Al-Aziza.

Sheikh Ibn Ishaq and his Writing in Arabic and Jurisprudence. 1985.

A Short History of Gusau (Haɗin Gwiwa). 1984. Sokoto: Sidi Umar Press Limited.

Rataye na D : Gusau, Sa'idu Muhammad

Gusau, Sa'idu Muhammad shi ne dan Malam Muhammadu Dankullum dan Malam Muhammadu Buhari Dogo dan Malam Muhammadu Tukur dan Malam Muhammadu Ammani dan Dangaladima Usamatu dan Alhaji Umaru dan Alhaji Mustafa. An haife shi a Unguwar Bube Attajiri, shiyar Madawaki, Bakin Masallacin Juma'a Gusau, Jihar Zamfara ta yanzu ranar 24 ga watan Maris 1952.



Ya fara karatun allo ne a wajen mahaifinsa Malam Muhammadu Dankullum da Malam Husaini Kanoma da Malam Labbo Haruna Gummi da sauransu. Ya sauki *Alkur'ani*, mai tsarki, yana da shekaru goma sha biyu. Daga nan aka sanya shi a Makarantar Nizamiyya Islamiyya a kofar gidan Dangaladiman Waziri Malam Attahiru daga 1965 zuwa Disamba, 1969. Ya zarce zuwa Kwalejin Sarkin Musulmi Abubakar, Sashen Koyar da Larabci da Addinin Musulunci (H. M. S.) Sakkwato daga Janairu, 1970 zuwa Yuni, 1973.

Ya sami damar zurfafa karatunsa a fannonin Hausa da Larabci da Addinin Musulunci, bangaren Difloma ta shekara uku a Kwalejin Abdullahi Bayero Kano daga Oktoba, 1974 zuwa Yuni, 1977. Sannan ya ci gaba da karatun digirin farko (B. A.) a Jami'ar Bayero Kano daga Oktoba, 1977 zuwa Yuni, 1980. Bayan ya huta, sai ya sake komawa karatun digiri na biyu (M. A.) a kan fannin Hausa daga Oktoba, 1982 zuwa Oktoba, 1983. Ya kammala karatun digiri na uku (Ph. D) a kan fannin Hausa a Sashen Koyar da Harsunan Nijeriya, Jami'ar Bayero Kano a shekara ta 1989.

Ya koyar a Makarantar Firamare ta cikin garin Talatar Mafara wato Township daga Satumba, 1973 zuwa Satumba, 1974. Ya yi koyarwa a Makarantar Horon Malamai ta U.P.E. Wasagu, 1977. Ya kuma yi karantarwa a Kwalejin Larabci (S. A. S.) Kano a matsayin Hidimar Kasa (N. Y. S. C.) daga Agusta, 1980 zuwa Yuli, 1981.

Ya riƙa muƙamin Mataimakin Shugaban Makarantar Horon Malamai (G.T.C.) Zuru daga 1981 zuwa Satumba, 1982. Ya taɓa zama Shugaban Sashen Hausa (H. O. D. Hausa)

a Babbar Kwalejin Horon Malamai (A. T. C.), Maru daga 1984 zuwa Satumba, 1985.

Daga nan, ya juya da aikinsa na koyarwa zuwa Sashen Koyar da Harsunan Nijeriya da Kimiyyar Harshe, a Jami'ar Bayero, Kano daga watan Yuni, 1990 a matsayin Malamin Jami'a mai Daraja ta 'Daya. Daga nan ya zama Babban Malamin Jami'a a 1991, sai kuma aka daga shi gaba ya zama Mataimakin Farfesa a 1995. Ranar 1 ga watan Oktoba, 2000 ya zama Farfesa.

Allah ya kaddare shi da samun iyali da suka kunshi matan aure da 'ya'ya da kuma jikoki.

Jerin littattafan da ya rubuta sun hada da:

Adabin Hausa

- Wasanni Don Yara*. 1982. Zaria: Ganuwa Publishers.
- Darussan Hausa I,II,III* (Hadin Guiwa). 1992 & 1993. Ibadan: University Press Limited.
- Dabarun Nazarin Adabin Hausa*. 1995 & 2008. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited.
- Makada da Mawakan Hausa*. 1996 & 2005. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited.
- Tatsuniyoyi a Rubuce*. 2000. Kano: Gidan Dabino Publishers Limited.
- Salihu Jankidi Sarkin Taushi*. 2002. Kaduna: Baraka Press & Publishing.
- Jagoran Nazarin Wakar Baka*. 2003. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited.
- Wakokin Baka a Kasar Hausa: Yanaye-Yanayensu da Sigoginsu*. 2008. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited.
- Diwanin Wakokin Baka: Zababbun Matanoni na Wakokin Baka na Hausa*. 2009. Kano: Century Research and Publishing Limited.
- Adabin Hausa a Saukake*. 2011. Kano: Century Research and Publishing Limited.
- Wakokin Baka na Hausa (Hadin Guiwa)*. 2011. Kano: Century Research and Publishing Limited.

Tarihi

Gusau ta Malam Sambo (Haɗin Gwiwa). 1979/1984. Zaria: Ganuwa Publishers Limited.

A Short History of Gusau. (Haɗin Gwiwa) 1984. Sokoto: Sidi Umar Press Limited.

Asalin Sarautar Danmasani da Tarihin Danmasanin Gusau, Alhaji Shehu Umaru Sambo. 1992. Kano: Abioye Dynamic Printers Limited.

Sarautar Matawalle da Tarihin Matawallen Gusau: Alhaji Lawal Mande. 1992. Kano: Zed Press Limited.

Kadaura Dan Sulaiman. 1993. Kaduna: Fisbas Media Serbices.

Addinin Musulunci

Musulunci da Bazuwarsa. 1991 & 2005. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited.

Shari'a a Musulunci. 1991 & 2005. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited, Kano.

Mazhabobi Huɗu da Yaɗuwarsu. 1991 & 2005. Kano: Benchmark Publishers Limited.

Mu Koyi Ibada I. 1994. Kano: Gidan Dabino Publishers Limited.

Fassara

Jaririya Mai Al'ajabi. 1998. London: Cambridge University Press.

Tanko Arausaya. 1998. London: Cambridge University Press.

Siddabarun Hawainiya. 1998. London: Cambridge University Press.

Ziyarar Dora. 1998. London: Cambridge University Press

Wasu Littattafansa da ke Jiran Bugawa

Wasanni da Wake-Waken Yara a Kasar Gusau, 1980.

Rayuwa da Ayyukan Mai Martaba Sarkin Musulmi,

Alhaji Dr. Ibrahim Dasuki, 1990.
Tsokaci a kan Wakar Sahibi, 1991.
Jirwayen Wakokin Baka a Harshe da Adabi, 1993.
Shuni Gyara Zare: Tarihin Rayuwar Alhaji Ladan Abdullahi Shuni, 1993.
Alhaji Ladan Shuni: The Danmasani of Sokoto, 1993.
Biyar ta Gusau, 1994.
Hanyar Nazarin Adabi a Saukake, 1998.
Hajji da Umra a Saukake, 2002.
The Mai Bade, Alhaji Umar Sulaiman (English Bersion), 2006.